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Their Arts,
Also exact Description

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By the Rev. THO

Embellished with near Two Hundred
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A NEW AND AUTHENTIC
**SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL
 GEOGRAPHY,**
 ANTIENT AND MODERN:

INCLUDING
 All the late Important Discoveries made by the ENGLISH, and other celebrated NAVIGATORS of
 various NATIONS, in the different Hemispheres,

FROM THE
 Celebrated COLUMBUS, the first Discoverer of AMERICA, to the Death of our no less celebrated
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AND CONTAINING A
 GENUINE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE
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AS CONSISTING OF
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COLLECTION OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

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A NEW, ROYAL AUTHENTIC,
And COMPLETE SYSTEM of
UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.

B O O K IV.
A M E R I C A,

Including the New Discoveries on the Continent and Islands off the Coast.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

IN treating of those parts of the world which have already come under consideration, viz. Asia and Africa, we have, with peculiar care, collected, and, in full display, presented, both the New Discoveries, and the striking descriptions of our celebrated countryman *Captain Cook*, and, we trust, to the satisfaction of our numerous readers. America will afford us no less scope for gratification, nor shall we be less attentive, or less remiss in our endeavours, to render our account of this part of the world as instructive and entertaining as either of the former; to which a description of the different countries therein explored by our eminent Navigator will much conduce, as it will bring to view new countries, new men, and new manners, as well as exhibit novelty in the animal and vegetable systems. But previous to this, and in conformity to the order of our plan, as well as our desire to preserve every important historical event, it is expedient that we should introduce a circumstantial narrative of the first discovery made of America by the great Columbus, together with a general description of the country; to which will succeed, with due propriety, the discoveries of our no less celebrated countryman *Captain Cook*; and tend to hand him down, as well as the former, to future ages, as a character worthy of universal admiration.

C H A P. I.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS.

AS few or no discoveries have displayed more human sagacity and resolution, or been attended with more important consequences than that of America, we deem it expedient to present our readers with a circumstantial detail of that interesting event.

This was made in the fifteenth century, towards the close of which, Venice and Genoa were become, thro' the means of their commerce with the eastern world, the greatest maritime powers in Europe. Frequent voyages, some of which were of extent, introduced several improvements in the practical part of navigation; but the knowledge of mankind was still very imperfect, hardly extending beyond their sensible horizon. The true system of the world was unknown; and the imperfect notions entertained with regard to the figure and magnitude of the earth, had no other foundation than conjecture.

In this state of things Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, a man of aspiring genius, whose knowledge of the mathematics exceeded that of his contemporaries in general, conceived a plan of sailing to the Indies by an unknown route, and thereby opening to his country a new source of opulence and power. This plan being presented to his countrymen, and by them rejected as vague and chimerical, Columbus, exasperated at their ungenerous treatment, laid it before the courts of France, England, and Portugal, who like-

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were spurned at it as imaginary, and reprobated the principles on which it was founded as absurd and illusive. His last resource was the court of Spain, where, after eight years attendance, he succeeded through the special patronage of Queen Isabella, consort of King Ferdinand. This princess raised money necessary for the design upon her own jewels; so that he sailed, to his inexpressible joy, with three ships, in the year 1492, on a voyage, in the event of which the inhabitants of two worlds were concerned.

In this arduous attempt Columbus had many difficulties to encounter. He had no chart to direct him, no lights from former navigators; to which was added the despondency of his sailors, who, on their voyage, threatened to throw him overboard, and insisted on their return. At length, however, when his own invention and hopes were nearly exhausted, they fortunately discovered land, after a voyage of 33 days, which put an end to the commotion, so that his commands were obeyed with alacrity.

Columbus first landed on one of the Bahama Isles. The people, on the 11th of October, 1492, discovered a light upon the island Guanahani, which the admiral called St. Salvador, as it delivered him and his crew from impending destruction. Here he erected the royal standard, and took possession of the island, by the appellation of St. Salvador, in the name of their Catholic Majesties.

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Ma'ellies. The Indians, ignorant of his intention, made no opposition, being amused with the novelty and glitter of divers toys and trinkets which Columbus ordered to be distributed among them. These people were entirely naked, of the middle stature, and an olive complexion. Their features were regular, excepting their foreheads, which were rather out of proportion. Their hair, which, as well as their eyes, was black, was mostly cropped about their ears. Some painted their whole bodies, others only their faces, with a kind of faintish red. Many of them had ornaments pendant from the nose over the upper lip. They followed the strangers to their ships, some swimming, and others in canoes. The articles of exchange they brought on board were parrots and cotton yarn. They expressed the highest satisfaction with the European commodities; but pazed with peculiar delight at their swords and shining arms, being at that time ignorant of the use of iron.

Having taken a survey of this and several other islands adjacent, and being convinced, from the poverty of the inhabitants, that these could not be the Indies he was in quest of, Columbus steered to the southward, and discovered the island called by him Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessities of life, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and, what was of still greater consequence, promising, from some samples he had received, considerable quantities of gold and precious stones. This island, therefore, he proposed to make the center of his future discoveries; and having erected a fort, and placed in it a small garrison, he sailed for Spain, to procure necessary reinforcements for establishing his infant colony, and completing his discoveries.

The Spanish court was then at Barcelona, which he had entered amidst the acclamations of the people, attended by some of the Americans, arrayed in the gold, the arms, and ornaments, of the New World just discovered. He had the honour of presenting to the king and queen, in the presence of the whole court, a particular account of his discoveries, and received the universal applause of the public.

But regardless of honours, the prosecution of his main design engrossed the attention of Columbus; and as his late success had obviated former prejudices, a fleet of 17 sail was immediately equipped, with all necessaries for conquest or discovery, and 1500 men embarked, among whom were some of the best families in Spain. Thus prepared, he set sail a second time, in September 1493, with an ample commission, as governor of all the countries he should discover.

On his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the fort he had erected demolished, and most of the Spaniards murdered. It appeared upon examination, that they had violated the laws of decency and justice in their behaviour towards the natives, to whose resentment they had therefore fallen victims. Columbus, however, found means to conciliate the minds of the Indians, which being effected, he chose a more commodious station for his colony, erected stronger fortifications than the former, encouraged agriculture, and exerted every effort for the establishment of the colony.

In his first voyage he had touched at Cuba; but whether it was an island, or part of some extensive continent, could not then be ascertained; therefore, to determine this was now his grand object. In coasting along the southern shore of Cuba, he found a multitude of small islands, most of them pleasant, and well inhabited. This archipelago he called *Jardin de la Reyna*, the Queen's Garden, in gratitude to his benefactress Queen Isabella. In this voyage he discovered the Island of Jamaica; and, after a series of the greatest dangers and distresses, put into Hispaniola, without accomplishing his grand design respecting Cuba.

But as there is no difficulty in finding specious grounds for accusation against such as are employed in the execution of extensive and complicated plans, thro' the base insinuation of his enemies, an officer was dispatched from Spain, whose presence demonstrated to

Columbus the necessity of returning to Europe, to obviate the calumnies of his enemies.

Having surmounted these obstacles, he set out, in 1498, on a third expedition, still more important than the former. In this navigation, after being long buried in a thick fog, and suffering numberless hardships from the excessive heats and rains between the tropics, he discovered the continent of America. The first land he made was the Island of Trinidad, on the coast of Guiana. After passing this island, and two others lying at the mouth of the river Oroonoko, the admiral was surprized at finding his ship agitated by a dreadful conflict of waves, occasioned between the tide of the sea, and the rapid current of that immense river. Intrepidly pursuing his course, he soon perceived that they were in fresh water; and judging rightly, that no island could supply so vast a river, he began to suspect he had discovered the continent; but when he left the river, and found that the land continued on to the westward for a great way, he was convinced of it. Satisfied, in some measure, with this discovery, he yielded to the cries of his distressed crew, and bore away for Hispaniola. In the course of the passage he landed at several places, and traded with the inhabitants for gold and pearl.

In a subsequent voyage, being the fourth, Columbus discovered all the coast of Terra Firma to the Isthmus of Darien, where he hoped to have found a passage into the South Sea. In this he was disappointed; but he was not so in the other part of his project; for every where, as he advanced, he became more sensible of the value of his discoveries on the continent. He found a people more civilized, and more abounding in gold, than the Islanders with whom he had been acquainted.

The success of Columbus roused a spirit of discovery; and adventurers in divers parts of Europe, stimulated by a thirst for gold, equipped ships at their own expense. The most remarkable of these was Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, who sailed to the southern continent of America, and being a man of address, found means to acquire the honour of giving his name to half the globe. But no one is now imposed on by the name, for the glory of the discovery is awarded by the whole world to Columbus.

Such, however, were the malignations of malice and envy, and such the effect of the calumny of his enemies at the court of Spain, in depreciating the merits of this great man, that he was sent for to Europe ignominiously loaded with fetters. The court of Spain, however, on his arrival, ordered him to be set at liberty, and disavowed the proceeding. Columbus retired in disgust to Valladolid, where he died in 1506, after having rendered such important services to mankind, as will transmit his name with honour to the latest posterity.

Succeeding adventurers pursued no form or plan in their undertakings, gold being their object, to obtain which they followed fortune wherever she led them. They contributed, however, to augment the power and riches of the Spanish monarchy, though at the expense of the blood of millions. Thus the kings of Spain, without any exertion of policy, or the least public charge, were, by private adventurers among their subjects, put in possession of a greater, and more wealthy territory, than ever the most renowned heroes had obtained by their valour or their wisdom. This conquest is the more extraordinary for the shortness of the time in which it was effected; for, from the departure of Columbus in 1492, to the entire reduction of Chili, which happened in 1541, several considerable kingdoms were brought to submit to the Spanish yoke. We shall point out by whom, and the manner in which these exploits were performed, under the heads of each respective country, and after having treated of America in general, begin with the discoveries, descriptions, &c. of our British Columbus, *Captain Cook*.

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C H A P. II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

THIS vast track, frequently denominated the New World, extends from latitude 78 degrees north, to latitude 56 degrees south, that is 134 degrees, which, taken in a straight line, amounts to 8040 miles in length. Its breadth is various, being, in some places, 3690 miles, and in others not above 60 or 70. It forms a part of both hemispheres, and boasts all the different climates of the earth. It is bounded on the north by unknown lands, on the south by the Southern Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Great Pacific Ocean. By means of these seas it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world.

America, generally considered, consists of two extensive continents, joined together by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Darien, and distinguished by the appellations of North and South. A great variety of islands are scattered on both sides of America. Several on the north-west coast were discovered by *Captain Cook*. On a large gulph, formed by the coasts of the northern and southern continents, and those of the Isthmus of Darien, lie a multitude of islands, many of them large, and most of them fertile. They are called the West Indies, and will, as well as all the rest, be described in their proper order.

Though America is not, in general, a mountainous country, it has the greatest mountains in the world. In South America the Andes run from north to south along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. They extend from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, divide the southern parts of America, and run a length of between 4 and 5000 English miles. In North America are several lofty and extensive chains, the principal of which are called the Allegany or Apalachian mountains.

North America is watered by many rivers, the most remarkable of which will be described in their respective provinces. The river Mississippi, rising from unknown sources, runs a prodigious course from north to south. There are five great lakes, which, communicating with each other, afford a most advantageous inlet for commerce. Many parts are, indeed, intersected with navigable rivers and creeks, that numbers of planters may be said to have each an harbour at his own door.

South America has three of the largest rivers in the world, the river of the Amazons, the river Plata, and the river Orinoko.

A country of such prodigious extent as America on each side of the equator, must necessarily have a variety of soils as well as climates.

It is very remarkable that the climates of North America are colder, by many degrees, than any of the countries in the same latitude in Europe. Thus New Britain, which is nearly in the same latitude with Great Britain, is almost insufferably cold to an European. The greatest part of the frozen country of Newfoundland, the Bay of St. Lawrence, and Cape Breton, lie opposite to the coast of France. Nova Scotia and New England are in the same latitude as the Bay of Biscay. New York and Pennsylvania lie opposite to Spain and Portugal. Hence the coldest winds of North America blow from the north and the west, as they do here from the north and east.

If we except the most northern and southern parts, which are naturally cold and barren, the rest produce, in abundance, most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, trees, and woods, to be met with in the other parts of the world, and some of them in greater quantities, and higher perfection. America also produces

diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones. To these may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are of much greater use.

Sheep, goats, cows, asses, and horses, were not found here upon the first landing of the Europeans, but having been brought in plenty, increased so fast in fertile pastures, as to afford an ample supply.

Here is a vast variety of birds, surpassing all that are to be found in any other part of the world, for beauty, shape, and colour, which will be described in their proper places.

The seas, lakes, and rivers, abound with the greatest plenty and variety of fish.

Before the arrival of the Europeans, the natives of America had arts of their own. They had some notion of painting, and also formed pictures by the beautiful arrangements of feathers of all colours; and in some parts erected stately buildings. Though the use of iron was unknown, they polished precious stones, cut down trees, and made not only small canoes, but boats of considerable bulk. Their hatchets were headed with a sharp flint; and of flints they made knives. Thus at the arrival of the Europeans, they presented a lively picture of the state of mankind in the earliest ages.

America is chiefly divided between the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and the United States. The French and Dutch have, indeed, settlements in South America, called Guiana and Surinam, but these are of little importance. They have also colonies in North America. The Indians are in quiet possession of many large inland tracts. The Spaniards, who discovered the New World, still enjoy the largest and richest portion of it, and thence draw immense wealth.

Next to Spain, the most considerable proprietor of America was Great Britain, which derived a claim to North America from the first discovery of that continent by Sebastian Cabor, in the name of Henry VII. about six years after the discovery of South America by Columbus, in the name of the King of Spain. This northern country was, in general, called Newfoundland, a name now appropriated solely to an island upon its coast. It was a long time before any attempt was made to settle a colony in it. Sir Walter Raleigh, of respectable memory, first shewed the way, by fixing the English standard in that part which he called Virginia, in honour of his royal mistress Queen Elizabeth.

The British nation had, at an immense expence, and with the loss of thousands of gallant subjects, preserved, secured, and extended its colonies so far, as to render it difficult to ascertain the precise bounds of its empire in North America, to the northern and western sides: But, alas! these flattering prospects have been annihilated by a most unhappy contest between the mother country and the colonies, which, after a continuance of eight years, at great expence of blood and treasure, terminated in the establishment of a new republic, styled, "The Thirteen United States of America."

We propose to divide the New World into three parts:

I. NORTH AMERICA, prefixing to our account such parts, continental, insular, &c. as have been discovered, visited, or described, by *Captain Cook*.

II. WEST INDIAN and AMERICAN ISLANDS.

III. SOUTH AMERICA.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

N O R T H A M E R I C A.

Particular Parts of North America, continental, insular, &c. &c. discovered, visited and described by CAPTAIN COOK, on his third and last Voyage.

CAPTAIN COOK, with a perseverance and intrepidity peculiar to himself, explored the coast of North America till he reached to the latitude of 70 deg. 44. min. when all further attempts to proceed were frustrated by a prodigious mass of ice, which extended from continent to continent.

The most extreme point he mentions is Cape Lisburne. It is situated in the latitude of 69 deg. 5 min. north. He says it appeared to be tolerably high land, even down to the sea. In almost every other part, as our navigators advanced to the north, they had found a low coast, from which the land rose to a moderate height. The coast now before them was free from snow, except in one or two places, and had a greenish hue, but they could not discern any wood upon it.

To the southward of Cape Lisburne is a point, named by Captain Cook Point Mulgrave. It is situated in lat. 67 deg. 45 min. north. The land seemed to be very low near the sea, but a little farther it rose into hills of a moderate height: the whole was free from snow, and apparently destitute of wood.

The western extreme of America, hitherto known, is a point of land, which Captain Cook distinguished by the name of Cape Prince of Wales. It stands in the lat. of 65 deg. 46 min. north.

SLEDGE ISLAND lies in lat. 64 deg. 30 min. north, and is about 12 miles in circumference. The surface of the ground principally consists of large loose stones, covered in many places with moss, and other vegetables, of which 20 or 30 different species were observed, and most of them in flower. But not a tree or shrub was seen, either on the island, or upon the neighbouring continent. Near the beach where our people landed was a considerable quantity of wild purslane, long-wort, pease, &c. some of which they took on board for boiling. They saw several plovers, and other small birds, also a fox. They met with some decayed huts, built partly under ground. It appeared some people had been lately on the island, and it was more than probable that they often came thither, there being a beaten path from one end to the other. At a small distance from that part of the shore where our people landed they found a sledge, which induced Captain Cook to give the island the name of Sledge Island. It appeared to be such a one as is used by the Russians in Kamtschatka, for the purpose of conveying goods from one place to another over the snow and ice. Its construction was admirable, and its various parts were put together with great neatness, some with wooden pins, but for the most part with thongs or lashings of whalebone; in consequence of which, Captain Cook imagined that it was entirely the workmanship of the natives.

KING'S ISLAND, so called by Captain Cook, is a small island, which was descried at the distance of eight or nine leagues from the former.

CLERK'S ISLAND, which also received its appellation from Captain Cook, lies in lat. 63 deg. 15 min. north. It seemed to be an island of considerable extent, in which were several hills, all connected by low ground, so that it looked at a distance like a group of islands. Near its eastern part is a little island, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. Both the greater island, and this smaller one, were apparently inhabited.

GORE'S ISLAND lies in nearly the same latitude as the former. It is about 30 miles in extent, and particularly narrow at the low necks of land, by which the hills are connected. Captain Cook found afterwards that it was entirely unknown to the Russians, and therefore considering it as a discovery of his own, named it Gore's Island. It appeared to be barren, and destitute of inhabitants, at least our navigators saw none. Near Gore's Islands a small island, whose lofty summit terminates in several pinnacle rocks, for which reason it obtained the name of PINNACLE ISLAND.

ANDERSON'S ISLAND, so called by Captain Cook, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the Resolution, who departed this life just before the discovery of it, lies in lat. 62 deg. 34 min. north. This is the only circumstance worthy of mention concerning it.

NORTON'S SOUND.

Situation. Survey of the Country. Interview with the Natives. Articles of Barter. Divers Incidents. Persons, Drefs, Habitations, Vegetable Productions, &c.

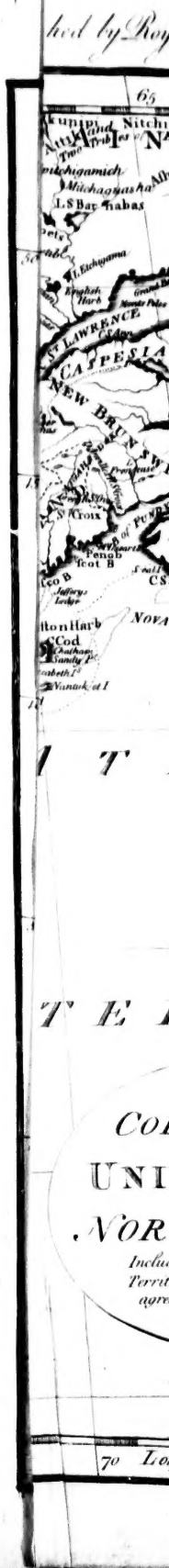
THIS inlet, to which Captain Cook gave the name of Norton's Sound, in honour of Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Granley, lies between the latitudes of 64 and 65 deg. north. The bay wherein the ships lay at anchor is situated on the south-east side of it, and by the natives denominated Chacktooie. It is not a very good station, nor is an harbour to be met with in all this sound.

Captain Cook, at first sight, imagined this spot of land to be two islands, but afterwards found that it was a peninsula connected with the continent by a low isthmus, on each side of which a bay is formed by the coast.

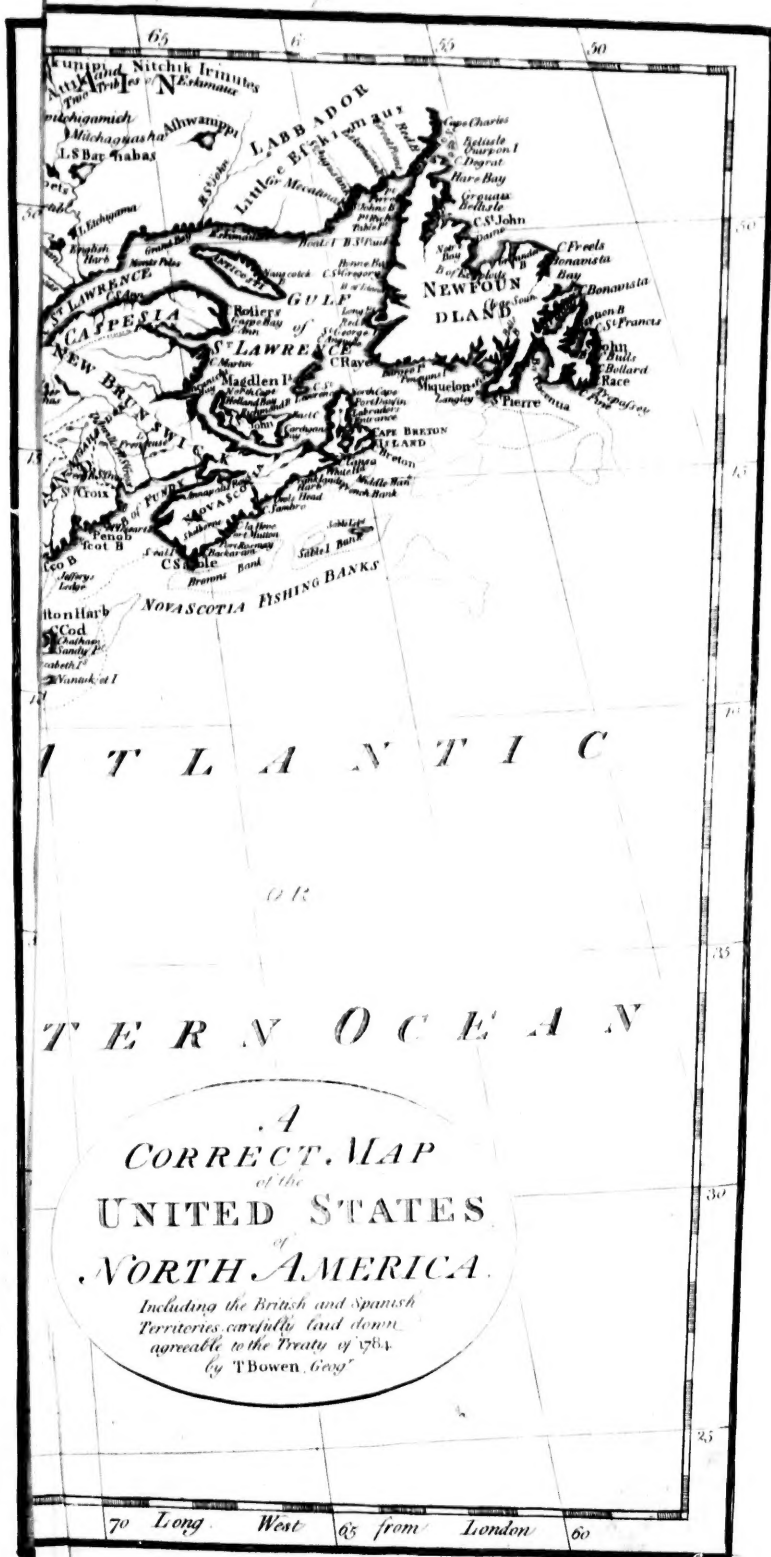
Having cast anchor at about a league's distance from the point of the peninsula, to which spot the appellation of Cape Denbigh was given, they observed several of the natives on the peninsula, and one of them came off in a small canoe. Captain Cook gave this man a knife and some beads, with which he appeared to be well pleased. Our people made signs to him to bring them some provisions, upon which he instantly quitted them, and paddled towards the shore. Happening to meet another man coming off, who had two dried salmon, he got them from him; and when he returned to the ship, he refused to give them to any body except Capt. Cook. Some of our people fancied that he asked for him under the name of *capitaine*, but in this they were perhaps mistaken. Others of the inhabitants came off soon afterwards, and gave them a few dried fish, in exchange for such trifles as they had to barter with them. They shewed no dislike to tobacco, but were most desirous of knives.

Mr. Gore was dispatched to the peninsula, to procure wood and water, of the former of which articles the people observed great plenty upon the beach. At the same time a boat from each of the ships was sent to sound round the bay; and at three o'clock, the wind freshening at north-east they weighed anchor, and endeavoured to work further in: but that was quickly found to be impracticable, by reason of the shoals, which extended entirely round the bay, to the distance of upwards of two miles from the shore.

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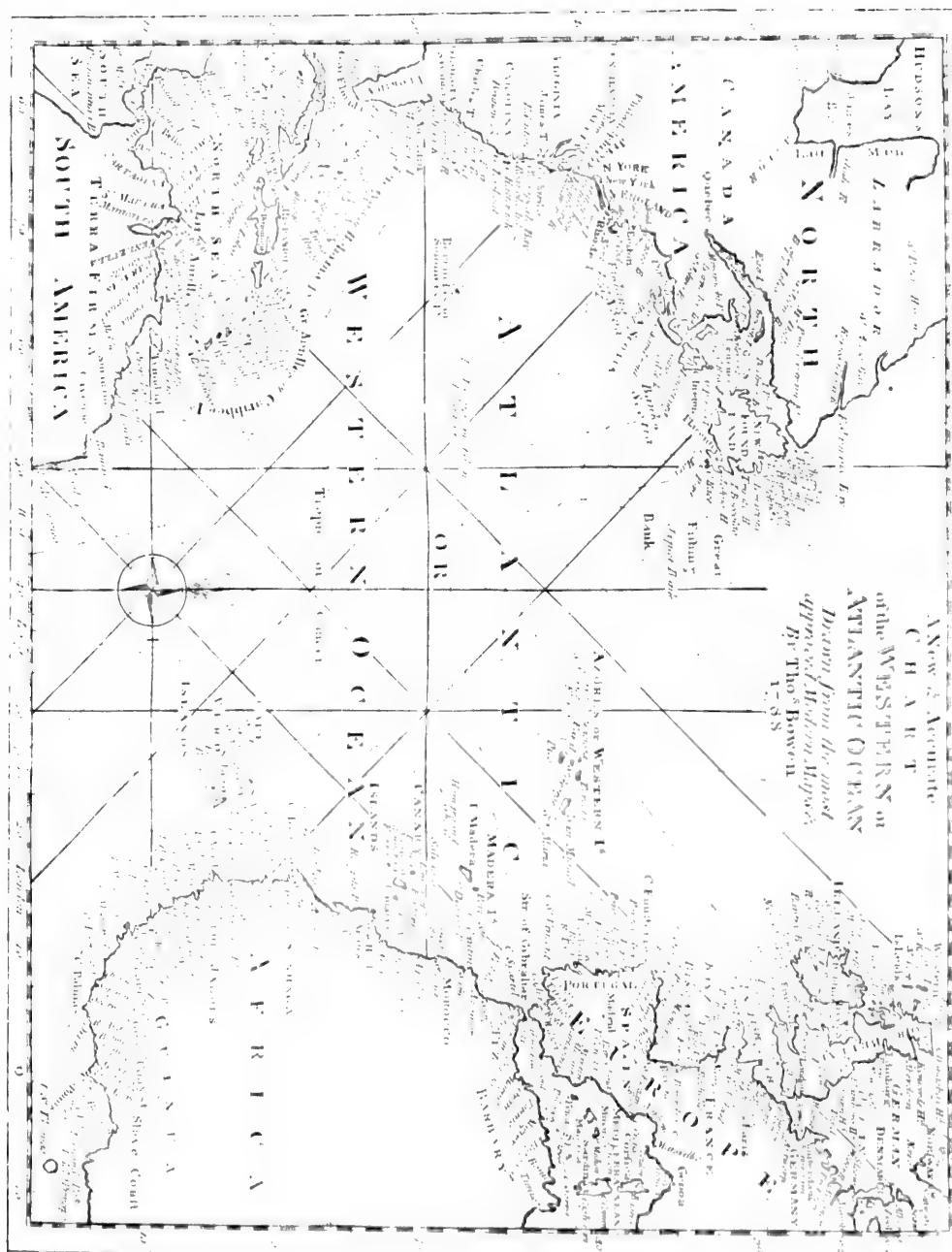
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Captain Cook went ashore, and took a walk into the country, which, in these parts where there was no wood, abounded with heath, and other plants, several of which had plenty of berries, all ripe. Scarce a single plant was in flower. The underwood, such as birch, alders, and willows, occasioned walking to be very troublesome among the trees, which were all spruce, and none of which exceeded seven or eight inches in diameter; but some were observed lying on the beach, that were above twice that size. All the drift-wood seen in these northern parts was fir.

A family of the natives came near the spot where our people were occupied in taking off wood. The Captain saw only the husband and wife, and their child, besides a fourth person, who was the most deformed cripple he had ever seen. The husband was nearly blind; and neither he nor his wife were such well-looking people as many of those whom he had met with on this coast. Both of them had their lower lips perforated; and they were in possession of some glass beads, resembling those that had been seen before among their neighbours. Iron was the article that pleased them most. For four knives, which had been formed out of an old iron hoop, the Captain obtained from them near 400 pounds weight of fish, that had been lately caught by them. Some of these were trout, and others were, with respect to size and taste, somewhat between a herring and a mullet. The Captain gave a few beads to the child, who was a female; upon which the mother immediately burst into tears, then the father, next after him the cripple, and at last, to add the finishing stroke to the concert, the child herself. This, however, was not of long duration.

Lieutenant King had before been in company with the same family. His account of this interview is to the following purport: While he attended the wooding party, a canoe, filled with natives approached, out of which an elderly man and woman (the husband and wife above-mentioned) came ashore. Mr. King presented a small knife to the woman, and promised to give her a much larger one in exchange for some fish. She made signs to him to follow her. After he had proceeded with them about a mile, the man fell down as he was crossing a stony beach, and happened to cut his foot very much. This occasioned Mr. King to stop, upon which the woman pointed to her husband's eyes, which were covered with a thick whitish film. He afterwards kept close to his wife, who took care to appease him of the obstacles in his way. The woman had a child on her back, wrapped up in the hood of her jacket. After walking about two miles they arrived at an open skin-boat, which was turned on one side, the convex part towards the wind, and was made to serve for the habitation of this family. Mr. King now performed a remarkable operation on the man's eyes. He was first desired to hold his breath, then to breathe on the distempered eyes, and afterwards to spit on them. The woman then took both the hands of Mr. King, and pressing them in the man's stomach, held them there for some time, while he recounted some melancholy history respecting her family, sometimes pointing to her husband, sometimes to her child, and at other times to the cripple, who was related to her. Mr. King purchased all the fish they had, which consisted of excellent salmon, salmon-trout, and mullet. These fish were faithfully delivered to the person he sent for them.

The woman was short and squat, and her visage was plump and round. She wore a jacket made of deer-skin, with a large hood, and had on a pair of wide boots. She was punctured from the lip to the chin. Her husband was well made, and about five feet two inches in height. His hair was black and short, and he had but little beard. His complexion was of a light copper cast. He had two holes in his lower lip, in which, however, he had no ornaments. The teeth of both of them were black, and appeared as if they had been tiled down level with the gums.

No. 43.

As doubts were still entertained whether the coast upon which they now were belonged to an island, or to the continent of America, Lieutenant King was dispatched by *Captain Cook*, with two boats, well manned and armed, to make such a search as might tend to remove all difference of opinion on the subject. He was instructed to proceed towards the north as far as the extreme point seen before, or a little further, if he should find it necessary; to land there, and from the heights endeavour to discover whether the land he was then upon, imagined to be the island of Alatchka, was really an island, or was connected to the land to the eastward, supposed to be the American continent.

After the departure of Lieutenant King, several of the natives came off in canoes, and gave the crew some dried salmon in exchange for trifling articles. Early the next morning nine men, each in a separate canoe, paid them a visit, with the sole view of gratifying their curiosity. They approached the ship with caution, and drawing up abreast of each other, under the stern, favoured them with a song; while one of their number made many ludicrous motions with his hands and body, and another beat upon a sort of drum. There was nothing savage either in the song or the gestures with which it was accompanied. There seemed to be no difference either with respect to size or features between these people, and those on the other northerly parts of the coast. Their dress, which chiefly consisted of the skins of deer, was made after the same mode; and they had adopted the practice of perforating their lower lips, and affixing ornaments to them.

The habitations of these Americans were situated close to the beach. They consist merely of a sloping roof, without any side walls, formed of logs, and covered with earth and grass. The floor is likewise laid with logs. The entrance is at one end, and the fireplace just within it. A small hole is made near the door of the hut, for the purpose of letting out the smoke.

The berries found here by the party that went on shore for brooms and spruce, were huckle-berries, heath-berries, partridge-berries, and wild currant-berries. *Captain Cook* also went ashore, and took a walk over part of the peninsula. He met with very good grass in several places, and scarcely observed a single spot on which some vegetable was not growing. The low land, by which this peninsula is united to the continent, abounds with narrow creeks, and likewise with ponds of water, several of which were at this time frozen over. There were numbers of butards and geese, but they were so shy, that it was impossible to get within musket-shot of them. Some snipes were also seen; and on the higher grounds were partridges of two species. Where there was wood, musketos were numerous. Some of the officers, who went further into the country than the Captain did, met with some of the natives of both sexes, who treated them with civility and kindness.

It was the opinion of *Captain Cook* that this peninsula had been an island in some distant period; for there were marks of the sea having formerly flowed over the isthmus; and even at present it appeared to be kept out by a bank of sand, stones, and wood, which the waves had thrown up. It was manifest, from this bank, that the land here encroached upon the sea; and it was not difficult to trace its gradual formation.

Lieutenant King returned from his expedition about four days after he left the ship. The crews of the boats rowed without intermission towards the land for the space of a day. They then set their sails, and stood across the bay which the coast forms to the westward of Bald-Head. They afterwards made use of their oars, and had got within two miles of Bald-Head, under the lee of the high land. At that time all the men in the boat belonging to the *Resolution*, except two, were so oppressed with fatigue and sleep, that Mr. King's utmost endeavours to make them put on were ineffectual. They were at length so far exhausted as to drop their oars, and fall asleep at the bottom of the boat. In

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consequence of this Mr. King, and two gentlemen who were with him, were obliged to lay hold of the oars; and they landed, a little after three o'clock, between Bald-Head and a point that projects to the eastward.

Mr. King, upon his landing, ascended the heights, from which he could see the two coasts join, and that the inlet terminated in a small creek or river, before which there were banks of sand or mud, and in every part shoal water. The land, for some distance towards the north, was low and swampy; then it rose in hills; and the perfect junction of those, on each side of the inlet, was traced without the least difficulty.

From the elevated situation in which Mr. King took his survey of the found, he could discern many spacious vallies, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. One of the rivers, towards the north-west, seemed to be considerable: and he was inclined to suppose, from its direction, that it discharged itself into the sea at the head of the Bay. Some of his people, penetrating beyond this into the country, found the trees to be of a larger size the further they proceeded.

The weather being fine afforded an opportunity of making a great number of lunar observations, the result of which gave 197 deg. 13 min. east, as the longitude of the anchoring place on the western side of the found, while its latitude was 64 deg. 31 min. north. With respect to the tides, the night flood rose two or three feet, and the day flood was scarcely perceivable.

Captain Cook was now perfectly convinced that Mr. Stæhlin's map was extremely erroneous, and that the continent of America was the very space which that gentleman had imagined to be the Island of Alaschka.

Captain Cook thought it now high time to quit these northerly regions, and retire to some place for the winter, where he might obtain provisions and refreshments. He did not consider Petropaulofka, or the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kantichatka, as likely to furnish a sufficient supply. He had likewise other reasons for not going thither at present; the principal of which was his great unwillingness to remain inactive for six or seven months, which would have been the consequence of passing the winter in any of these northern countries. He at length concluded that no situation was so convenient as the Sandwich Islands. To them, therefore, he formed a resolution of repairing. But a supply of water being necessary before he could execute that design, he determined with a view of procuring this essential article, to search the coast of America for a harbour, by proceeding along it to the southward. If he should not meet with success in that search, his intention was to reach Samanhoodha, which was appointed for the place of rendezvous in case the ships should happen to separate.

STUART'S ISLAND lies in the latitude of 63 deg. 35 min. north, and is six or seven leagues in circumference. Though some parts of it are of a moderate height, yet, in general, it is low, with some rocks off the western part. Some drift wood was observed on the shore, but not a single tree was seen.

The greatest part of the coast of the continent is low land, but they perceived high land up the country. It forms a point opposite this island, which was distinguished by the name of Cape Stephens, and is situated in the latitude of 63 deg. 33 min. north, and in the longitude of 197 deg. 41 min. east.

Before they reached Stuart's Island they passed two little islands, situate between them and the main land; and as they ranged along the coast, several of the natives made their appearance upon the shore, and, by signs, seemed to invite them to approach.

ROUND ISLAND, so denominated by *Captain Cook* on account of its figure, lies in the latitude of 58 deg. 37 min. north, and is seven miles distant from the continent.

BARREN ISLES, so called from the nakedness of their appearance, are situated in latitude 59 deg. north. They are a group of high islands and rocks, and unconnected with any other land.

Near these islands was perceived a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appeared above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. *Captain Cook* named this promontory Cape Douglas, in honour of Doctor Douglas, now bishop of Carlisle.

KAYE'S ISLAND

THIS island, discovered by *Captain Cook*, lies in latitude 59 deg. 49 min. north. It does not exceed 12 leagues in length, nor in breadth above a league and a half in any part of it. The south-west point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. There is also a high rock lying off it, which, when seen in some particular directions, has the appearance of a ruinous castle. This island terminates towards the sea in bare sloping cliffs, with a beach consisting of large pebbles, intermixed in some places with a clayey sand. The cliffs are composed of a bluish stone or rock, and are, except in a few parts, in a very moderate state. Some parts of the shore are interrupted by small vallies and gullies, in each of which a rivulet or torrent rushes down with a considerable degree of impetuosity, though, perhaps, only furnished from the snow, and lasting no longer than till the whole is dissolved. These vallies are filled with pine-trees; and they also abound in other parts of the island, which, indeed, is covered, as it were, with a broad garble of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth, few of them seeming to be larger than what a person might grasp round with his arms, and their general height being 40 or 50 feet; so that they would be of no great service for shipping, except as materials for making top-gallant-masts, and other small things. The pine trees appeared to be all of one species; and neither the Canadian pine, or cypress, was to be seen.

Among the trees was some currant and hawberry bushes, a yellow-flowered violet, and the leaves of other plants not then in flower, particularly one which was supposed by the naturalists to be the *heracleum* of Linnaeus.

A crow was seen flying about the wood: two or three white headed eagles, like those of Nootka, were also observed; besides another species equally large, which had a white breast. *Captain Cook* likewise saw, in his passage from the ship to the shore, a number of fowls sitting on the water, or flying about, the principal of which were gulls, lures, snags, ducks, or large petrels, divers, and quebrantahueses. The divers were of two sorts; one very large, whose colour was black, with a white belly and breast; the other of a smaller size, with a longer and more pointed bill. The ducks were also of two species; one brownish, with a dark blue or blackish head or neck; the other smaller, and of a dirty black colour. The snags were large and black, having a white spot behind the wings. The gulls were of the common sort, flying in flocks. There was also a single bird flying about, apparently of the gull kind, whose colour was a snowy white, with some black along part of the upper side of the wings. At the place where the party landed, a fox came from the verge of the wood, and eying them with little emotion, walked leisurely on without manifesting any signs of fear. He was not of a large size, and his colour was of a reddish yellow. Two or three small seals were likewise seen near the shore; but no traces were discovered of inhabitants having ever been in the island.

On a small eminence near the shore, *Captain Cook* left, at the foot of a tree, a bottle, containing a paper, on which the names of the ships, and the date of the discovery, were inscribed. He also enclosed two silver two-penny pieces of English coin, which, with many others, he had been furnished with by Dr. Kaye, dean of

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View of Long Corner Cove, in Prince William's Sound.



Inhabitants of Norton Sound, and their Habitations.

NEW DISCOVERIES

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of Lincoln; and, in testimony of his esteem for that gentleman, distinguished the island by the name of Kaye's Island.

He also called a spacious inlet, about three leagues distant from this island, Cape Hinchinbroke. Having cast anchor under this cape, Mr. Gore was dispatched in a boat, in order to shoot some birds that might serve for food. He had scarcely arrived when about 20 of the natives appeared in two large canoes, upon which he returned to the ships, and they followed him. They were unwilling, however, to venture along-side, but kept at a distance, shouting aloud, and clapping and extending their arms alternately. They then began a kind of song. Their heads were strewed with feathers; and one of them held out a white garment, which it was supposed they intended as a token of friendship; while another, for near a quarter of an hour, stood up in the canoe, entirely naked, with his arms extended like a cross, and motionless. Their canoes were constructed upon a different plan from those our people had hitherto seen. The frame consisted of slender laths, and the outside was formed of the skins of seals, or other animals of a similar kind. Though our people returned their signs of amity, and endeavoured, by the most expressive gestures, to encourage them to come along-side, they were unable to prevail upon them. Some of our people also repeated several of the common words that they had heard in the adjacent parts, but they did not appear to understand them. After they had received some presents that were thrown to them, they retired towards the shore, intimating, by signs, that they would return the next morning. They accordingly came off in five or six canoes, but as the ships were under sail, they could not reach, though they followed them for some time.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND.

SECTION I.

Situation. Reception from the Natives. Their Appearance and Behaviour.

THIS inlet on the coast, distinguished by *Captain Cook* under the name of Prince William's Sound, is in the latitude of 59 deg. 33 min. north. He also gave the place where the ships *Resolution* and *Discovery* took up their station, the appellation of Snug Corner Bay.

When our people first entered the Bay, three of the natives came off in two canoes, two men in one, and one in the other, being the number that each canoe could carry. The men had each a stick of the length of about three feet, with the large feathers, or wings of birds, fastened to it. These they frequently held up, probably as tokens of peace. The treatment these three received induced many others to visit the ships, in both great and small canoes. Some of them ventured on board the *Resolution*, though not before some of our people had stepped into their boats. Among those who came on board was a middle-aged man, who was afterwards found to be the chief. His dress was made of the skin of the sea-otter, and he had on his head a cap, embellished with sky-blue glass beads. He appeared to value these much more than our white glass beads. Any kind of beads, however, seemed to be in high estimation among these people, who readily gave in exchange for them whatever they had, even their fine sea-otter skins.

Iron was a great object, but they absolutely rejected small bits, and wanted pieces nine or ten inches long at least, and of the breadth of three or four fingers. They obtained but little of that article, as, by this time, it was become rather scarce. The points of some of their spears were of this metal, others were of copper, and a few were of bone; of which last the points of their arrows, darts, &c. were formed.

The chief could not be prevailed upon to venture below the upper deck, nor did he and his companions continue long on board. While they were on board it was necessary to watch them narrowly, as they soon manifested an inclination for thieving. At length, when they had been three or four hours along side the *Resolution*, they all quitted her, and repaired to the *Discovery*, which ship none of them had before been on board of, except one man, who came from her at this very time, and immediately returned to her, in company with the others.

The natives, soon after quitting the *Discovery*, made their way towards the boat that was employed in sounding. The officer who was in her observing their approach, returned to the ship, and all the canoes followed him. The crew of the boat had no sooner repaired on board, leaving in her, by way of guard, two of their number, than several of the natives stepped into her, some of whom presented their spears before the two men, while others loosed the rope by which she was fastened to the ship, and the rest were so daring as to attempt to tow her away. But the moment they saw our people were preparing to oppose them, they let her go, stepped out of her into their own boats, and made signs to persuade them to lay down their arms.

The man already mentioned as having conducted his countrymen from the *Resolution* to the *Discovery*, had first been on board of the latter, where looking down all the hatchways, and observing no one except the officer of the watch, and one or two others, he doubtless imagined that she might be plundered with ease, particularly as she was stationed at some distance from the *Resolution*. It was unquestionably with this intent that the natives went off to her. Several of them went on board without the least ceremony, and drawing their knives, made signs to the officer, and the other people upon deck, to keep off, and began to search for plunder. The first thing they laid hold of was the rudder of one of the boats, which they immediately threw overboard to those of their party who had continued in the canoes. But before they had time to find another object that struck their fancy, the ship's crew were alarmed, and many of them, armed with cutlasses, came upon deck. On observing this, the plunderers all sneaked off into their canoes, with evident marks of indifference.

From the above circumstances it may reasonably be inferred, that these people were not acquainted with fire-arms; for had they known any thing of their effect, they would by no means have ventured to attempt carrying off a boat from under a ship's guns, in the face of upwards of an hundred men; for most of the *Resolution's* people were looking at them at the very instant of their making the attempt. However, they were left as ignorant, in this particular, as they were found; for they neither saw or heard a musket fired, except at birds.

SECTION II.

Persons, Drefs, Canoes, Weapons, Utensils, Food, Language, &c.

THE natives seen by our voyagers were, in general of a middling stature, though many of them were under it. They were square, or strong-chested, with short thick necks, and large broad visages, which were, for the most part, rather flat. The most disproportioned part of their bodies appeared to be their heads, which were of great magnitude. Their teeth were of a tolerable whiteness, broad, well set, and equal in size. Their noses had full round points, turned up at the tips; and their eyes, though not small, were scarcely proportioned to the largeness of their faces. They had black hair, which was strong, straight, and thick. Their beards were, in general, thin, or deficient; but the hairs growing about the lips of those who had

them,

them, were brittle or stiff, and often of a brownish colour; and some of the elderly men had large, thick, straight beards.

Very few, however, could be said to be handsome, though their countenances, in general indicated frankness, vivacity, and good nature; yet some of them shewed a reserve and fullness in their aspect. The faces of some of the women were agreeable; and many of them, but principally the younger ones, might easily be distinguished from the other sex, by the superior delicacy of their features. The complexion of some of the females, and of the children, was white, without any mixture of red. Many of the men, whom our people saw naked, had rather a swarthy cast, which was scarcely the effect of any stain, as it is not their custom to paint their bodies.

The men, women, and children, of this found, are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of clove frock, or rather robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ankles. It has, at the upper part, a hole just sufficiently large to admit the head, with sleeves reaching to the wrist. These frocks are composed of the skins of various animals, such as the grey fox, racoon, pine-martin, sea-otter, seal, &c. and they are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. Some of the natives have their frocks made of the skins of fowls, with only the down left on them, which they glue upon other substances. One or two were seen with woollen garments. At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are usually adorned with fringes or tassels of narrow thongs, cut out of the same skins. There is a sort of Cape or collar to a few of them, and some have a hood; but the other is the most customary form, and appears to constitute their whole dress in fair weather. They put over this, when it is rainy, another frock, made with some degree of ingenuity from the intestines of whales, or of some other large animal, prepared with such skill, as to resemble, in a great measure, our gold-beaters' leaf. It is formed so as to be drawn tight round the neck; and its sleeves extend down to the wrist, round which they are fastened with a string. When they are in their canoes, they draw the skirts of this frock over the rim of the hole in which they sit, so that the water is prevented from entering. At the same time it keeps the men dry upwards; for no water can penetrate through it. It is apt to crack or break, if it is not constantly kept moist. This frock, as well as the common one made of skins, is nearly similar to the dress of the natives of Greenland. Some of them wear a kind of skin stockings, reaching half way up their thighs. Few of them are without mittens for their hands, formed from the skins of bears paws. Those who wear any thing on their heads resemble, in this particular, the people of Nootka, having high truncated, conical caps, composed of straw, and sometimes of wood.

The hair of the men is commonly cropped round the forehead and neck, but the females suffer it to grow long. The greatest part of them tie a lock of it on the crown, while a few club it behind, after our method. Both the men and women perforate their ears with several holes, about the outer and lower part of the edge, wherein they suspend small bunches of beads. They also perforate the *septum* of the nose, through which they often thrust the quill feathers of birds, or little bending ornaments, made of a tubulous shelly substance, strung on a stiff cord, of the length of three or four inches, which give them a ridiculous and grotesque appearance. But the most extraordinary ornamental fashion, and which is adopted by some of the natives of both sexes, is their having the under lip cut quite thro' lengthways, rather below the swelling part. This incision frequently exceeds two inches in length, and, either by its natural retraction while the wound is still fresh, or by the repetition of some artificial management, assumes the appearance and shape of lips, and becomes sufficiently large to admit the tongue through.

This happened to be the case when a person, with his under lip thus slit, was first seen by one of our sailors, who immediately exclaimed, that the man had two mouths, which, indeed is greatly resembled. They fix in this artificial mouth a flat, narrow kind of ornament, made principally out of a solid shell or bone, cut into small narrow pieces, like teeth, almost down to the base, or thick part, which has, at each end, a projecting bit, that serves to support it when put into the divided lip, the cut part then appearing outwards. Some of them only perforate the lower lip into separate holes: on which occasion the ornament consists of the same number of distinct shelly studs, the points of which are thrust through these holes, and their heads appear within the lip, not unlike another row of teeth under their natural ones.

Besides the native ornaments of these people, were observed among them many beads of European manufacture, chiefly of a pale blue colour, which are hung in their ears, or about their caps, or are joined to their lip ornaments, which have a little hole drilled in each of the points to which they are fastened, and others to them, till they sometimes even hang as long as the point of the chin. In this last case, however, they cannot remove them with such facility; for, with respect to their own lip-ornaments, they can take them out with their tongue at pleasure. They likewise wear bracelets of beads, made of a shelly substance; or others of a cylindrical form, composed of a substance resembling amber. They are, in general, so fond of ornaments of some kind or other, that they fix any thing in their perforated lip; for one of them appeared with two iron nails projecting like prongs from it; and another one attempted to put a large brass button into it.

The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue, but not in any regular figure. The woman puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks; a custom similar to which is in vogue among the Greenland females. Their bodies are not painted, which may probably be owing to the scarcity of materials for that purpose; all the colours which they brought for sale being in very small quantities. Captain Cook observes, upon the whole, that in no country he had seen savages who take more pains than these do to ornament, or rather to disfigure, their persons.

Their canoes are of two sorts, the one large and open, the other small and covered. The larger resemble, in their construction, the great or woman's boat of Greenland, with no other difference than in the form of the head and stern, particularly of the former, which is somewhat like that of the head. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood; and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or rather sea animals, stretched over the wood. The smaller canoes are made of the same form and materials with those of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders, and curved on the fore part like the head of a violin.

Many of their spears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. Their larger darts are thrown by means of a piece of wood about a foot long, with a small groove in the middle, which receives the dart: at the bottom is a hole for the reception of one finger, which enables them to grasp the piece of wood much firmer, and to throw with greater force. For defensive armour they have a sort of jacket, or coat of mail, formed of laths, fastened together with sinews, which renders it very flexible, though it is so close as not to admit a dart or arrow. It serves only to cover the trunk of the body, and may not improperly be compared to the itays of women.

Our voyagers had not an opportunity of seeing any of the habitations of these people, as none of them dwelt in the bay where our ships anchored, or where any of them landed. With respect to their domestic utensils, they brought, in their canoes, some round and oval wooden dishes, rather shallow; and others of a cylindrical

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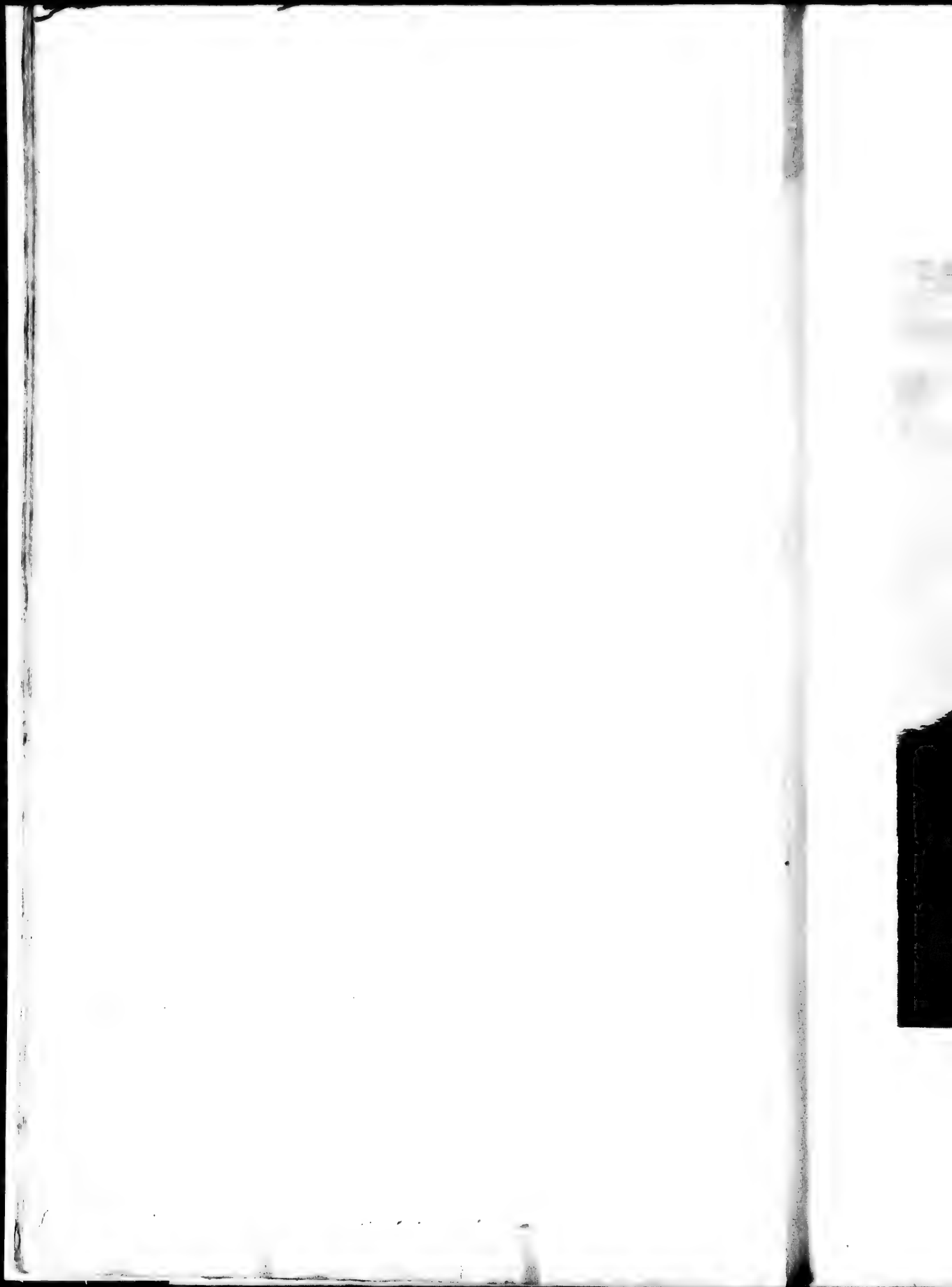
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A MAN OF PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND





A WOMAN OF PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOCIETY

NEW DISCOVERIES

cylindrical form, consisted of one piece of our chip boxes, lashed with thongs; the bottom was of wood. Others were of elegant figure, not without any handle composed of a piece of wood. Others were of little square bags, exterior frocks, cut with feathers interwoven several very fine made out of them. They likewise brought canoes, chequered to hold water, and a of the length of six fathoms, stuffed, which were embellished with feathers. Our people were intended men in veneration, and relations, and pose. They have three hoops, or a cross-bar fixed in. To these they fix with threads, without noise, and thus the contrivance is perfect. Our people bind at King George's Bay.

It is uncertain whether the frames of canoes served among the natives, what resembling the Pacific Ocean. Iron knives, some straight, and some curved, with the blades of another length, shaped, with a ridge towards the sheaths of skins, under their robes, and applied to different uses.

Upon the whole, the natives of this country almost equal the comparative work with, it appears and invention, is at least equal to any.

The food they eat is animal, either raw or of the former, and of bear's flesh. Some of our people eat of the pine bark. The for, in their canoes, which they use for eating is not took care to render food; and though fat of some sea animals, always clean, kept in excellent order.

With respect to this found, it appears understood, perhaps which their work use the same work it was the opinion that if they had No.

cylindrical form, considerably deeper. The sides consisted of one piece, bent round, after the manner of our chip boxes, but thick, and neatly fastened with thongs; the bottoms being fixed in with small pegs of wood. Others were somewhat smaller, and of a more elegant figure, not unlike a large oval butter-boat, without any handle, but shallower. These were composed of a piece of wood, or some horny substance, and were sometimes neatly carved. They had a number of little square bags, made of the same gut with their exterior frocks, curiously adorned with very small red feathers interwoven with it, in which were contained several very fine snaws, and bundles of small cord, made out of them, plaited with extraordinary ingenuity. They likewise brought some wooden models of their canoes, chequered baskets, wrought so closely as to hold water, and a considerable number of small images, of the length of four or five inches, either of wood, or stuffed, which were covered with a piece of fur, and embellished with quill feathers, with hair fixed on their heads. Our people could not determine whether these were intended merely as children's toys, or were held in veneration, as representing their deceased friends and relations, and applied to some superstitious purpose. They have many instruments formed of two or three hoops, or concentric pieces of wood, having a cross-bar fixed in the middle, by which they are held. To these they fix a number of dried barnacle-shells, with threads, which, when shaken, produce a loud noise, and thus serve the purpose of a rattle. This contrivance is probably a substitute for the rattling bird at King George's Sound.

It is uncertain with what tools their wooden utensils, frames of canoes, &c. are made, the only one observed among them being a kind of stone adze, somewhat resembling those of Otaheite, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean. They have a great quantity of iron knives, some of which are rather curved, others straight, and some very small ones, fixed in longish handles, with the blades bent upwards. They have also knives of another sort, sometimes almost two feet in length, shaped, in a great measure, like a dagger, with a ridge towards the middle. They wear these in sheaths of skins, hung by a thong round their necks, under their robe or frock. It is probable that they use them only as weapons, and that their other knives are applied to different purposes.

Upon the whole, considering the uncivilized state of the natives of this found, their northerly situation amidst a country almost continually covered with snow, and the comparatively wretched materials they have to work with, it appears that, with respect to their skill and invention, in all manual operations, they are at least equal to any other people.

The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either roasted or broiled, and dried fish. Some of the former, that was purchased, had the appearance of bear's flesh. They likewise eat a larger sort of fern-root, either baked, or dressed in some other method. Some of our people observed them eat freely of a substance which they imagined was the interior part of the pine bark. Their drink, in all probability, is water; for, in their canoes, they brought snow in wooden vessels, which they swallowed by mouthfuls. Their manner of eating is decent and cleanly, for they constantly took care to remove any dirt that might adhere to their food; and though they would sometimes eat the rafter of some sea animal, they did not fail to cut it carefully into mouthfuls. Their persons were, to appearance, always clean, and their utensils, in general, were kept in excellent order, as were also their boats.

With respect to the language of the inhabitants of this found, it appeared to our people difficult to be understood, perhaps owing to the various significations which their words bear; for they seemed frequently to use the same word on very different occasions; though it was the opinion of the speculative part of our people, that if they had a longer intercourse with them,

this might probably have proved to be a mistake on their part.

SECTION III.

Beasts, Birds, Fish, Vegetables, and Metals, of Prince William's Sound. Conjectures whence the Natives procure Beads and Iron.

OUR voyagers could derive no other knowledge of the animals of this part of the world, than what they obtained from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were chiefly of bears, common and pine martins, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. Among these various skins the most common were those of racoons, martins, and sea-otters, which constituted the ordinary dress of these people. The skins of seals and bears were also pretty common; and the former were, in general, white, beautifully spotted with black, or sometimes simply white; and many of the bears here were of a dark brown hue.

Here is the white bear, of whose skins the natives brought several pieces, and some complete skins of cubs. There is also the wolverine, or quickhatch, whose skin has very bright colours; and a larger species of ermine than the common one, varied with brown, and having scarcely any black on its tail. The skin of the head of some very large animal was likewise brought to our people, but they could not positively decide what it was; though, from the colour and shagreenedness of the hair, and its not resembling any land animal, they conjectured that it might be that of the male ur-fine seal, or sea-bear. One of the most beautiful skins that came under their observation was that of a small animal, near a foot in length, of a brown colour on the back, with a number of obscure whitish specks, the sides being of a bluish ash colour, with a few of these specks. The tail is about a third part of the length of the body, and is covered with whitish hair. This animal is the same with that called by Mr. Strachlin, in his account of the New Northern Archipelago, the spotted field-mouse. But whether it was really of the mouse kind, or the squirrel, could not be determined for want of an entire skin.

Of birds found here were the halcyon, or king's fisher, the flag, the white headed eagle, and the humming bird, which often flew about the ships as they lay at anchor. The water fowl seen were black sea-pies, geese, a small sort of ducks, snipes, grouse, plovers, &c. &c. There is a species of the diver peculiar to the place, and of the size of a partridge.

The chief fish brought by the natives for sale were torrk and halibut; and our people caught some sculpins about the ship, with star-fish of a purplish hue, that had sixteen or eighteen rays. The rocks were almost destitute of shell-fish; and the only other animal of this tribe observed, was a reddish crab, covered with very large spines.

Few vegetables of any kind were seen. The trees that chiefly grew about this found were the Canadian and spruce pine, some of which were of a considerable size.

The metals seen here were iron and copper, both of which, but more particularly the former, were in such abundance, as to form the points of numbers of their lances and arrows. The ores which they made use of to paint themselves with, were a brittle, unctuous, red ochre, or iron ore; a pigment of a bright blue, and black lead. Each of these seemed to be very scarce among them. Copper these people, perhaps procure by their own means, or, at most, it passes to them through few hands; for when our people offered any of it by way of barter, they used to express its being in sufficient plenty among them by pointing to their weapons, as if they meant to intimate, that, as they had so much for their own, there was no occasion for increasing their stock.

If, however, the natives of this inlet are furnished with European Commodities by means of their intermediate traffic to the eastern coast, it is rather remarkable that they should never, in return, have supplied the more inland Indians with some of their sea-otter skins, which would undoubtedly have appeared, at some time or other, in the environs of Hudson's Bay.

The natives of this place must doubtless have received from some more civilized nation the beads and iron found among them. Our voyagers were almost certain that they were the first Europeans with whom they had ever had a direct communication; and it remained to be determined from what quarter they had procured these manufactures by intermediate conveyance. It is more than probable that they had obtained these articles through the intervention of the more inland tribes, either from the settlements about Hudson's Bay, or those on the lakes of Canada; unless the supposition can be admitted that the Russians, from Kamchatka, have already extended their traffic to this distance; or that the natives of their most easterly islands carry on an intercourse along the coast with the inhabitants of Prince William's Sound.

There are two passages into the inlet that leads to Prince William's Sound, separated from each other by an island that extends 13 leagues in the direction of south-west and north-east, to which *Captain Cook* gave the appellation of Montague Island.

In this channel are several islands. Those situate in the entrance next the open sea are elevated and rocky. Those that are within are low; and as they were totally free from snow, and covered with wood and verdure, they were denominated Green Islands.

As *Captain Cook* was pursuing his voyage, seeing the appearance of a shoal, he came to anchor. Two canoes, with a man in each, then came off to the ship. It cost them some labour to paddle across the strong tide; and they hesitated a little before they dared venture to approach. One of them was very loquacious, but to no purpose, for the Europeans could not understand a syllable he said. While he was talking, he kept continually pointing to the shore, which was supposed to be an invitation for our people to go thither. *Captain Cook* made them a present of a few trinkets, which he conveyed to them from the quarter gallery. These people strongly resembled those seen in Prince William's Sound, both in dress and person. Their canoes were also constructed in the same manner. One of these visitors seemed to have no beard, and his face was painted of a jet black: the other, who was older, was not painted, but he had a large beard, and a countenance like the common sort of people in the sound. Smoak was seen upon the flat western shore, whence it was inferred, that those lower spots were the only places inhabited.

COOK'S RIVER.

Journal of the Voyage of Captain Cook, with the Journals of the Masters, and the Journals, Language, &c. of the Natives.

CAPTAIN COOK observed, in his progress on this coast, that the water, till he arrived at a certain spot, in the latitude of 60 deg. 8 min. retained an equal degree of saltness, both at high and low water, but here the marks of a river evidently appeared. Having anchored under a point of land, the water which was taken up was much more fresh than any our people had tasted, whence they concluded that they were in a large river, and not in a strait, which had a communication with the northern sea. Having proceeded thus far, they were anxious to have stronger proofs, and therefore weighed with the flood, and drove up with the tide, having but little wind.

The tide is very considerable in this river, and greatly assists to facilitate the navigation of it. In the stream it is high water between two and three o'clock, on the days of the new and full moon; and the tide rises

between three and four fathoms. The mouth of the river being in a corner of the coast, the ocean forces the flood into it by both shores, which swells the tide to a greater height than at other parts of this coast.

As the ships were under sail, they were attended by many of the natives, in one large canoe, and several small ones. The latter had only one person on board each of them; and some of the paddles had a blade at each end. Men, women, and children, were contained in the large canoes. At some distance from the ship they exhibited, on a long pole, a kind of leathern frock, which our people interpreted to be a sign of their peaceable intentions. They conveyed this frock into the ship, as an acknowledgement for some trinkets which *Captain Cook* had given them.

The persons, dress, and canoes of these people, resembled those of Prince William's Sound, except that the small canoes were not so large as those of the sound, and carried only one man.

Our people bartered with them for some of their fur dresses, made of the skins of animals, particularly those of sea-otters, martins, and hares. They also had a few of their darts, and a supply of salmon and halibut, for which they gave some old clothes, beads, and pieces of iron, in exchange.

The natives were already possessed of large iron knives, and glass beads of a sky-blue colour, such as were seen among the inhabitants of Prince William's Sound. The latter, as well as those which they received from our people, they seemed to value highly. But they were particularly earnest in asking for large pieces of iron, to which they gave the name of *goone*; though with them, as well as with their neighbours in the sound, one word seemed to have many significations. Their language is certainly the same. The words *oonaka*, *keeta*, and *nahema*, and a few others, which were frequently used in Prince William's Sound, were also commonly used by this new tribe. After passing about two hours between the two ships, they retired to the western shore.

Our people observed that, at the lowest ebb, the water at and near the surface of the river, was perfectly fresh; though it retained a considerable degree of saltness, if taken deeper than a foot below it. There were not only this, but many other convincing proofs of its being a river, such as thick muddy water, low shores, trees and rubbish of various kinds floating backwards and forwards with the tide. *Captain Cook* finding, from divers observations, that all the low land which he at first imagined to be an island, was one continued track, from the great river to the foot of the mountains, terminating at the south entrance of the eastern branch, he denominated that branch the river Turnagain.

Captain Cook observes, that the time spent in the discovery of this great river [called afterwards, by the direction of Lord Sandwich, Cook's River] ought not to be regretted, if it should hereafter prove useful to the present, or any future age. But the delay thus occasioned, was an essential loss to our voyagers, who had an object of greater magnitude in view. The season was far advanced; and it was now evident that the continent of North America extended much farther to the west than they had reason to expect from the most approved charts. *Captain Cook*, however, had the satisfaction to reflect, that if he had not examined this very large river, speculative fabricators of geography would have ventured to assert, that it had a communication with the sea to the north, or with Hudson's or Baffin's Bay to the east; and it would probably have been marked, on future maps of the world, with much appearance of precision.

Lieutenant King was sent with two armed boats, with orders from *Captain Cook* to land on the south-east side of the river, where he was to display the flag, and, in his Majesty's name, to take possession of the country and the river. He was also ordered to bury a bottle in the earth, containing some English coin of 1772, and a paper, whereon was written the names of the ships, and

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and the date of the discovery. The point where our people landed was named Point Possession.

Lieutenant King having executed his orders returned on board, and gave information to *Captain Cook* of the particular incidents which had occurred on shore. He said, that on his approach to the shore, he saw 18 or 20 of the natives with their arms extended; an attitude, he supposed, meant to signify their peaceable disposition, and to convince him they were without weapons. Seeing the officer and his attendants land, and observing muskets in their hands, they were alarmed, and requested (by expressive signs) that they would lay them down. This was immediately complied with, and then our party were permitted to walk up to them, when they appeared to be very sociable and cheerful.

The natives had several dogs with them, and a few pieces of fresh salmon. A gentleman of our party purchased one of the dogs, and, taking it towards the boat, immediately shot it dead. At this the natives seemed exceedingly surprized, and not thinking themselves safe in such company, walked away: but it presently appeared, that they had concealed their spears and other weapons in the bushes close behind them. The ground, according to Mr. King's account, was swampy, and the soil poor and light. It, however, produced some pines, alders, birch, and willows; some rose and currant bushes, and a little grass; but there was not a plant in flower to be seen.

The ships having weighed, stood to the westward, and there anchoring, were visited by several of the natives, in canoes, who bartered their skins, and afterwards parted with their garments, many of them returning perfectly naked. Among others they brought a great quantity of the skins of white rabbits and red foxes, but only two or three of those of sea-otters. Our people also purchased some pieces of halibut and salmon. They gave iron the preference to every thing offered them in exchange.

The lip ornaments were less in fashion among them than at Prince William's Sound; but those which pass through the nose were more frequent, and, in general, considerably longer. They had, likewise, more embroidered work on their garments, quiver, knife-cases, and many other articles.

Plying down the river, and casting anchor about two miles below a spot called by *Captain Cook* the Bluff Point, the ships were again visited by many of the natives, who attended them all the morning; and, indeed, their company was highly exceptable, as they brought with them a quantity of fine salmon, which they exchanged for some trifles. Several hundred weight of it was procured for the two ships, and the greatest part of it split, and ready for drying.

The mountains now, for the first time after the ships entered the river, were free from clouds, and a volcano was perceived in one of those on the western side. Its latitude is 60 deg. 23 min. and it is the first high mountain north of St. Augustin. The volcano is near the summit, and on that part of the mountain next the river. It emits a white smoke, but no fire.

Captain Cook remarks, that all the people seen in this river had a striking resemblance, in every particular, to those who inhabit Prince William's Sound.

The points of their spears and knives are made of iron: some of the former, indeed, are made of copper. Their spears resemble the British spontoons; and their knives, for which they have sheaths, are of a considerable length. Except these, and a few glass beads, every thing seen amongst them was of their own manufacture.

Conjectures have been formed from whence they derive their foreign articles. It cannot be supposed, however, that the Russians have been amongst them, for they would not then have been seen clothed in such valuable skins as those of the sea-otter.

A very beneficial fur trade might certainly be carried on with the natives of this vast coast; but, without a northern passage, it is too remote for Great Britain to be benefitted by such commerce. It should,

however, be observed, that almost the only valuable skins on this west side of North America, are those of the sea-otter. Their other skins were of a superior quality; and it should be further observed, that the greater part of the skins which were purchased of them were made up into garments. Some of them, indeed, were in pretty good condition; others old and ragged; and all of them extremely lousy. But as skins are used by these people only for cloathing themselves, they, perhaps, are not at the trouble of dressing more of them than they require for this purpose. This is probably the chief cause of their killing the animals, for they principally receive their supply of food from the seas and rivers. But if they were once habituated to a constant trade with foreigners, such an intercourse would increase their wants, by acquainting them with new luxuries; to be enabled to purchase which, they would become more assiduous in procuring furs; a plentiful supply of which might doubtless be obtained in this country.

I S L A N D S.

ST. HERMOGENES lies in latitude 38 deg. 15 min. north, and longitude 207 deg. 24 min. It is about six leagues in circumference, and one of a cluster of islands that are barren and uninhabited.

TRINITY ISLAND. The greatest extent of this island, according to *Captain Cook's* account, is about six leagues in the direction of east and west. It has naked, elevated land at each end, and is low towards the middle. Its latitude is 36 deg. 36 min. north; longitude 205 deg. It is distant about three leagues from the continent, between which rocks and islands are interperfed. There seems nevertheless, to be a good passage, and safe anchorage.

FOGGY ISLAND lies in latitude 36 deg. 10 min. and longitude 202 deg. 45 min. and is nine miles in circumference. *Captain Cook* observes that it is so named in the chart, and thinks it reasonable to suppose, that it is the island on which Beering, a famous Russian navigator, had bestowed the same appellation.

THE SCHUMAGINS ISLANDS. This cluster of islands begin in the longitude of 200 deg. 15 min. east, and extend about two degrees to the westward. They are, in general, high, barren, and rugged, exhibiting very romantic appearances, and abounding with rocks and cliffs. They have several bays and coves about them, and some fresh water streams descend from their elevated parts; but the land is not embellished with a single tree or bush. The largest of the group is called Kodiak, and lies in 53 deg. 18 min. north.

HALIBUT ISLAND, so called from its abounding with the fish of that name, is seven leagues in circumference, and, except the head, is low and barren. Several small islands are near it, between which and the main there appears to be a passage of the breadth of two or three leagues.

Our navigators were kept at such a distance from the continent by the rocks and breakers, that they had a very distant view of the coast between Halibut Island and Rock Point. They could, however, perceive the main land covered with snow, and particularly some hills, whose elevated tops towered above the clouds to a most stupendous height. On the most south-westerly of these hills was seen a volcano, which perpetually threw up immense columns of smoke. The volcano is at no great distance from the coast, and is in the latitude of 54 deg. 48 min. north. Its figure is a complete one, and the volcano is at the summit of it. Our voyagers observed, that, remarkable as it may appear, the wind, at the height to which the smoke of the volcano rose, often moved in an opposite direction to what it did at sea, even in a fresh gale.

Captain

Captain Cook takes occasion to observe, that it was evident, from divers circumstances, that the Russians had some communication with the people of this spot, and particularly from the following. While our people were fishing they were visited by a man in a small canoe, who came from the large island. He had on a pair of green cloth breeches, and a jacket of black cloth under the track of his own country. He had with him a grey fox skin and some fishing implements; also a bladder, in which was supposed to be oil, as he opened it, drank a mouthful, and then closed it up. His features resembled those of the natives of Prince William's Sound, but he was perfectly free from any kind of scurf. His lip had been perforated in an oblique direction, though at that time he had not any ornament in it. Many of the words frequently used by the people of the Sound were repeated to him, but he did not appear to understand any of them, owing, as it was imagined, either to his ignorance of the dialect, or the great loss of pronunciation of our people.

From Hatter Island the ships proceeded in various directions, but mostly to the southward, till at length land presented itself in every direction. That to the south extended in a ridge of mountains to the south-west, which our voyagers afterwards found to be an island called

OONALASHKA.

SECTION I.

Introduction. Remarks. Interourse with the Natives. Description of the People, Dialect, Dispositions, Diseases, Employment, Food, Habitations, Manufactures, Customs, Innuence, Customs, Tools, Games, Instruments for Fishing and Hunting. Musick and Amusements.

IT is remarked by *Captain Cook*, from observations he made upon his first arrival at the Island of Oonalashka, that though such of the natives as come off to the ships, and engaged in a little traffic with the crews, seemed remarkably free, it was evident that they were not unacquainted with vessels resembling, in some degree, those in which our voyagers sailed. He adds, that their behaviour discovered a politeness he never observed before in rude and uncultivated nations.

On coming to anchor our people were visited by several of the natives in separate canoes. They bartered some fishing implements for tobacco. A young man among them overlet his canoe while he was along side of one of our boats. He was caught hold of by one of our people, but the canoe was taken up by another, and carried ashore. In consequence of this accident the youth was obliged to come into the ship, where he was invited into the cabin, and readily accepted the invitation, without any surprize or embarrassment. He had on an upper garment, resembling a skin, made of the gut of a whale, or some other large sea animal. Under this he had another of the same form, made of the skins of birds with the feathers on, curiously sewed together; the feathered side placed next his skin. It was patched with several pieces of elk stuff, and his cap was ornamented with fish beads.

His clothes being wet he was furnished by our sailors with some of their own, which he put on with as much readiness as they could have done. From the behaviour of this youth, and that of several others, it evidently appeared, that these people were no strangers to Europeans, and to many of their customs. Something in the ships, however, greatly excited their curiosity; for, such as had not canoes to bring them off assembled on the neighbouring hills to have a view of them.

Soon after a number of the natives of both sexes were seen on the shore, seated on the grals, partaking of a meal of raw fish, which they seemed highly to relish.

The ships afterwards left their former station, and came to anchor in the harbour called by the natives Sanganoodha. It is situated on the north side of Oonalashka, the latitude being 53 deg. 15 min. the longitude 193 deg. 30 min. and in the strait which separates this island from those to the north. It is about a mile broad at the entrance, and runs in about four miles south by west. It narrows towards the head, the breadth there not exceeding a quarter of a mile. Plenty of good water may be procured here, but not a piece of wood of any kind.

The natives when they came on board brought with them dried salmon and other fish, which the sailors received in exchange for tobacco. Only a few days before every ounce of tobacco that remained in the ship had been distributed among them, and the quantity was not half sufficient to answer their demands. Notwithstanding this, so thoughtless and improvident a being is an English sailor, that they were as profuse in making their bargains as if they had arrived at a port in Virginia; by which means, in less than two days, the value of this commodity was raised on board above a thousand per cent.

The men of Oonalashka are in general of the middling stature. Their faces are broad, their eyes small, their noses mostly flat, their mouths wide, and their lips thick; their teeth are uneven, and often discoloured. Their hair is black, and rather long, but cut before so as to reach nearly to their eye-brows. The women are generally shorter than the men, and their features more agreeable. They wear their hair on their foreheads in the same manner as the men.

The Russians that were here at this time never had any connection with their women on account of their not being Christians. Our people, however, were less scrupulous; and some of them had reason to repent that the women of Oonalashka encouraged their addresses; for their health was injured by a distemper that is not wholly unknown here. The natives are also subject to the cancer, or a complaint of a similar nature, which those who are attacked by it are studious to conceal. They do not appear to be long-lived. The Captain did not see a person, man or woman, whom he could suppose to be sixty years of age; and observed very few who seemed to exceed fifty.

The native inhabitants of this island are, to all appearance, a very peaceable, inoffensive race of people: they are exceeding cheerful and friendly among each other, and always treated the Europeans with great civility. In point of honesty *Captain Cook* observed, they might serve as a pattern to the most civilized nations. But, from what he saw of their neighbours, with whom the Russians are unconnected, he had some doubt whether this was their original disposition: and was rather inclined to be of opinion, that it is the consequence of their present state of subjection. Indeed, if he did not misunderstand the Russians, they had been under the necessity of making some severe examples before they could bring the islanders into tolerable order. If severities were really inflicted at first, the best excuse for them is, that they have produced the most beneficial effects: at present the greatest harmony subsists between the Russians and the natives. The latter have their own chiefs in each island, and seem to enjoy liberty and property without molestation. Whether they are tributaries to the Russians or not he could never learn, but had some reason to suppose they are.

The dress of the women is a frock of sealskins ornamented with a kind of husk or seal skin encircling the upper part of the garment, and thence hanging down to the waist. They have the same ornament round the shoulders. They adorn their under lips with slips of narrow carved bone, wear strings of beads at the nose, as well as bunches of beads in their ears. They puncture their cheeks sometimes with one, and sometimes with two lines: these lines extend from the middle part of the cheeks to the ears. They decorate their

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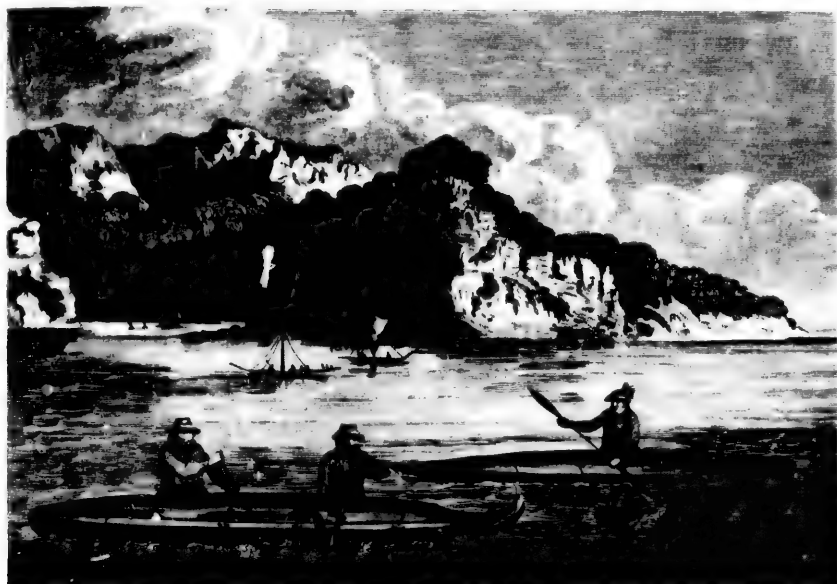


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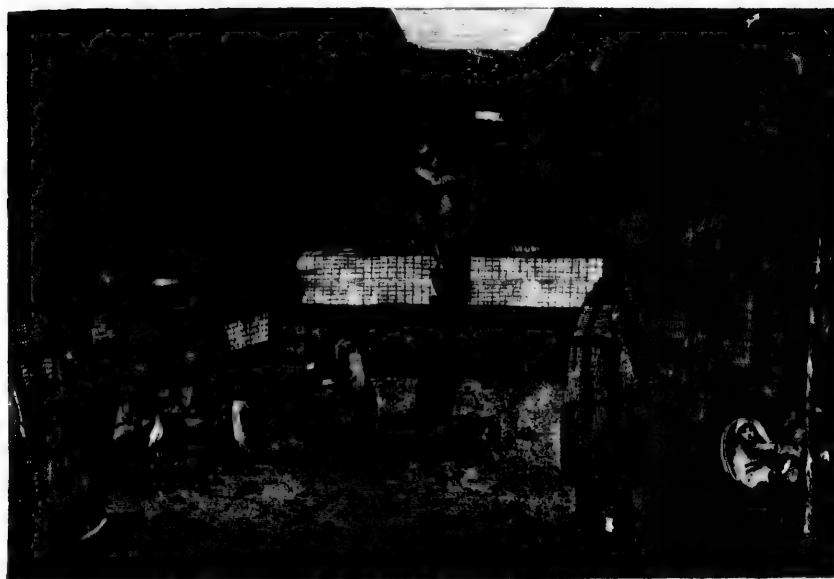
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Canoes used by the Natives of Comalashka.



The Inside of a House in Comalashka.

Bankes's map

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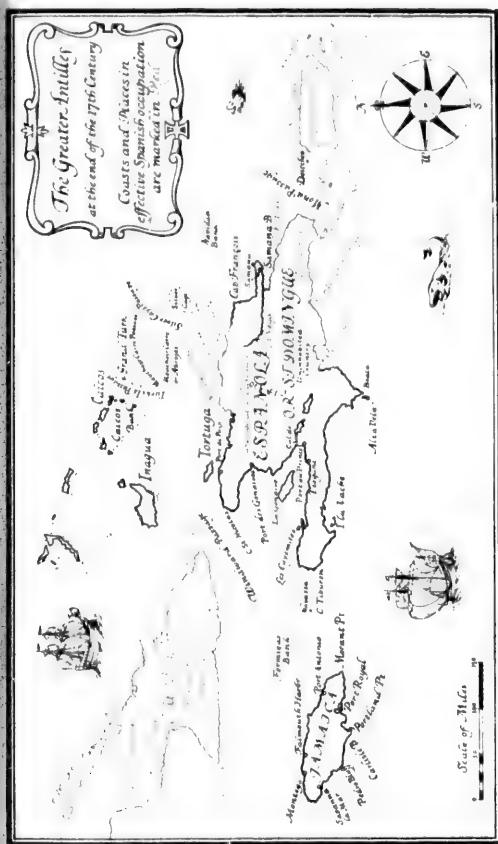
The Greater Antilles
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Engraved for **BANKES'S** New System of **GEOGRAPHY** Published by *Royal Authority*.



Specimen map from "The European Nations in the West Indies"



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The Inside of a House in Conalashka

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their chins in the same form. The practice of puncturing or tattooing is confined to the female sex, who are not allowed to adopt it till they attain to a certain age. Their caps are of an oval form and composed of skin, feathers and hair, the whole of which are interwoven with singular ingenuity.

The dress of the men is a frock composed of the skins of birds ingeniously wrought together, with the feather side inwards. Their best dress is painted before and behind just below the shoulders and breast; and to the seams which go over the shoulders are fastened rows of fur. They also wear fur upon other parts of the garment, the rows being about eight inches distant from each other. Over these frocks, when they go on the water, they wear an additional covering composed of gut, which water cannot penetrate. It has a hood to which is drawn over the head. They have a kind of oval shrouded cap made of wood, with a rim that admits the head. They dye their caps with green and other colours, and round the upper part of the rim they fix the long bristles of some sea animal, on which glass beads are strung; and on the front is a small image or two formed of bone.

The dress, in its general appearance, excepting the embellishments of the fur, bears a great resemblance to a wagoner's frock.

Various are the employments of the women, such as assisting in drying fish in the summer, cutting grass in autumn for the different purposes of making thatch, baskets, mats and other utensils, as well as gathering berries and roots.

All sewing business is confined to the women. They are the shoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders, or boat-coverers; for the men construct the wooden frame over which the skins are sewed. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their work, that shews they are neither deficient in ingenuity or perseverance. Instead of thread they use the fibres of sinews, which they split to the thickness required. Their needles being made of bone and without eyes renders the European needles a valuable article of traffic. They manufacture mats and baskets, and indeed display a neatness and perfection in most of their works.

The men are employed in summer in catching and drying fish, killing whales for the winter stock of provision, making and repairing canoes, and also in domestic matters. They converted the greatest part of the tobacco they received by way of barter into snuff. The method was to reduce the tobacco into powder by rubbing it in a small wooden bowl with a stick, to the upper end of which they fastened several stones to render it heavy. When sufficiently pulverized, it passed through a fine sieve, and thus ended the process.

Their food consists of whales' flesh, fish, birds, roots and berries. As the whales are generally taken at the approach of summer, they have time to dry the flesh and prepare the blubber, which are principal parts of their winter provision. With the blubber they eat the dried halibut. This seems in some measure, to supply the want of bread. Sometimes they dip it in train oil, of which they are very fond. They likewise eat the dried whales' flesh with oil. They are not nice in cleaning their fish, and frequently eat them raw. Boiling and broiling were the chief methods of cookery practised among them. Some had small brass kettles, and some a substitute made of a flat stone with sides of clay.

Captain Cook once happened to be present when the chief of this island made his dinner of the raw head of a large halibut, just caught. Before any part of it was given to the chief, two of his servants ate the gills, with no other dressing than squeezing out the flame. After this one of them having cut off the head of the fish took it to the sea and washed it, then came with it, and seated himself by the chief; but not before he had pulled up some grass, upon a part of which the head was placed, and the rest was strewed before the chief.

No. 43.

He then cut large pieces off the cheeks, and put them within the reach of the chief, who swallowed them with great satisfaction. When he had finished his meal the remainder of the head being cut in pieces were given to the servants, who tore off the meat with their teeth, and gnawed the bones like so many dogs.

They dress whales' flesh in such a manner as to make it very good eating; and they have a kind of pan-pudding of salmon roe, beaten up fine, and fried, which is a tolerable substitute for bread. They may, perhaps occasionally, taste real bread, or have a dish in which flour is one of the ingredients. Except the juice of berries, which they generally sip at their meals, they drink no other liquor than pure water.

Berries compose a principal part of their food. They eat them with train oil, which they think adds much to their flavour. Of roots the Saranne is the most agreeable eating: when boiled it becomes mealy, and resembles a potatoe.

The following is their method of building: they dig in the ground an oblong pit, which rarely exceeds fifty feet in length, and twenty in breadth; but the dimensions are in general smaller. Over this excavation they form the roof of wood, which they cover first with grass, and then with earth, so that the external appearance resembles a dung-hill. Near each end of the roof is left a square opening, which admits the light; one of these openings being intended only for this purpose, and the other being also used to go in and out by, with the assistance of a ladder, or rather a post, in which steps are cut. In some of the houses there is another entrance below, but this is rather uncommon. Round the sides and ends of the habitations, the families, several of which dwell together, have their separate apartments, where they sleep, and sit at work; not on benches, but in a sort of concave trench, dug entirely round the inside of the house, and covered with mats, so that this part is kept pretty clean and decent. The same cannot be said of the middle of the house. For, though it is covered with dry grass, it is a receptacle for every kind of dirt, and the place where the urine trough stands, the trench of which is by no means improved by raw hides, or leather, being almost continually steeped in it. Behind, and over the trench, they place the few effects they have in their possession, such as their mats, skins, and apparel.

No fire-place was seen in any one of their habitations; which are lighted, as well as heated, by lamps. Both sexes often warm themselves over one of these lamps by placing it between their legs under their garments, and sitting thus over it for several minutes. These people produce fire by collision and attrition; the first by striking two stones against each other, on one of which a quantity of brimstone has been previously rubbed. The latter method is performed by means of two pieces of wood, one of which is flat, and the other is a stick of the length of about a foot and a half. They press the pointed end of the stick upon the other piece, whirling it nimbly round as a drill, and thus fire is procured in a few minutes. This method is common in many countries. It is not only practised by these people, but also by the Kamtichadales, the Greenlanders, the Otaheiteans, the New Hollanders, and the Brazilians, and probably by other nations.

Their household furniture consists chiefly of wooden bowls, troughs and platters; cans, buckets, and sometimes a Russian kettle or pot. Though these utensils are made in a neat manner, no other tools were seen among them than the knife and the hatchet, that is, a small piece of flat iron made like an adze, by fixing it into a crooked wooden handle.

The canoes in use among the natives are smaller than any of those seen upon the coast of America, from which, however, they differ but little in their construction. The head is forked, and the upper point of the fork projects without the under one, which is level with the surface of the water. It is remarkable that they should thus construct them, for the fork generally catches

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catches hold of every thing that comes in the way; to prevent which, they fix a piece of small stick from one point to the other. In other respects they build their canoes after the manner of those of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders; the frame being of slender laths, and the covering of the skins of seals. They are about 12 feet in length, 18 inches in breadth in the middle, and 12 or 14 inches in depth. They sometimes carry two persons, one of whom sits in the seat, or round hole, which is nearly in the middle, and the other at about three feet distance. Round these holes is a rim or hoop of wood, about which gut skin is sewed, which can be drawn together, or opened like a purse, with leathern strings fitted to the outer edge. The men sit in this place, draw the skin tight about their bodies over the gut-srock, and bring the ends of the thongs, or purse-strings, over their shoulders. The sleeves of their frocks are fastened tight round their wrists; and it being close round their necks, and the hood being drawn over the head where the cap continues it, water cannot penetrate, either into the canoes, or to the body. In their single canoes they make use of a double-bladed paddle, which is held with both hands in the middle, striking the water first on one side, and then on the other, with a quick regular motion. Thus the canoe is impelled at a great rate, and in a direction perfectly straight. In sailing from Iggoosihak to Sanganoosha, though the ship went at the rate of seven miles an hour, two or three canoes kept pace with her.

Their implements for fishing and hunting are well contrived and executed, being of wood and bone, and, in some respects, resembling those used by the Greenlanders. The main difference is in the point of the missile dart, of which some were seen on this island not above an inch in length, whereas some of those of the Greenlanders are about fourteen inches long. Their darts (which as well as their other instruments, are curious) are generally made of fir, and are about four feet in length. One end is fixed of bone, into which, by means of a socket, another small piece of bone, which is barbed, is fixed, but contrived in such a manner, as to put in and take out without trouble. This is secured in the middle of the stick by a strong, though thin, piece of twine, composed of sinews. The bird, fish, or other animal, is no sooner struck, than the pointed bone slips out of the socket, but remains fixed in its body by means of the barb. The dart then serves as a float to trace the animal, and also contributes to fatigue it considerably, so that it is easily taken. They throw these darts by the assistance of a thin piece of wood, twelve or fourteen inches long. The middle of this is slightly hollowed, for the better reception of the weapon; and at the termination of the hollow, which does not extend to the end, is fixed a short pointed piece of bone, to prevent the dart from slipping. The other extremity is furnished with a hole for the reception of the fore-finger; and the sides are made to coincide with the other fingers and thumb, in order to grasp with the greater firmness. The natives throw these darts to the distance of 80 or 90 yards, with great force and dexterity. They are exceedingly expert in striking fish, both in the sea, and in rivers. They also use hooks and lines, nets and weirs. The lines are formed of twisted sinews, and the hooks of bone.

The only musical instrument seen here (if it deserves the name) was a kind of drum, like that of the Tchutchi. It had only one head, composed of a part of the gut of a whale, strained very tight over a frame. But notwithstanding the distinguished simplicity of this instrument, they greatly admire it, and it furnishes them not only with amusement, when individuals invite each other to their houses, but it also highly contributes to the entertainment of the company at all public assemblies.

No offensive, or even defensive, weapon was seen among the natives, of which, it was naturally supposed, they had been deprived by the Russians, for their own safety.

SECTION II.

Description of the Country. Vegetables. Quadrupeds. Birds. Sea Animals. Fish. Repositories of the Dead. Inter-course with the Russians. Information received from them. Concluding Remarks.

THIS island abounds in hills, some of which are very high. The low land, of which there is but little, is very marshy, owing to the waters that are perpetually flowing from the hills. The soil on the tops of the hills is about two feet deep, under which there is a layer of small stones. The sides of the hills are rich; and the marshy low ground a fine, deep, black soil.

As the excursions and observations of our voyagers were confined to the sea-coast, they had not an opportunity of obtaining an extensive or particular knowledge of the animal or vegetable productions of the country. Among the plants found here are the plantain, marigold, violet, saxifrage, forget, dock, geranium, dandelion, colts-foot, taranne, wild cellery, a kind of cress, and a species of mustard, all of which afforded our people excellent salads, and were very agreeable in soups. There are berries of different species, as cran-berries, huckle-berries, bramble-berries, heath-berries, &c. There was a berry here unknown to the naturalists: it had somewhat of the taste of a sloe, but differed from it in every other respect. When eaten in any considerable quantity, it proved very astringent. Brandy might be distilled from it. *Captain Cook* endeavoured to preserve some, but they fermented, and became as strong as if they had been steeped in spirits. The low land is generally covered with a long coarse grass.

The natives are indebted to the sea for all the wood which they use for building and other necessary purposes; as there is not a tree to be seen growing on the island, or upon the neighbouring coast of the continent.

The seeds of plants have been conveyed, by various means, from one part of the world to another; even to islands lying in the midst of extensive oceans, and far distant from any other lands. It is, therefore, remarkable, that there are no trees growing on this part of the American continent, or upon any of the adjacent isles. They are doubtless as well situated for receiving seeds, by the various winds of conveyance, as those coasts which have plenty of wood. Nature has, perhaps, denied to some soils the power of raising trees, without the assistance of art. With respect to the drift-wood upon the shores of these islands, there is no doubt of its coming from America. For though there may be none on the neighbouring coast, a sufficient quantity may grow farther up the country, which may be broke loose by torrents in the spring, and brought down to the sea; and not a little may be conveyed from the woody coasts, though situated at a more considerable distance.

The quadrupeds seen here were the arctic fox, and a species of marmotte without ears, and having a short tail. The natives call them *anump-cho*. Here are no deer, or any domestic animals, not even dogs.

Water fowls are neither found here in such numbers, or in such variety, as in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. However, there are some in these parts that the naturalists did not recollect to have seen in other countries, particularly the *ala monochroa* of Steller, and a black and white duck, which they judged to be different from the stone-duck that Kratchennikoff has described in his History of Kamtschka. All the other birds mentioned by this author were seen, except some which were observed near the ice; and the greatest part of these, if not all, have been described by Martin, in his voyage to Greenland. *Captain Cook* observes, it is somewhat extraordinary, that penguins, which are so frequently met with in many parts of the world, should not be found in this sea. Albatrosses are extremely scarce too. The land birds seen were the bull-finch, the

the wood-pecker, and wren.

Seals, and the rats in this as in deed, to be found, and the sea-otter in this sea. An example that blew after head resembling animal, and was supposed. This was the fish that cod, trout, and the end, of Octol porpoises, and g

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the wood-pecker, the yellow-finch, titmouse, swallow, and wren.

Seals, and the tribe of sea animals, are not so numerous in this as in many other seas. Sea-horses are, indeed, to be found in prodigious numbers about the ice; and the sea-otter is scarce any where to be met with but in this sea. An animal was sometimes seen by our people that blew after the manner of whales. It had a head resembling that of a seal. It was larger than that animal, and its colour was white, with dark spots interspersed. This was, perhaps the *manati*, or sea-cow.

The fish that most abound here are salmon, rock-cod, trout, and halibut. About the middle, and to the end, of October, the inhabitants catch cod. Whales, porpoises, and grampuses, are likewise taken here.

There are few other insects here besides musketoes, and few reptiles, except lizards.

Native sulphur was observed among the people of this island, but our people could not learn where they procured it. They also found ochre, and a stone that affords a purple colour; besides another that gives a good green. This last, in its natural state, is of a greyish green hue, coarse, and heavy. It readily dissolves in oil; but when it is put into water, it altogether loses its properties. The stones about the shore and hills were in no instance remarkable.

The Oonalashkans inter their dead on the tops of hills, and raise over the grave a little hillock. One of the natives, who attended *Captain Cook* in a walk into the country, pointed out several of these repositories of the dead. There was one of them by the side of a road, that had a heap of stones over it; and all who passed it added a stone to the heap. In the country were seen several stone hillocks, that seemed to have been artificially raised. Some of them were to appearance, of great antiquity.

Our countrymen could derive no knowledge respecting either the religion or diversions of these people, having seen nothing that could give them an insight into either.

An extraordinary incident brought on an intercourse between our officers and the Russians resident at Oonalashka. *Captain Cook* received, by the hands of a native a few days after he came to anchor in Sanganoohah Bay, a very singular present. It was a rye loaf, or rather a pie in the form of a loaf, as it enclosed some salmon, well seasoned with pepper. This man had brought a similar present for *Captain Clerke*, and a note for each of the captains, written in a character which they did not understand. It was natural to imagine that these two presents were from some Russians then in the neighbourhood, and therefore the captains sent, by the same messenger, to these unknown friends, a few bottles of rum, wine, and porter, which they supposed would be highly acceptable. *Captain Cook* also sent with the native the corporal of the marines, an intelligent man, for the purpose of gaining farther information, with orders, that if he met with any Russians, he should endeavour to make them understand, that the strangers were Englishmen, the friends and allies of their nation.

The corporal returned with three Russian seamen, or furriers, who, with several others, resided at Egoochshac, where they had some store-houses, a dwelling-house, and a sloop of about thirty tons burthen. One of these Russians was either master or mate of this vessel. They were all three intelligent, well-behaved men, and extremely ready to give our people all the information they could desire.

They appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the attempts which their countrymen had made to navigate the Frozen Ocean, and of the discoveries that had been made from Kamtschatka, by *Beerig*, *Tschirikoff*, and *Spangenberg*. Never was greater respect paid to the memory of any eminent person, than by these men to that of *Beerig*.

The trade in which they are engaged is very advantageous, and its being undertaken and extended to the

eastward of Kamtschatka was the immediate result of the second voyage of that distinguished navigator, whose misfortunes proved the source of much private benefit to individuals, and of public utility to the Russian empire. And yet, if his distresses had not accidentally carried him to the island which bears his name, where he ended his life, and from whence the remainder of his ship's crew brought back specimens of its valuable furs, the Russians would probably have undertaken no future voyages, which could lead them to make discoveries in this sea, towards the American coast. Indeed after this time, their ministry seem to have paid less attention to this object; and for what discoveries have been since made, the world is principally indebted to the enterprising spirit of private merchants, encouraged, however, by the superintending care of the court of *Peterburgh*.

The three Russians departed perfectly satisfied with the reception they had met with, and promised to return in a few days, and bring with them a chart of the islands situate between Kamtschatka and Oonalashka.

While *Captain Cook* was at a village not far from Sanganoohah, a Russian landed there, who proved to be the principal person among his countrymen in this and the adjacent isles. His name was *Erafim Gregoroff Sinimylloff*. When he came on board the *Resolution*, *Captain Cook* found him very well acquainted with the geography of those parts, and with all the discoveries which had been made in this quarter by the Russians.

Not only *Sinimylloff*, but also the other Russians affirmed that they were totally unacquainted with the American continent to the northward, and that no Russian had seen it of late years. They called it by the same name which *Mr. Stahlin* has erroneously affixed to his large island, that is, *Alafchka*.

The Russians, as our people were informed, have made several attempts to gain a footing upon that part of the North American continent that lies contiguous to Oonalashka and the adjacent islands, but have constantly been repelled by the inhabitants, whom they represented as a very treacherous people. They made mention of two or three captains, or chief men, who had been murdered by them; and some of the Russians shewed wounds, which they declared they had received there. They also informed our people, that, in the year 1773, an expedition had been undertaken into the Frozen Ocean in sledges, over the ice, to three large islands, that are situate opposite the mouth of the river *Kovyma*.

A few days after their promise, the three Russians whom the corporal had brought, returned with the charts before-mentioned. These charts were two in number, were both manuscripts, and bore every mark of authenticity. One of them comprehended the *Pensinskian Sea*; the coast of *Taitary*, as low as the latitude of 41 deg. north; the *Kurile Islands*, and the peninsula of *Kamtschatka*. The other chart comprehended all the discoveries that the Russians had made to the eastward of *Kamtschatka* towards America.

The latitude of the coast discovered by *Beerig* and *Tschirikoff*, particularly that part of it discovered by the latter, differs considerably from *Mr. Muller's* chart.

According to *Sinimylloff's* account, neither the number or situation of the islands which are dispersed between 32 deg. and 55 deg. of latitude, in the space between *Kamtschatka* and America, is properly ascertained. He struck out a third of them, affirming *Capt. Cook* that they did not exist, and he considerably altered the situation of others, which, he said, was necessary from the observations which he himself had made; and there was no reason to entertain a doubt about this. As these islands are nearly under the same parallel, different navigators, misled by their different reckonings, might easily mistake one island, or cluster of islands, for another, and imagine they had made a new discovery, when they had only found old ones, in a position some-

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what different from that which their former visitors had assigned to them.

The Isles of St. Theodore, St. Stephen, St. Abraham, St. Macarius, Seduction Island, and several others which are represented in Mr. Muller's chart, were not to be found in this now produced. Nay, Immyloff, and the other Russians, assured *Captain Cook*, that they had been frequently fought for without effect. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Muller could place them in his chart without some authority. *Captain Cook*, however, confiding in the testimony of these people, whom he thought competent witnesses, omitted them in his chart, and made such corrections respecting the other islands, as he had reason to think were necessary.

The American continent is here called, by the Russians, as well as by the islanders, *Alaichka*; which appellation, though it properly belongs only to that part which is contiguous to an island called *Ooneemak*, is made use of by them when speaking of the American continent in general.

This was all the intelligence *Captain Cook* got from these people respecting the geography of this part of the globe; and, perhaps, all the information they were able to give. For they repeatedly assured him, that they knew of no other islands besides those which were represented upon this chart, and that no Russian had ever visited any part of the American continent to the northward, except that which is opposite the country of the *Tichutli*.

Having contracted an acquaintance with these Russians, our officers visited their settlement: on the island. It consisted of a dwelling-house and two store houses. Besides the Russians, there was a number of the *Kamtschadales*, and of the *Oonalashkans*, as servants to the former. Some other natives of this island, who appeared to be independent of the Russians, lived at the same place. Such of them as belonged to the Russians were all of the male sex; and they are either taken, or purchased, from their parents when young. There were at this time about twenty of these, who could be considered in no other light than as children. They all resided in the same house; the Russians at the upper end, the *Kamtschadales* in the middle, and the *Oonalashkans* at the lower end.

Captain Cook, at the close of his account of this island, remarks, that though the resemblance of the inhabitants of his north-western side of America, to those of the *Esquimaux* and *Greenlanders*, in various particulars of person, dress, weapons, canoes, and the like, could not but attract his attention, he was much less struck with this, than with the affinity subsisting between the dialects of the *Greenlanders* of *Esquimaux*, and those of *Oonalashka*. He observes, that, with respect to the words which were collected by our people on this side of America, too much stress is not to be laid upon their being accurately represented; for after the death of Mr. Anderson, there were few who took any great degree of pains about such matters; and they had often found that the same word, written down by two or more persons, from the mouth of the same native, differed considerably, on being compared together. Nevertheless he affirms, there is enough to authorize this judgement, that there is great reason to suppose that all these nations are of the same extraction; and if that be the case, there is a little doubt of there being a northern communication by sea, between the western side of America, and the eastern side, through *Baffin's Bay*; which communication, however, is, perhaps, effectually shut up against ships, by ice and other obstructions; such, at least, was *Captain Cook's* opinion.

Having thus described every particular observation made by *Captain Cook* relative to the island of *Oonalashka*, together with the manners, customs, and singular ceremonies of the inhabitants, we shall now proceed to his account of *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*, which he visited in his last voyage, and of which he gives the following account:

NOOTKA, OR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

SECTION I.

Discovery. First Interview with the Natives. Curious Ceremonies previous to their coming on board. Trade established. Amusements. European Trade engrossed by the Natives of superior power.

CAPTAIN COOK, in his last voyage, being in the latitude of 30 deg. north, observes, that tho' it was then the winter season the people on board only began to feel a sensation of cold in the mornings and evenings, and he makes this remark as a proof of the equal and durable influence of the heat of the sun at all times to 30 degrees on each side the equinoctial line.

When they reached the latitude of 49 deg. 29 min. north, numbers of lofty mountains presented themselves to view, the summits of which were covered with snow. The valleys between them and the land towards the coast were covered with tall straight trees that appeared like a vast forest. Between two Points, called by *Captain Cook*, *Point Breakers* and *Woody Point*, a large Bay is formed, which he called *Hope Bay*, hoping, as he said, to find in it a good harbour, and the event proved he was not mistaken.

As soon as they approached an inlet to the north-east corner of the bay, they perceived the coast to be inhabited; and three canoes came off to the ship, in one of which were two men, in another six, and in the other ten. Advancing pretty near, a person stood up in one of the two last, and spoke for a considerable time, inviting our people, as they supposed by his gestures, to go ashore; and, at the same time continued flinging feathers towards them. Some of his companions also threw a red powder in the same manner.

The person who was the orator on this occasion was clothed with the skin of some animal, and held something in each hand which rattled as he shook it. At length, grown weary with his repeated exhortations, of which they could not comprehend a word, he became quiet; and the others, in their turn, had something to say; but their speeches were neither so long, or so vehement as that of the other. The hair of two or three of these people was strewed over with small white feathers; and that of others with large ones, stuck into different parts.

The tumultuous noise having ceased, they lay at a small distance from the ship, conversing together with much ease and composure, without shewing the least distrust or surprize. Some of them rose occasionally, and said something aloud, after the manner of their first harangues; and one, in particular, sung a most agreeable air, accompanied with a degree of melody and softness; the word *Kuch* being frequently repeated as the burden of the song.

When the ships came closer to the shore, the canoes began to visit them in great numbers, there being, at one time, no less than 32 of them about them, containing from three to seven or eight persons each, and of both sexes. Several of these also stood up and spoke aloud, using the same gestures as the first visitors. One canoe particularly attracted observation, by a peculiar head, which had a bird's eye, and an enormous large beak, painted on it. The person who was in it, and who appeared to be a chief, was equally remarkable for his singular appearance, having a large quantity of feathers hanging from his head, and being painted or lineated in a very extraordinary manner. In his hand he had a carved bird of wood, of the size of a pigeon, with which he often rattled, and was equally vociferous in his harangue, which was accompanied with many expressive gestures. Though these visitors were so peaceable, that they could not be suspected of any hostile intention, not any of them could be prevailed upon to come on board. They were ready, however, to part with any thing they had, and received whatever

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appearing to be no strangers to the use of that valuable
metal.

Some ceremonies took place among these people
previous to their coming on board. They paddled,
with their utmost strength and activity, round both the
ships; a chief, all this time, standing up with a spear
in his hand, and speaking, or rather bawling, most vo-
ciferously. The face of this orator was sometimes cov-
ered with a mask, representing either a human coun-
tenance, or that of some other animal; and, instead of
a spear, he had a kind of rattle in his hand. Having
made this ceremonious circuit round the ship, they would
come along-side, and then begin to traffic with our
people. Frequently, indeed, they would first entertain
them with a song, in which their whole company
joined, and produced a very agreeable harmony.

When the ships came to anchor they were surrounded
by canoes filled with the inhabitants, a reciprocal trade
was commenced, and conducted with the strictest har-
mony and integrity on both sides. Their articles of
commerce were the skins of various animals, such as
bears, sea-otters, wolves, foxes, deer, racoons, mar-
tins, and pole-cats. They also produced garments
made of skins; and another kind of cloathing, fabrica-
ted from the bark of a tree, or a plant resembling hemp.
Besides these articles, they had bows, arrows, spears,
fish hooks, various kinds of instruments, wooden vizors
representing horrid figures, a sort of woollen stuff,
carved work, beads, and red ochre; also several little
ornaments of thin brass and iron, resembling a horse-
shoe, which they wore pendant at their noses. They
had likewise several pieces of iron fixed to handles,
somewhat resembling chisels. From their being in pos-
session of these metals, it was natural for our people to
infer, that they must either have been visited before by
people of some civilized nation, or had connections
with those on their own continent, who had some com-
munication with them.

But the most extraordinary articles which they of-
fered to sale were human skulls and hands, with some
of the flesh remaining on them, which they acknow-
ledged they had been feeding on; and some of them,
indeed, bore evident marks of their having been upon
the fire. From this circumstance it was but too ap-
parent, that the horrid custom of devo- ing their ene-
mies is practised here as much as at New-Zealand, and
other South Sea islands. There is too much reason,
from their bringing to sale human skulls and bones, to
infer, that they treat their enemies with a degree of
brutal cruelty; yet this circumstance rather marks a ge-
neral agreement of character with that of almost every
tribe of uncivilized men, in every age, and in every
part of the globe. For the various articles they brought,
they received in exchange, knives, chisels, nails,
looking-glasses, buttons, pieces of iron and tin, or any
kind of metal. They had not much inclination for
glass beads, and rejected every kind of cloth.

Such of the natives as visited our people daily, were
the most beneficial to them; for, after disposing of their
trifles, they employed themselves in fishing, and they
always pertook of what they caught. They also pro-
cured for them a considerable quantity of good animal
oil, which they brought in bladders. Some, in-
deed, attempted to cheat, by mixing water with the
oil; and, in some instances, they so far imposed upon them,
as to fill their bladders with water only. But it was
better to wink at these impositions, than suffer them to
excite a quarrel, for the European articles of traffic
chiefly consisted of trifles, and it was found difficult to
have a constant supply even of these. Beads, and
such like toys, of which some were remaining, were
not highly estimated. Metal was principally commanded
by the natives; and brass had now supplanted iron, be-
ing sought after with such eagerness, that before the
ships left the sound, hardly a bit of it was to be found
in them, except that constituted a part of the necessary

instruments. Suits of cloaths were stripped of their
buttons, bureaus of their furniture, kettles, cannisters,
and candlesticks; all went to rack; so that they pro-
cured a greater variety of things than any other nation
our people had visited.

A party of strangers, in seven or eight canoes, came
into the cove, and, after looking at the strangers for
some time, retired. It was apprehended that their old
friends, who, at this time, were more numerous about
the ships than the new visitors, would not suffer them
to have any dealings with our people. It was evident,
indeed, that the principal natives engrossed them entire-
ly to themselves; and that they carried on a traffic with
more distant tribes in those articles they had received;
for they frequently disappeared for four or five days to-
gether, and returned with fresh cargoes of curiosities
and skins, which our people were so passionately fond
of, that they always came to a good market. Our
people were convinced of this on many other occasions.
Nay, even among those who lived in the sound, the
weaker were often obliged to submit to the stronger
party, and were plundered of every thing, without even
attempting to make any resistance.

SECTION II.

*Visits from and to the Natives of the different Parts of the
Sound, and Instances of their Civility. Treatments re-
ceived from an inhospitable Chief. Groundless Apprehen-
sions of an Attack. Injuries. Thefts. Claims of the
Natives for the Produce of the Country.*

THE natives were not discouraged, by some bad
weather that happened, from making our people
daily visits; and, in their situation, such visits were very
acceptable. They frequently brought them a supply of
fish, when they were unable to catch any with a hook
and line; and they had not a convenient place to draw
a net. The fish they brought were small cod, and a
small kind of bream, or sardine.

The officers received a visit, in the evening, from a
tribe of natives not seen before, and who, in general,
made a better appearance than their old friends. They
were conducted into the cabin, but there was not an
object that engaged their attention: all novelties were
looked on with indifference, except by a very few, who
shewed a certain degree of curiosity.

When the most important business of the ship was
finished, Captain Cook set out to survey the sound, and
going first to the west point, he discovered a large vil-
lage, and, before it, a very snug harbour, with from
nine to four fathom water. The inhabitants, who were
numerous, received him with great courtesy, every one
pressing him to enter his apartment; for several fami-
lies have habitations under the same roof. He politely
accepted the invitations; and the hospitable friends
whom he visited testified every mark of civility and
respect.

Captain Cook, proceeding up the west side of the
sound, for near three miles, saw several islands, so situa-
ted as to form some convenient harbours.

Proceeding some distance farther he found the ruins of a
village. The framings of the houses remained standing,
but the boards or roofs were taken away. Behind this
deserted village was a small plain, covered with large
pine trees. This was, indeed, singular, as most of
the elevated ground on this side of the sound appeared
rather naked.

On the east-side of the sound the Captain found what
he had before imagined, that it was an island under
which the ships lay, and that many smaller ones lay
scattered on the west side of it. Upon the main land,
opposite the north end of the island, he observed a vil-
lage, and landed there; but he was not so politely re-
ceived by the inhabitants, as by those of the other vil-
lage he had visited. This cold reception was occasioned
by one surly chief, who would not suffer the Captain to
enter their houses, but followed him wherever he went,

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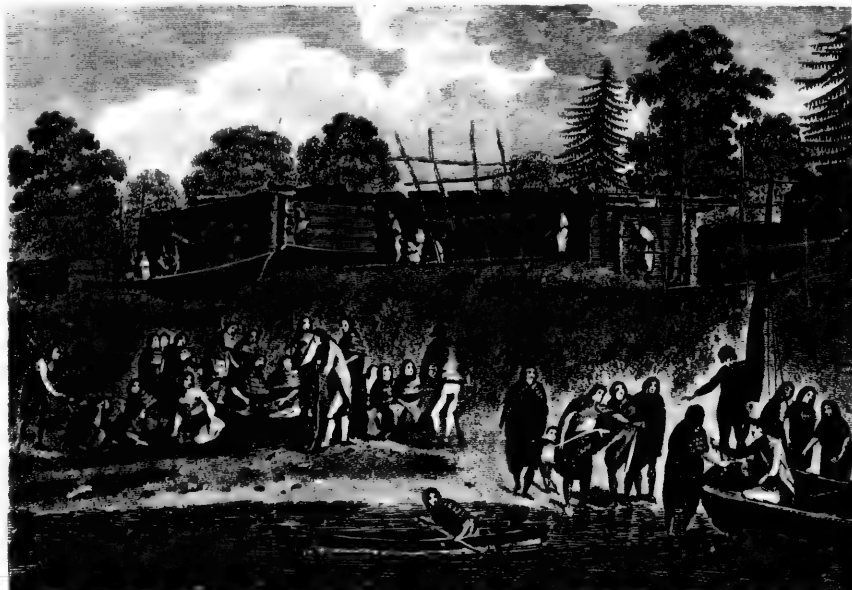
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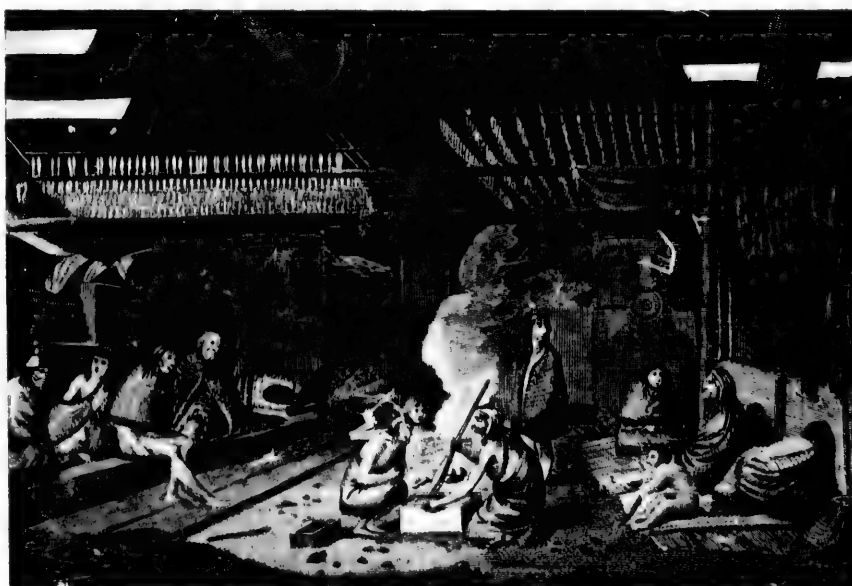
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Engraved for BANKES's New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



Habitations in NOOTKA SOUND, North America.



The INSIDE of a HABITATION in Nootka Sound.

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these the face frequently appears fallen in quite across between the temples. The nose flattens at its base, has wide nostrils, and a rounded point. The forehead is low; the eyes small, black, and languishing; the mouth round, the lips thick, and the teeth regular and well set, but not remarkable for their whiteness.

Many of the men have no beards at all, and others only a small thin one upon the point of the chin. This does not arise from an original deficiency of hair on that part, but from their plucking it out by the roots; for those who do not destroy it have not only considerable beards on every part of the chin, but also whiskers, or mustachias, running from the upper lip to the lower jaw obliquely downwards. Their eye-brows are also scanty and narrow; but they have abundance of hair on the head, which is strong, black, straight, and lank. Their necks are short; and their arms are rather clumsy, having nothing of beauty or elegance in their formation. The limbs, in all of them, are small in proportion to the other parts; besides they are crooked and ill-formed, having projecting ankles, and large feet, which are awkwardly shaped. The latter defect seems to be occasioned, in a great measure, by their sitting so continually on their hams or knees.

Their colour cannot properly be ascertained, their bodies being encrusted with paint and nastiness; though when the paint has been carefully rubbed off, the skin was little inferior in whiteness, to that of the Europeans, but of that palish cast which distinguishes the inhabitants of our southern nations. Some of them, when young, appear rather agreeable, when compared to the generality of the people; that period of life being attended with a peculiar degree of animation; but, after a certain age, the distinction is hardly observable; a remarkable sameness characterizes every countenance, dulness and want of expression being visibly portrayed in every visage. The women, in general, are of the same size, colour, and form, with the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine delicacies. Nor was there a single one to be found, even among those who were in their prime, who had the least pretensions to beauty or comeliness.

The ordinary dress of both sexes is a flaxen kind of mantle, ornamented with a narrow stripe of fur on the upper edge, and fringes on the lower edge. Passing under the left arm, it is tied over the right shoulder, leaving both arms perfectly free. Sometimes the mantle is fastened round the waist by a girdle of coarse matting. Over this is worn a small cloak of the same substance, reaching to the waist, also fringed at the bottom. They wear a cap like a truncated cone, or a flower-pot, made of a very fine matting, ornamented with a round knob, or a bunch of leathern tassels, having a string passing under the chin, to prevent its blowing off.

The above dress is common to both sexes; and the men often wear, over their other garments, the skin of some animal, as a bear, wolf, or sea-otter, with the hair outwards: sometimes tying it before, and sometimes behind, like a cloak. They throw a coarse mat about their shoulders in rainy weather; and they have woollen garments, which are but little used. They generally wear their hair hanging loosely down; but those who have not a cap tie it in a kind of bunch on the crown of the head.

Their dress is certainly convenient, and, were it kept clean, would not be inelegant; but as they are continually rubbing their bodies over with a red paint, mixed with oil, their garments become greasy, and contract a rancid, offensive smell. The appearance of these people is both wretched and filthy, and their heads and garments swarm with vermin. So lost are they to every idea of cleanliness, that our people frequently saw them pick them off and eat them with the greatest composure.

Their bodies, it has been observed, are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours; a black, a brighter red, or a white colour. The last of these gives them a ghastly horrible appearance.

Many of their ears are perforated in the lobe, where they make a large hole, and two smaller ones higher up on the outer edge. In these holes are hung bits of bone, quills fastened upon a leathern thong, shells, bunches of tassels, or thin pieces of copper. In some the septum of the nose is also perforated, and a piece of cord drawn through it.

The bracelets, which they wear about their wrists, are bunches of white single beads, or thongs with tassels, or a broad black horny shining substance. Round their ankles they frequently wear leathern thongs, or the sinews of animals curiously twisted.

They have some dresses that are used only on extraordinary occasions, such as going to war, and exhibiting themselves to strangers in ceremonial visits. Amongst these are the skins of wolves or bears, tied on like other garments, but edged with broad borders of fur, ingeniously ornamented with various figures. These are occasionally worn separately, or over their common clothing. The most usual head-dress, on these occasions, is a quantity of withe, wrapped about the head, with large feathers, particularly those of eagles, stuck in it; or it is entirely covered with small white feathers. At the same time the face is variously painted; the upper and lower parts being of opposite colours, and the strokes having the appearance of fresh gashes: or it is belmeared with a kind of fat or tallow, mixed with paint, formed into a great variety of figures, somewhat like carved work.

Sometimes the hair is separated into small parcels, and tied, at intervals, with thread; and others tie it together behind, after the English manner, and stick in it some branches of the *cypripedium thymoides*. Thus equipped, they have a truly savage and ridiculous appearance, which is much heightened when they assume their monstrous decorations. These consist of great variety of wooden masks, applied to the face, forehead, or upper part of the head. Some of these vizors resemble human faces, having hair, beards, and eye-brows; others represent the heads of birds, and many the heads of animals; such as deer, wolves, porpoises, and others.

These representations generally exceed the natural size, and they are frequently strewed with pieces of the *foliaceous mica*, which makes them glitter, and augments their deformity. Sometimes they fix large pieces of carved work upon the head, projecting to a considerable distance, and resembling the prow of a canoe. So much do they delight in these disguises, that, for want of another mask, one of them was seen to thrust his head into a tin-kettle, which he had brought from our people.

Whether these extravagant masquerade ornaments are used on any religious occasion, or in any kind of diversion, or whether they are calculated to intimidate by their monstrous appearance, or as decoys when hunting animals, is uncertain: but if travellers, in an ignorant and credulous age, when more than marvellous things were supposed to exist, had seen several people decorated in this manner, and had not approached so near them as to be undeceived, they would have believed, that a race of being existed, partaking of the nature of man and beast.

Among the people of Nootka, one of the dresses seems particularly adapted to war. It is a thick tanned leathern mantle doubled, and appears to be the skin of an elk or buffalo. This is fastened on in the ordinary manner, and is so contrived as to cover the body quite up to the throat; part of it, at the same time, falling down to their heels. This garment is sometimes very curiously painted; and is not only strong enough to resist arrows, but, as our people understood from them, even spears cannot pierce it; so that it may be considered as their completest defensive armour. Sometimes they wear a sort of leathern cloak, over which are rows of the hoots of deer placed horizontally, and covered with quills, which, on their moving, make a loud rattling noise.

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Though these people cannot be viewed without a kind of horror, when they are thus strangely apparelled, yet, when divested of these extravagant dresses, and behind in their common habit, they have no appearance of ferocity in their countenances, but seem to be of a quiet, phlegmatic disposition; deficient in animation and vivacity, to render themselves agreeable to society. They are rather reserved than loquacious; but their gravity seems constitutional, and not to arise from a conviction of its propriety, or to be the result of any particular mode of education; for, in their highest paroxysms of rage, they have not heat of language, or significance of gestures, to express it sufficiently. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, notwithstanding the predominancy of their phlegm; and, like other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. These fits of passion never extended farther than the parties immediately concerned; the spectators never entering into the merits of the quarrel, whether it was with any of the Europeans, or among their own people, shewing as much indifference as if they were wholly unacquainted with the whole transaction. It was common to see one of them rave and scold, while all his agitation did not in the least excite the attention of his countrymen, and when the people could not discover the object of his displeasure. They never betray the least symptom of timidity upon these occasions, but seem resolutely determined to punish the insult. With respect to our people, they were under no apprehensions about our superiority; but if any difference arose, were as anxious to avenge the wrong, as if the cause of quarrel had been among themselves.

Their other passions appear to lie dormant, especially their curiosity. Few expressed any desire or inclination to see or examine things with which they were unacquainted, and which, to a curious observer, would have appeared astonishing. If they could procure the articles they knew and wanted, they were perfectly satisfied, regarding every thing else with great indifference. Nor did the persons, dress, and behaviour of the English, (though so very different from their own,) or even the size and construction of their ships, seem to command admiration or attention.

Their indolence may, indeed, be a principal cause of this. But it must be admitted that they were not wholly insusceptible of the tender passions, which is evident from their being fond of music, and that too of the truly pathetic kind.

Their eagerness to possess iron, brass, or any kind of metal, was so great, that, when an opportunity presented itself, few of them could resist the temptation to steal it. The Natives of the South Sea islands, as appears in many instances, would steal any thing they could find, without considering whether it was useful to them or not. The novelty of the object was a sufficient inducement for them to get possession of it by any means. They were rather actuated by a childish curiosity, than by a thievish disposition. The inhabitants of Nootka, who made free with the property of our people, are intitled to no such apology. The appellation of thief is certainly due to them; for they knew that what they pilfered from them might be converted to the purposes of private utility, and, according to their estimation of things, was really valuable. Luckily they set no value upon any European articles except the metals. Linen, and many other things, were secure from their depredations, and might safely be left hanging out all night ashore, without being watched. The principle which prompted these people to pilfer, would probably operate in their intercourse with each other. There was, indeed, abundant reason to believe, that stealing is very common amongst them, and frequently produced quarrels, of which our people saw more instances than one.

The younger part of the men are slothful, being generally sitting about, in scattered companies, basking themselves in the sun, or wallowing in the sand upon

the beach like so many hogs, without any kind of covering. This disregard of decency was, however, confined solely to the men. The women were always decently clothed, and behaved with great propriety, justly meriting all commendation for a modest bashfulness, so becoming their sex.

Their language is by no means harsh or disagreeable, farther than proceeds from their using the *k* and *h* with more force, or pronouncing them with less softness, than we do; and, upon the whole, it abounds rather with what we may call labial and dental, than with guttural sounds. The simple sounds, which our people have not heard them use, and which consequently may be reckoned rare, or wanting in their language, are those represented by the letters *a*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *r*, and *v*.

Their method of speaking is very slow and distinct. The language has few prepositions and conjunctions, and, as far as could be discovered, is destitute of even a single interjection, to express admiration or surprise.

With respect to the relation or affinity the language of these people may bear to that of any others, *Captain Cook* observes, that, from the few Mexican words he had been able to procure, there was an obvious agreement in the very frequent terminations of the words in *l*, *tl*, and *z*, throughout the language.

Their orations, which are made either when engaged in any altercation or dispute, or to explain their sentiments publicly on other occasions, seem little more than short sentences, or rather single words, forcibly repeated, and constantly in one tone and degree of strength, accompanied only with a single gesture; which they use at every sentence, jerking their whole body a little forward, by bending the knees, their arms hanging down by their sides at the time.

With respect to the political and religious institutions of the inhabitants, little information could be obtained. It appeared, however, that there were such men as chiefs, distinguished by the title of *Aweek*, to whom the others are, in some degree, subordinate. But the authority of each of these great men seems to extend no farther than to his own family, who acknowledge him as their head. As they were not all elderly men, it is possible this title may be hereditary.

No opinion could be formed of their religion, but from what they called *Klumma*. These, perhaps, were idols: but as the word *Aweek* was frequently mentioned when they spoke of them, we may suppose them to be the images of some of their ancestors, those memories they venerate.

A pretty exact computation of the number of inhabitants might be made from the canoes that visited the ships the second day after their arrival. They consisted of about 100, which, upon an average, contained at least five persons each. But as there were very few women, old men, children or youths, then among them, we may reasonably suppose, that the number of the inhabitants could not be less than four times the number of the visitors, being 2000 in the whole.

SECTION VI.

Employments, Manufactures, Carving, Painting, Concerts, Musical Instruments, Weapons, Canoes, Implements for Fishing and Hunting, Tools, &c.

THE chief employment of the men was fishing and killing animals for the sustenance of their families, few of them being seen engaged in any business in the houses. The women were employed in manufacturing their garments, and curing their fardines, which they also carry from the canoes to their houses. The women also go in the small canoes, to gather mussels and other shell-fish. They are as dextrous as the men in the management of these canoes; and when there are men in the canoes with them, they are paid very little attention to on account of their sex, none of them offering to relieve them from the labour of the paddle. No do they shew them any particular respect on other occasions.

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Women were employed and executed their work in New Zealand. On dines, large shoals of fured out to several where they perform which is done by small rods, at first, removed higher and When drie d, they a bales covered with they are wanted; They also cure cod manner; but these

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Women were employed in making dresses of bark, and executed their business much like the inhabitants of New Zealand. Others were employed in opening fardines, large shoals of which were seen on shore, and measured out to several people, who carried them home, where they performed the operation of curing them, which is done by smoke-drying. They are hung upon small rods, at first, about a foot over the fire, and then removed higher and higher, to make room for others. When dried, they are closely packed in bales, and the bales covered with mats. Thus they are preserved till they are wanted; and they are not unpleasant food. They also cure cod, and other large fish, in the same manner; but these are sometimes dried in the open air.

They display more ingenuity in their manufactures and mechanic arts, than might be expected from a people so uncultivated. The flaxen and woollen garments engage their first care, as being the most material of those that may be classed under the head of manufactures. The former are fabricated from the bark of the pine-tree, beat into a mass resembling hemp. After being prepared in a proper manner, it is spread upon a stick, which is fastened to two others in an erect position. The manufacturer, who sits on her hams at this simple machine, knots it across, at the distance of about half an inch from each other, with small plaited threads. Though it cannot, by this method, be rendered so close and firm as cloth that is woven, it is sufficiently impervious to the air, and is likewise softer and more pliable.

Their woollen garments are probably manufactured in the same manner, though they have much the appearance of a woven cloth; but the supposition of their being wrought in a loom is destroyed by the various figures that are ingeniously interred in them; it being very improbable that these people should be able to produce such a complex work, except immediately by their hands.

They are of different qualities, some resembling our coarsest sort of blankets, and others not much inferior to our finest sort, and certainly both warmer and softer. The wool of which they are manufactured seems to be produced by different animals, particularly the fox and brown lynx. That from the lynx is the finest, and nearly resembles our coarsest wools in colour; but the hair, which also grows upon the animal, being intermixed with it, the appearance of it is sometimes different when wrought.

The ornamental figures in these garments are disposed with great taste, and are generally of a different colour, being usually dyed either of a deep brown or a yellow; the latter of which, when new, equals, in brightness, the best in our carpets.

Their fondness for carving on all their wooden articles corresponds with their taste in working figures upon their garments. Nothing is to be seen without a kind of freeze-work, or a representation of some animal upon it; but the most general figure is that of the human face, which is frequently cut out upon birds, and the other monstrous things already mentioned; and even upon their weapons of bone and stone. The general design of these figures convey a sufficient knowledge of the objects they are intended to represent.

The carving is not executed with the nicety that a dexterous artist would bestow even upon an indifferent design. The same, however, cannot be said of many of the human masks and heads, where they shew themselves to be ingenious sculptors. They preserve, with the greatest exactness, the general character of their own faces, and finish the more minute parts with great accuracy and neatness. That these people have a strong propensity to works of this sort is observable in a variety of particulars. Representations of human figures, birds, beasts, fish, models of their canoes, and household utensils, were found among them in very great abundance.

Having mentioned their skill in some of the imitative arts, such as working figures in their garments, and

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engraving or carving them in wood, we may also add their drawing them in colours. The whole process of their whale fishery has been represented, in this manner, on the caps they wear. This, indeed, was rudely executed for several, at least, to shew, that, though they have not the knowledge of letters amongst them, they have a notion of representing actions, in a lasting way, exclusive of recording them in their songs and traditions. They have also other painted figures, which, perhaps, have no established significations, and are only the creation of fancy or caprice.

The materials of which they make every thing of the rope kind, are formed either from thongs of skins and sinews of animals, or from the flaxen substance of which they manufacture their mantles. The sinews were sometimes so remarkable long, that it was hardly possible they could have belonged to any other animal than the whale.

These people are not wholly unsusceptible of the tender passions, which is evident from their being fond of music, and that too of the truly pathetic kind. They keep an exact concert in their songs, which are often sung by great numbers together; and with their chorusses they used to entertain the Europeans. Their songs are generally slow and solemn; but their music is less confined than that which is usually found in other rude nations; the variations being very numerous and expressive, and the melody powerfully soothing. Besides their concerts, sonnets were frequently sung by single performers, keeping time by striking the hand against the thigh. Though solemnity was predominant in their music, they sometimes entertained us in a gay and lively strain, and even with a degree of pleasantry and humour.

The only instruments of music seen among them were a rattle and small whistle. The rattle is used when they sing; but upon what occasions the whistle is used was never known, unless it be when they assume the figures of particular animals, and endeavour to imitate their howl or cry. Our people once saw one of them dressed in the skin of a wolf, with the head covering his own, striving to imitate that animal by making a squeaking noise with a whistle he had in his mouth. The rattles are generally in the shape of a bird, with small pebbles in the belly, and the tail is the handle. They have another sort, which resembles a child's rattle.

Their weapons are bows and arrows, spears, slings, short truncheons made of bone, and a small pick-axe, somewhat resembling the American tomahawk. Some of the arrows are pointed with iron, and others with indented bone. The spear was usually a long point made of bone. The tomahawk is a stone of the length of seven or eight inches; one end terminating in a point, and the other fixed in a wooden handle. This handle is intended to resemble the head and neck of a human figure; the stone being fixed in the mouth, so as to represent a tongue of great magnitude. To heighten the resemblance, human hair is also fixed to it. This weapon is called *teaweshi*; and they have another weapon made of stone, which they call *seck*, about ten or twelve inches long, having a square point.

From the number of their bones and other weapons, it may be reasonably concluded that they frequently engage in close combat: and our people had very disagreeable proofs of their wars being both frequent and bloody, from the number of human skulls that were offered them for sale.

Though the structure of their canoes is simple, they appear well calculated for every useful purpose. The largest, which contain upwards of twenty people, are formed of a single tree. The length of many of them is forty feet, the breadth seven, and the depth three. They become gradually narrower from the middle towards each end, the stern ending perpendicularly with a knob at the top. The fore part stretches forwards and upwards, and ends in a point or prow, much higher than the sides of the canoe, which are nearly straight.

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The greatest part of them are without any ornament: some have a little carving, and are studded with seals teeth on the surface. Some also have a kind of additional prow, usually painted with the figure of some animal. They have neither seats, or any other supporters, on the inside, except some small round sticks, about the size of a walking-cane, placed across, about half the depth of the canoe. They are very light, and, on account of their breadth and flatness, swim firmly, without an out-rigger, of which they are all destitute; a remarkable distinction between the navigation of all the American nations and that of the southern parts of the East Indies, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Their paddles, which are small and light, resemble a large leaf in shape, being pointed at the bottom, broad in the middle, and gradually becoming narrower in the shaft, the whole length being about five feet. By constant use, they have acquired great dexterity in the management of these paddles; but they never make use of any sails.

The canoes of the larger sort are not only very spacious, but perfectly dry; so that under shelter of a skin, they are, except in rainy weather, much more comfortable habitations than their houses.

Their implements for fishing and hunting, which are ingeniously contrived, and well made, are nets, hooks and lines, harpoons, gigs, and an instrument like an oar. This last is about 20 feet long, four or five inches broad, and about half an inch thick. Each edge, for about two thirds of its length, (the other third being its handle,) is set with sharp bone teeth, about two inches long. With this instrument they attack herrings and fardines, and such other fish that come in shoals. It is struck into the shoal, and the fish are taken either upon or between the teeth. Their hooks, which are made of bone and wood, display no great ingenuity; but the harpoon, which is used in striking whales, and other sea-animals, manifest a great extent of contrivance. It consists of a piece of bone, formed into two barbs, in which the oval blade of a large muscle-shell, and the point of the instrument, is fixed. Two or three fathoms of rope is fastened to this harpoon; and, in throwing it, they use a shaft of about fifteen feet long, to which the rope is fastened; to one end of which the harpoon is fixed, so as to leave the shaft floating, as a buoy upon the water, when the animal is struck with the harpoon.

Their manner of catching and killing land animals cannot be ascertained: but it is probable that they shoot the smaller sorts with their arrows, and encounter bears, wolves, and foxes, with their spears. They have several sorts of nets, which are, perhaps, applied to that purpose; as it was customary for them to throw them over their heads, to signify their use, when they offered them for sale. Sometimes they decoy animals by disguising themselves with a skin, and running upon all fours, in which they are remarkably nimble. The masked or carved heads, as well as the dried heads of different animals, are used upon these occasions.

Their great dexterity in works of wood may, in some measure, be ascribed to the assistance they receive from iron tools; for, as far as is known, they use no other; at least, our people only saw one chisel of bone: and though their tools must have been originally made of different materials, it is not improbable that many of their improvements have been made since they required a knowledge of that metal, which now is universally used in their various wooden works.

The knife and chisel are the principal forms that iron assumes amongst them. The chisel consists of a flat long piece, fastened into a wooden handle. A bone is their mallet, and a bit of fish-skin their polisher. Some of their chisels were nine or ten inches in length, and three or four in breadth; but they were, in general, considerably smaller.

Some of their knives are very large, and their blades are crooked; the edge being on the back, or convex part. Most of them seem were about the breadth and

thickness of an iron hoop, and their singular form marks that they were not of European make. Probably they are imitations of their own original instruments used for the same purposes. They sharpen these iron tools upon a coarse flint whetstone, and likewise keep the whole instrument constantly bright.

SECTION V.

Habitations and Furniture. Food, and manner of preparing it.

THE village, which is situated at the entrance of the sound, stands on the side of a pretty deep ascent, extending from the beach of the wood. The houses consist of three ranges or rows, placed at equal distances behind each other, the front row being the largest; and there are a few straggling houses at each end. These rows are intersected by narrow paths, or lanes, at irregular distances, passing upward; but those between the houses are considerably broader. Though this general disposition has some appearance of regularity, there is none in the single houses; for every division made by the paths may either be considered as one or more houses, there being no regular separation to distinguish them by, either within or without. These erections consist of very long broad blanks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts, with vines of pine-bark. They have only slender posts on the outside, at considerable distances from each other, to which they are also fastened; but there are some larger poles within, placed at intervals. The sides and ends of these habitations are about seven or eight feet in height, but the back part is somewhat higher. The planks, therefore, which compose the roof, slant forward, and, being loose, may be moved at pleasure. They may either be put close to exclude the rain, or separated to admit the light in fine weather.

Upon the whole, however, they are most miserable dwellings, and display very little attention or ingenuity in their construction; for though the side planks are pretty close to each other in some places, they are quite open in others. Besides, these habitations have no regular doors, and can only be entered by a hole, which the unequal length of the planks has accidentally made. In the sides of the house they have also holes to look out at, serving for windows; but these are very irregularly disposed, without attending, in the least, to the shape and size of them.

Within the habitations is frequently a view from one end to the other of these ranges of building; for though there are some appearances of separations on each side for the accommodation of different persons or families, they do not intercept the sight, and generally consist of pieces of planks, extending from the side to the middle of the house. On the sides of each of these parts is a little bench, about five or six inches higher than the rest of the floor, covered with mats, whereon the family sit and sleep. The length of these benches is generally seven or eight feet, and the breadth four or five. The fire place, which has neither hearth or chimney, is in the middle of the floor. One house, in particular, was nearly separated from the rest by a close partition; and this was the most regular building of any we had seen. In it there were four of these benches, each holding a single family at the corner; but it had not any separation by boards; and the middle of the house seemed to be common to all the inhabitants.

The irregularity and confusion of their houses is, however, far exceeded by their nailiness and stench. They not only dry their fish within doors, but they also put them on a stick, together with their bones and fragments, to dry upon the ground at meals, occasions several heaps of filth, which are never removed till it becomes troublesome, from their bulk, to pass over them. Every thing about the house stinks of train-oil, fish, and human excrement, and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined.

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Notwithstanding these houses are decorated with more than the usual ornaments of four or five feet, apartment, with a high the huts and a large too variously painted monstrous appearance called *Khemut*; but standing a breast from three or four feet, without the least idea that can be formed from the representation. A sort of curtain, which the natives remove, and when they seemed to express a manner. It seems to offend them; they pretend, they request these images, when they come. From these they suppose that they are some superstitious in no very extraordinary with a small quantity have purchased all of them.

An ingenious artist on the voyage, in the Nootka house, which was interrupted from the natives. While he was with him with a large knife, he observed, on two representations placed at one end of a gigantic proportion. As the artist took and proceeded, he provided himself in manner as to oblige interesting to be of the effect of a button from thought would have reduced the desired end of the artist was at liberty scarcely made a boy and renewed his force had parted with the found that he had ordered him to proceed.

The furniture of chests and boxes of at the sides or ends of their garments, are deemed valuable the upper one serves a lid fastened with have a square hole venience of putting. They are frequently of animals, or rudeness as decorations. The round wooden cups about two feet in food; bags of mats.

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Notwithstanding all this filth and confusion, many of these houses are decorated with images, which are nothing more than the trunks of large trees, of the height of four or five feet, placed at the upper end of the apartment, with a human face carved on the front, and the limbs and arms upon the sides. These figures are too variously painted, and make, upon the whole, a monstrous appearance. These images are generally called *Kumut*; but the names of two particular ones, standing abreast from each other, at the distance of about three or four feet, were *Nutchkoo* and *Mutseeta*. The best idea that can be formed of these figures will be from the representation of them in the engravings. A sort of curtain, made of mat, usually hung before them, which the natives were sometimes unwilling to remove; and when they did consent to unveil them, they seemed to express themselves in a very mysterious manner. It seems probable that they sometimes make offerings to them; for if their signs were rightly interpreted, they requested our people to give something to these images, when they drew the mats from before them. From these circumstances it was natural for them to suppose that they were representatives of their gods, or some superstitious symbols; and yet they were held in no very extraordinary degree of estimation; for, with a small quantity of brass or iron, any person might have purchased all of them in the place.

An ingenious artist, who accompanied Captain Cook on the voyage, in drawing a view of the inside of a Nootka house, wherein these figures were represented, was interrupted from proceeding by one of the inhabitants. While he was employed, a man approached him with a large knife in his hand, seemingly displeased, from observing that the eyes of the artist were fixed on two representations of human figures, which were placed at one end of the apartment, carved on planks, of a gigantic proportion, and painted after their custom. As the artist took as little notice of him as possible, and proceeded, the native, in order to prevent him, provided himself with a mat, and placed it in such a manner as to obstruct the view. As the object was too interesting to be omitted, the artist determined to try the effect of a bribe. Accordingly he made an offer of a button from his coat, which, being metal, he thought would have pleased him. This instantly produced the desired effect; for the mat was removed, and the artist was at liberty to proceed as before. He had scarcely made a beginning when the native returned, and renewed his former practice, continuing it till he had parted with every single button; and when he found that he had completely stripped him, he permitted him to proceed without further obstruction.

The furniture of their houses consists particularly of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of the houses; in which are deposited their garments, skins, masks, and other articles that are deemed valuable. Many of them are double, or the upper one serves as a lid to the other. Some have a lid fastened with thongs. Others, that are very large, have a square hole cut in the upper part, for the convenience of putting things in, or taking them out. They are frequently painted black, studded with teeth of animals, or rudely carved with figures of birds, &c. as decorations. They have also square and oblong pails; round wooden cups and bowls; wooden troughs, of about two feet in length, out of which they eat their food; bags of matting, baskets of twigs, &c.

Their implements for fishing, and other things, are hung up, or scattered in different parts of the house, without any kind of order, making, in the whole, a perfect scene of confusion; except on the sleeping benches, which have nothing on them but the mats, which are of a superior quality to those they usually have to sit on in their boats.

The principal fish are herrings and fardings, two species of bream, and some small cod. The herrings and fardings not only serve to be eaten fresh in their season, but to be dried and smoked as stores. The

herrings also afford them another grand resource for food, which is a vast quantity of roe, prepared in a very extraordinary manner. It is stewed upon small branches of the Canadian pine. It is also prepared upon a long sea-grass, which is found in great plenty upon the rocks under water. It is preserved in baskets or mat, and used occasionally, after being dipped in water. It has no disagreeable taste, and serves these people as a kind of winter bread. They also eat the roe of some other large fish, that has a very rancid smell and taste.

Another essential article of their food is the large muscle, which is found in great abundance in the sound. After roasting them in their shells, they are stuck upon long wooden skewers, and taken off as they are wanted to be eaten, as they require no further preparation, though they are sometimes dipped in oil as a sauce. The smaller shell-fish contribute to encrease the general stock, but cannot be considered as a material article.

The porpoise is more common among them as food than any of the sea animals, the flesh and rind of which they cut into large pieces, dry them as they do herrings, and eat them without further preparation. They have also a very singular manner of preparing a sort of broth from this animal, when in its fresh state. They put some pieces of it into a wooden vessel or pail, in which there is also some water, and throw heated stones into it. This operation is repeatedly performed till the contents are supposed to be sufficiently stewed. The fresh stones are put in, and the others taken out, with a cleft stick, serving as a pair of tongs, the vessel being, for that purpose, always placed near the fire. This is a common dish among them, and seems to be a very strong nourishing food. From these, and other sea animals, they procure oil in great abundance, which they use upon many occasions, mixed with other food, as sauce, and frequently sip it alone with a kind of scoop made of horn.

They probably feed upon other sea animals, such as whales, seals, and sea-otters; the skins of the two last being common amongst them; and they are furnished with implements of all sorts for the destruction of these different animals, though, perhaps, they may not be able, at all seasons, to catch them in great plenty. No great number of fresh skins were to be seen while the ships lay in the sound. Land animals, at the time, appeared to be scarce, as they saw no flesh belonging to any of them; and though their skins were to be had in plenty, they might, perhaps, have been procured by traffic from other tribes.

It plainly appears, from a variety of circumstances, that these people procure the greatest part of their animal food from the sea, excepting a few gulls, and some other birds, which they shoot with their arrows.

Their only winter vegetables seemed to be the Canadian pine branches, and sea-grass; but, as the spring advances, they use others as they come in season. The most common of these were two sorts of liliaceous roots, of a mild sweetish taste, which are mucilaginous, and eaten raw. The next is a root called *ahetui*, and has a taste resembling liquorice. Another small sweetish root, about the thickness of sarsaparilla, is also eaten raw. As the season advances, they have, doubtless, many others which were not seen. For though there is not the least appearance of cultivation among them, there are plenty of alder, gooseberry, and currant bushes. One of the conditions, however, which they seem to require in all food, is, that it should be of the less acrid kind; for they would not touch the leek or garlic, though they sold our people vast quantities of it, when they understood they liked it. They seemed, indeed, not to relish any of their food, and rejected their spirituous liquors, as something disgusting and unnatural.

Small marine animals, in their fresh state, are sometimes eaten raw; though it is their ordinary practice to roast or broil their food; for they are absolute strangers to our method of boiling, as appears from their manner

of preparing porp life broth. Besides, as they have only wooden vessels, it is impossible for them to perform such an operation. Their manner of eating corresponds with the smallness of their houses and persons; for the plates and troughs out of which they eat their food, are never to have been washed since their original formation; the dirty remains of a former meal being only swept away by a succeeding one. Every thing solid and tough they tear it to pieces with their hands and teeth; for though their knives are employed in cutting off the larger portions, they have not yet endeavoured to reduce these to mouthfuls by the same means, tho' so much more cleanly and convenient. They do not possess even an idea of cleanliness, and constantly eat the roots which are dug from the ground, without attempting to shake off the soil which adheres to them.

It is not certainly known whether they have any let time for their meals, as they were seen at all hours to eat in their canoes. But as several messes of porp life broth were seen preparing at the village about noon, it is probable that they make a principal meal about that time.

SECTION VI.

Description of the Country. Climate. Vegetable Productions. Quadrupeds. Sea Animals. Birds. Fish. Reptiles. Insects. Minerals. Routes. Distance.

CAPTAIN COOK gave the appellation of King George's Sound to this inlet on his first arrival; but it was called Nootka by the inhabitants. The entrance is in the east corner of Hope Bay. Its latitude is 49 deg. 23 min. north; and its longitude 233 deg. 12 min. east. The east coast of the Bay is covered by a chain of sunken rocks; and near the found are some islands and rocks above water. The ships entered the found between two rocky points, lying east both east and west-north-west from each other, distant about four miles. The found widens within these points, and extends to the northward at least four leagues.

A number of islands, of various sizes, appear in the middle of the found. The depth of water, not only in the middle of the found, but also close to some parts of its shore, is from forty-seven to ninety fathoms, or more. Within its circuit the harbours and anchoring places are numerous.

The cove, where our ships anchored, is on the east-side of the found, and also on the east of the largest island. It is, indeed, covered from the S.W. which is its principal recommendation; for it is exposed to the north-east wind, which sometimes blow with great violence, and make great devaluation, as was but too apparent in many places.

Upon the sea-coast the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the found, it rises into steep hills, which have a uniform appearance, ending in roundish tops, with sharp ridges on their sides. Many of these hills are high, and others of a more moderate height; but all of them are covered to the tops with the thick-set woods. Some bare spots are to be seen on the sides of some of the hills; but they are not numerous, though they sufficiently shew the general rocky disposition of these hills. They have, indeed, no soil upon them, except what has been produced from rotten mosses and trees, of the depth of about two feet. Their foundations are, indeed, nothing more than stupendous rocks, which are of a grey or whitish cast when exposed to the weather, but, when broken, are of a bluish-grey colour. The rocky shores consist entirely of this; and the beaches of the little coves in the found are composed and fragmented of it.

All these coves are furnished with a great quantity of timber, and the wood that is seen is chiefly by the sides of the coves, and in the water, and is cut for the use of a ship, while it is in the cove, and carried from the shore, and then it is used for the tops of the hills. The water of the found is perfectly clear, and diffusive.

The climate appears to be infinitely milder than that on the east coast of America, under the same parallel of latitude. The mercury in the thermometer never, even in the night, fell lower than 42 degrees; and very often, in the day, it rose to 60 degrees. No frost was perceived on any of the low grounds; but, on the contrary, vegetation proceeded very briskly; for grass was seen, at this time, upwards of a foot long.

The trees, of which the woods are particularly composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. The two first are in the greatest abundance, and, at a distance, resemble each other; though they are easily distinguished on a nearer view, the cypress being of a paler green than the other. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. At this early season of the year was seen but little variety of other vegetable productions.

About the rocks, and borders of the woods, were found some strawberry plants, and rasp berry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. There were also a few black alder trees, a species of low-shrub, some crow's-foot with a fine crimson flower, and two sorts of *anthericum*. Some wild rose bushes were seen just budding; some young leeks, a small sort of grass, and some water-cresses, besides a great abundance of *androseda*. Within the woods were two sort of under-wood shrubs, unknown to our naturalists.

All the animals seen alive here were two or three racoons, martens, and squirrels. Some of our people, indeed, who landed on the continent on the fourth-east side of the found, saw the prints of a bear's feet, not far from the shore. The principal account given of the quadrupeds is taken from the skins which were purchased of the inhabitants; and these were sometimes so mutilated in the heads, tails, and paws, that it could not be distinguished to what animals they belonged; though others were either perfect, or so well known, that they did not admit a doubt about them. The most common among them were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. Bears skins are very plentiful, generally of a shining black colour, but not very long. The deer-skins were not so plentiful, and appeared to belong to what the historians of Carolina call the fallow-deer; though Mr. Pennant distinguishes it by the name of Virginian deer, and thinks it quite a different species from ours. Their foxes are numerous, and of several varieties; the skins of some being yellow, with a black tip at the tale; others of a reddish yellow, intermixed with black; and others of an ash colour, also intermixed with black.

When the skins were so mutilated as to admit of a doubt, our people applied the name of fox or wolf indiscriminately. At length they met with an entire wolf's skin, and it was grey. Here is the common martin, the pine-martin, and another of a lighter brown colour. The ermine is also found in this country, but is small, and not very common. Its hair is not remarkably fine, though the animal is entirely white, except about an inch at the tip of the tail. The racoons and squirrels are such as are common, but the latter is not so large as ours, and has a rusty colour extending the length of the back.

Our naturalists were sufficiently clear respecting the animals already mentioned; but there are two others that they could not, with any certainty, distinguish. One of them was concluded to be the elk or moule-deer; and the other was conjectured to be the wild cat, or *lynx*. Hogs, dogs, and goats, have not yet made their appearance in this place. Nor have the natives any knowledge of our brown rats, to which they applied the name they give to squirrels, when they saw them on board the ships.

The sea animals near the coast are whales, porpoises, and seals; the latter, from the skins seen, seemed to be of a common sort. The porpoise is the *phocaena*. Though the sea-otter is amphibious, it may be considered as belonging to this class, as living principally in the water. It was doubted, for some time, whether the

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Engraved for BANKES'S. New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



The WHITE BEAR found on the Ice between the northern extremities of Asia & America.



The SEA OTTER found in Nootka Sound on the North west Coast of America.

the skins, which they belonged to that a departure, a whole some strangers, of It was young, weighed glossy black colour with white gave it throat, and breast, white; and, in measure the whole length cutting teeth; two small, and placed in middle. In these by the Russians, and feet not being skin appeared a greater by those who described probably that the place at the different young ones had considered; but those described had a greater they have attained colour, which is for period they have a few long hairs. older, were of a of a perfect yellow tainly finer than the consequently the description, where so valuable procured, ought to be of some consequence.

Birds are far from that are to be seen to their being considered either to eat them, to be worn as ornaments not differing in the jay or magpie; the singing bird heard eagle, with a white hawk, a heron, and a fisher. There are mentioned by those writers. The two first are somewhat smaller the back, having neck, and breast, with propriety black pecker. The other back is of a dusky black: the belly it has also a black part of the wings upper part black side, from the angle neck. The third not larger than a lark and neck, and white brown colour, with wings, of the size of humming birds, the numerous sort of animal.

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the skins, which the natives fold for otter skins, really belonged to that animal; but a short time before their departure, a whole one, just killed, was purchased from some strangers, of which the painter made a drawing. It was young, weighing only twenty-five pounds; of a glossy black colour; but many of the hairs being tipped with white gave it, at first, a greyish cast. The face, throat, and breast, were of a light brown, or yellowish white; and, in many of the skins, that colour extended the whole length of the belly. In each jaw it had six cutting teeth; two of the lower jaw being exceeding small, and placed without, at the base of the two in the middle. In these respects it differs from those found by the Russians, and also in the outer toes of the hind feet not being skirted with a membrane. There also appeared a greater variety and colour than is mentioned by those who describe the Russian sea-otters. It is most probably that these changes of colour naturally take place at the different gradations of life. The very young ones had coarse brown hair, with a little fur underneath; but those of the size of the animal just described had a greater quantity of that substance. After they have attained their full growth, they lose the black colour, which is succeeded by a deep brown. At that period they have a greater quantity of fine fur, and very few long hairs. Some, which were supposed to be older, were of a chestnut brown; and some few were of a perfect yellow. The fur of these creatures is certainly finer than that of any other animal known of; consequently the discovery of this part of North America, where so valuable an article of commerce is to be procured, ought certainly to be considered as a matter of some consequence.

Birds are far from being numerous here, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, either to eat them, or become possessors of their feathers, to be worn as ornaments. There are crows and ravens, not differing in the least from those in England; also a jay or magpie; the common wren, which is the only singing bird heard; the Canadian thrush; the brown eagle, with a white head and tail; a small species of hawk, a heron, and the large-crested American kingfisher. There are also some that have not yet been mentioned by those who have treated on natural history. The two first are a species of wood-peckers. One is somewhat smaller than a thrush, of a black colour on the back, having white spots on the wings; the head, neck, and breast, of a crimson colour; whence it might with propriety be called the yellow-bellied wood-pecker. The other is larger, and more elegant; the back is of a dusky brown colour, richly waved with black: the belly has a reddish cast, with black spots: it has also a black spot on the breast; and the lower part of the wings and tail are of a scarlet colour; the upper part blackish. A crimson streak runs on each side, from the angle of the mouth, a little down the neck. The third and fourth are, one of the finch kind, not larger than a linnets, of a dusky colour, black head and neck, and white bill; and a sand-piper, of a dusky brown colour, with a broad white band across the wings, of the size of a small pigeon. There are also humming birds, which differ, in some degree, from the numerous sorts already known of this delicate little animal.

The quebrantahuecos, shags, and gulls, were seen off the coast; and the two last were also frequent in the sound. There are two sorts of wild ducks; one of which was black, with a white head; the other white, and had a red bill, but of a larger size. Here are also the greater *lunams*, or divers, which are found in our northern countries. Some swans, too, were once or twice seen flying in the northward. On the shores was found another sand-piper, about the size of a lark, and not unlike the burre; also a plover, very much resembling a common lark.

Though the variety of fish is not very great here, they are more plentiful in quantity than birds. The principal

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sorts are the common herring, which are very numerous, though not exceeding seven inches in length; a smaller sort, which, though larger than the anchovy, or sardine, is of the same kind; a silver-coloured bream, and another of a gold brown colour, with narrow blue stripes. It is most probably that the herrings and sardines come in large shoals at stated seasons, as is usual with those kind of fish. The two sorts of breams may be reckoned next to these in quantity; and those which were full grown weighed about a pound. The other fish were scarce, and consisted of a brown kind of sculpin, such as are taken on the coast of Norway; another of a reddish cast; frost fish; a large one, without scales, resembling the bull-head; and a small brownish cod, with whitish spots. Sharks also frequent the sound, the teeth of which many of the natives had in their possession. The other marine animals are a small cruciated medusa, or blubber, star-fish, small crabs, and a large cuttle-fish.

About the rocks there is abundance of large muscles, and also sea-ears. Shells of a pretty large *chame* were found: also some *trochi* of two species, a curious kind of *murex*, rugged wilks, and a snail. Besides these three are some plain cockles and limpets. Many of the muscles are a span long; in some of which there are large pearls, but they are disagreeable both in colour and shape. It is probably that there is red coral either in the sound or on the coast, large bunches of it having been seen in the canoes of the natives.

The only reptiles observed here were brown snakes, about two feet in length, having whitish stripes on the back and sides; and brownish water lizards. The former are so perfectly harmless, that the natives were seen to carry them alive in their hands.

The insect tribe seem to be more numerous: for tho' the season of their appearance was only beginning, several different sorts of butterflies were seen, all of which were common. Some humble bees were found; also some gooseberry moths, a few beetles, two or three sorts of flies, and some musketos.

Though our people found both iron and copper here, they did not imagine that either of them belonged to this place. They did not even see the ores of any metal, except a coarse red ochry substance, used by the natives in painting or staining themselves. This may, perhaps, contain a small quantity of iron; as may also a black and white pigment made use of for the same purpose.

Exclusive of the rock, which constitutes the shores and mountains, were seen, among the natives, some articles of hard black granite, which was neither very compact, or fine grained; also a greyish whetstone, the common oil-stone, and a black tort, little inferior to the horn-stone. The natives were seen to use transparent leafy glimmer, and a brown leafy or martial sort. They had also pieces of rock crystal. The two first articles were probably to be obtained near the spot, as they had considerable quantities of them; but the latter, it may be supposed, came from a greater distance, or is extremely scarce; for the natives would not part with it without a very valuable consideration.

Iron is called by the natives *ickemaile*, a name which they also give to tin, and other white metals. It being so common among them, our people were anxious to discover how it could be conveyed to them. As soon as they arrived in the sound they perceived that they had a knowledge of traffic, and an inclination to pursue it; and were afterwards convinced that they had not acquired this knowledge from a cursory interview with any strangers, but it seemed habitual to them, and as a practice in which they were skilled.

With whom they carried on this traffic admitted of doubt; for though several articles of European manufacture were seen among them, or such, at least, as had been derived from some civilized nation, particularly brass and iron, it does not follow that they were received immediately from these nations: for our people never could obtain the least information of their having

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seen ships like theirs, or of their having been engaged in commerce with such people. Many circumstances concur to prove this without a doubt. On the arrival of the ships, they were earnest in their enquiries whether our people meant to settle amongst them, informing them at the same time, that they gave them wood and water from motives of friendship. This sufficiently proves that they considered themselves as proprietors of the place, and dreaded superiority: for it would have been an unnatural enquiry if any ships had been here before, and supplied themselves with wood and water, and then departed, for they might then reasonably expect that others would do the same. It must be admitted, indeed, that they exhibited no marks of surprise at beholding the ships: but this may, with great propriety, be attributed to their natural indolence of temper, and their wanting a thirst of curiosity. They were never startled at the report of a musket, till they one day shewed that their head-dresses were impenetrable to their spears and arrows, when one of our people shot a musket-ball through one of them that had been six times folded. Their astonishment at this plainly indicated their ignorance of the effect of fire-arms. This was afterwards very frequently confirmed when they saw our people shoot birds, at which they appeared greatly confounded. Their explanation of the piece, together with the nature of its operation, with the aid of shot and ball, struck them so forcibly, as to afford convincing proof of their having no previous ideas of this matter.

Captain Cook mentions, that though some account of a voyage to this coast by the Spaniards in 1774 or 1775, had arrived in England before he sailed, these circumstances sufficiently prove that these ships had never touched at Nootka. It has since, indeed, appeared that they were not within two degrees of Nootka; and probably the inhabitants of that place never heard of those Spanish ships.

They use their tools with as much dexterity as the longest practice can acquire. The most natural conjecture, therefore, is, that they trade for their iron with other Indian tribes, who may have some communication with European settlements upon that continent, or receive it through several intermediate nations. By the same means they probably obtain their brass and copper.

Not only the rude materials, but some manufactured articles seem to reach their way thither. The brass ornaments or tools are made in a masterly manner, that the Indians cannot be supposed capable of fabricating them. The material seem to be European, as the American tribes are ignorant of the method of making brass; though copper has been frequently met with,

and, from its ductility, might easily be fashioned into any shape, and polished. If such articles are not used by our traders to Hudson's Bay and Canada, in their traffic with the natives, they must have been introduced at Nootka from Mexico, whence it is probable two silver table spoons were originally derived.

Captain Cook remarks, that as these people so essentially differ from the natives of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, in their persons, customs, and language, it cannot be supposed that their respective progenitors, belonged to the same tribe, when they emigrated into those places where their descendants were found.

Our people having completed their designs, and put the ships into a proper condition for sailing, they got under way. They were attended by the natives till they were almost out of the sound; some in their canoes, and others on board the ships. One of the chiefs, who had particularly attached himself to Captain Cook, was among the last who parted from them. The Captain, a little time before he went, made him a small present, for which he received, in return, a beaver-skin of a much superior value. This occasioned him to make some addition to his present, which pleased the chief so highly, that he presented to the Captain the beaver-skin cloak which he then wore, and of which he was particularly fond. Struck with this instance of generosity, and willing him not to be a sufferer by his gratitude, Captain Cook insisted upon his acceptance of a new broadsword, with a brass hilt, with which he appeared greatly delighted. The officers were earnestly importuned by the chief, and many of his countrymen, to pay them another visit, who, by way of inducement, promised to procure a large stock of skins.

Captain Cook gives it as his firm opinion, that whoever may come after him to this place will find the natives prepared with no inconsiderable supply of skins, being an article of trade which they could observe the Europeans were eager to possess, and which the Europeans found could be purchased to great advantage.

This late voyage, as proposed, attended particularly to the discovery of a North American continental, inland, &c. Sea, which has been as yet undescovered, and described, by our celebrated navigator Captain Cook. In our description of South America, we shall, with the same precision, relate every particular that can be derived from his discovery. It is a discovery of the highest importance, and one which will be of the greatest service to the navigation and commerce of the globe. It is a discovery which will be of the greatest service to the navigation and commerce of the globe. It is a discovery which will be of the greatest service to the navigation and commerce of the globe.

C H A P. IV.

BRITISH AMERICA.

SECTION I.

Geographical History of the Bay of Hudson, the River of St. Lawrence, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Bellefleur, the Strait of Hudson, the Strait of Davis, the Strait of Baffin, the Strait of Lancaster, the Strait of Frobisher, the Strait of Melville, the Strait of Somerset, the Strait of Cornwallis, the Strait of Franklin, the Strait of Beaufort, the Strait of Booth, the Strait of Bering, the Strait of Chukchi, the Strait of Kamchatka, the Strait of Japan, the Strait of Korea, the Strait of China, the Strait of India, the Strait of Arabia, the Strait of Persia, the Strait of the Red Sea, the Strait of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of the Arabian Sea, the Strait of the Indian Ocean, the Strait of the South China Sea, the Strait of the South Indian Ocean, the Strait of the South Atlantic Ocean, the Strait of the South Pacific Ocean, the Strait of the South Indian Ocean, the Strait of the South Atlantic Ocean, the Strait of the South Pacific Ocean.

If we were to extend the country claimed by Great Britain, as far as her mariners have discovered to the northward, we might stretch it to 81 deg. 30 min. north latitude; for so far our countrymen, Baffin and Hudson, sailed, and gave their respective names to the bays called after them.

The knowledge we have obtained of these countries is owing to the repeated attempts that have been made to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies. This passage was attempted by Forbisher in the year 1580. He discovered the strait that bears his name, together with the main land of New Britain, or Labrador; but failing in the principal design, it was laid aside till the year 1585, when it was revived by John Davis, who surveyed the coasts of Labrador, but did not extend the discoveries of his predecessor. Baffin and Hudson, as before mentioned, penetrated as far as 81 deg. 30 min. north latitude, some years after. The latter of these wintered in this region of frost and snow, and would probably have effected the discovery, had not his men mutinied, and committed him, with seven

seven of his faithful men in an open boat, attempt was made to wintered here, but the ship was revived by the assistance of the Hudson's Bay Company, neither inlet or river, the interests of commerce, a company caused a ship was performed by the Hudson's Bay Company, employed more than he proceeded to land, distance from the coast, miles, and a vast tract in that direction. The tribes of Indians, nominations, as the Northern Indians.

Whilst Captain Cook, a considerable object, coast of North America, certain it, by means of the coast, parts of the coast, shipping, and a company, the armed by of 1776, to Davis, the coasts, and observation to co-operate, would, about, on the opposite side, ing made to the last, another commander, same ship, for the proved no more fact.

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seven of his faithful adherents, to the mercy of the icy
fets in an open boat, where they perished. The next
attempt was made in 1746, by Captain Ellis, who
wintered here, but also failed in it. In 1761 the de-
sign was revived by a Captain Christopher, at the in-
stance of the Hudson's Bay Company; but he found
neither inlet or river which could contribute to the in-
terests of commerce. In December 1770, the same
company caused a journey to be taken by land, which
was performed by a gentleman in their service, attend-
ed by some trusty northern Indians. In this he was
employed more than eighteen months, during which
he proceeded to latitude 72 deg. His most western
distance from the coast of Hudson's Bay was near 620
miles, and a vast track of continent stretched farther on
in that direction. These regions are inhabited by dif-
ferent tribes of Indians, who also go under various de-
nominations, as Dog-ribbed, Copper-coloured, and
Northern Indians.

Whilst Captain Cook was employed in his last voyage,
a considerable object of which was to explore the western
coast of North America in high latitudes, and to as-
certain if, by means of any large rivers, the interior
parts of that continent could be rendered accessible by
shipping, and a communication opened with Lake Su-
perior, the armed brig *Levon* was sent out, in the summer
of 1776, to Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay, to explore
the coasts, and obtain a passage on that side, with a
view to co-operate with Captain Cook, who, it was sup-
posed, would, about that time, be trying for a passage
on the opposite side of America. This attempt not be-
ing made to the satisfaction of the board of admiralty,
another commander was sent out the next year, in the
same ship, for the same purpose; but this voyage
proved no more satisfactory than the former.

The most northern part of America which may pro-
perly be said to belong to Great Britain, particularly
the countries bordering on Hudson's Bay, are situated
between 50 and 62 degrees of north latitude, and be-
tween 50 and 95 deg. of west longitude. They are
bordered on the north by unknown lands and seas about
the pole, on the south by the Gulf of St. Lawrence
and Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and
on the west by unknown lands.

So intensely cold in the climate, that Mr. Ellis, who
wintered in only 57 deg. 30 min. north latitude, was
scarce able to preserve his own life, and the lives of his
party, although every precaution was taken to fence
against the cold, by constructing a house of thick pieces
of timber, and each crevice close stuffed with moss, and
plastered over with clay; yet, at the beginning of No-
vember the cold became so intense, that all the bot-
tled beer became frozen, although packed up in tow,
and placed near a good fire. The cold became insup-
portable abroad, unless they were entirely covered in the
warmest furs. No kind of liquid, indeed, could with-
stand the cold; for brandy, and even spirits of wine,
froze, the latter only to a consistence of oil. If the
men touched iron, or any other solid surface, their fin-
gers were frozen fast to it: and if, in drinking a dram
of brandy out of a glass, they chanced to touch the glass
with their tongue or lips, in pulling it away the skin
was left on it.

The soil is, in general, barren in the northern parts,
but in some of the southern it is tolerably fertile.

The mountains in this country, towards the north,
are of a tremendous height, and perpetually covered
with snow, which is the cause of the extreme rigour of
the climate, and the barrenness of the soil.

The rivers are numerous, and called, in general,
after the names of the navigators by whom they were
first discovered. The principal bays are those of Baffin
and Hudson; in the latter of which are several others of
less note; and the straits are those of Hudson, Davis,
and Belkile.

The animals in the woods here are moose-deer, elks,
stags, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers,
otters, lynxes, ermines, squirrels, wild cats, hares, &c.

Of the feathered kind are geese, bustards, ducks, par-
tridges; and many others, both wild and tame.

The seas abound with whales, seals, cod, and a
white fish preferable to herrings; and the rivers and
fresh waters with pike, perch, carp, and tench.

All the animals of these countries are clothed in
winter with a close, soft, warm fur. In the summer,
which holds only for three months, they are, as in
other places, of a variety of colours; but as soon as
the winter approaches they gradually change, the beasts,
and most of the birds, becoming of the colour of the
snow. Indeed, every thing, animate or inanimate, is
white. Even the dogs and cats carried from England
to Hudson's Bay are subject to the same alteration, and
acquire a much longer, softer, and thicker fur, than
they have in their own climate.

Here it may be proper to remark, that the animals of
America, in general, are neither so large or so fierce as
those of Asia and Africa. But then it is to be observed,
that if the quadrupeds of America are small, they are
more numerous than those of the old world. The
goat exported from Europe will, in a few generations,
become, indeed, much less, but it will also become
more prolific, producing, instead of one or two kids
at a time, five, six, and sometimes more.

As the inhabitants of this country are clothed in the
skins of beavers, and as their principal trade consists in
these skins, it will be proper to give a description of
that curious animal. A large beaver is about twenty-
eight inches in length, from the hind part of the head to
the root of the tail, and weighs sixty or seventy pounds;
but their colour is different; in some places they are
black, in others white, and in others almost of the co-
lour of the deer. It is an amphibious animal. The
beaver, as it is likewise called, the castor, lives to
a great age. The females generally bring forth four
young ones at a time. Their jaws are furnished with
two cutters and eight grinders: the upper cutter is two
inches and a half in length, and the lower something
longer. The upper jaw projects over the lower one.
The head is shaped like that of a rat, and the tail like
the blade of a paddle. It is about fourteen inches in
length, and about an inch thick. It is covered with a
scaly skin; the scales being a quarter of an inch long,
and folding over each other like those of a fish.

The industry, foresight, and good management of
these animals, are extremely surprising, and scarce cre-
dible to those who never saw them. When they want
to form a settlement, three or four, or more of them,
assemble together, and first pitch upon a place where
they may have provisions, such as the bark of trees,
roots, or grass, with every thing necessary for erecting
their edifices, which must be surrounded by water:
and if there be neither a convenient lake or pond, they
make one, by stopping the course of some brook or
river. For this purpose they cut down trees, above
the place where they they was resolved to build, and take
their measures so well, as always to make the tree fall
towards the water, that they may have the less distance
to roll it when they have cut off the branches. This
done, they float it to the place appointed, and these
pieces they cut bigger or less, to suit their convenience.
Sometimes they use the trunks of large trees, which
they lay flat in the water. At others they fasten flakes in
the bottom of the channel, and then interweaving small
branches, fill up the vacancies with clay, mud, and
moss, in such a manner, as renders the dam very tight
and secure. In these works their tails serve them for
carts and trowels, and their teeth for saws and axes.
Their paws supply the place of hands, and their feet
serve instead of oars.

The construction of their houses is no less admirable;
they are generally built upon piles, at some distance from
the shore, but sometimes close to the banks of the rivers.
They first make holes at the bottom of the water for
planting six posts, upon which each of their edifices is
built in a most curious manner. Their form is round,
with a flat roof. The walls are two feet thick, and
sometimes

his neck, one standing on one side, and the other opposite to him, which they pull violently till he expires: they then cover him with earth, and over that erect a kind of rough monument of stones. Such old people as have no children require this office of their friends; but in this case it is not always complied with.

They have also a very strange maxim of policy, which is obliging their women to procure frequent abortions, by the use of a certain herb, common to that country, in order to ease themselves of the burden of a helpless family.

The natives dwelling on the eastern coast of Hudson's Bay, are those called Esquimaux, which name is derived from the Indian word that signifies *eaters of raw flesh*; for after thoroughly drying the flesh of the beasts they kill, they eat it without any other preparation. They are of a middle size, robust, and inclinable to be fat. Their heads are large, and their faces round and swarthy; their eyes are black, small and sparkling; their noses flat, their lips thick, and their hair black and black; they have broad shoulders, and their limbs are proportionable; but their feet are very small.

The behaviour of the Esquimaux residing on the east side of Hudson's Bay is cheerful and sprightly; but some are sly, cunning and deceitful, great flatterers, and much addicted to pilfer from strangers; easily rendered bold by encouragement; but as easily frightened, and so attached to their own country, that some, who have been taken prisoners by the southern Indians when they were boys, and brought to the factories, have, for several years, regretted their absence from their native country, and the enjoyment of what they loved when they were there; thus one of them, after having been fed upon English diet, being present when an Englishman was cutting up a seal, from which the train-oil ran very plentifully, scooped up what he could save with his hands, and swallowing it cried, "Ah! commend me to my dear country, where I could get my oil."

The men's cloaths are made of seal skins, and sometimes of the skins of land and sea-fowl sewed together: their coats have a hood like a capuchin, are close from the breast before, and reach no lower than the middle of the thigh: the breeches are close before and behind, gathered like a purse, with a string, and tied about their waists: they have several pairs of boots and socks, which they wear one over another, to keep them warm and dry. The difference between the dres of the men and that of the women is, that the latter have a narrow flap behind their jacket that reaches to their heels. Their hoods are likewise larger and wider at the shoulders, for the sake of carrying their children in them at their backs; and their boots, which are a great deal wider, are commonly stuck out with whale-bone, because when they want to put a child out of their arms they slip it into one of their boots till they can take it up again. A few of them wear shifts of seal bladders sewed together. Their cloaths are, in general, sewed very neatly: this is performed with an ivory needle, and the sinews of a deer split fine and used for thread. They discover a good deal of taste in adorning them with stripes of different coloured skins sewed in the manner of borders, cuffs, and robings for their cloaths, which altogether appear handsome as well as convenient.

One singular part of their dress is their snow eyes, as they properly call them. These are bits of wood, or ivory, turned to cover the organs of sight, and tied at the back of the head: in each piece are two slits of the same length with the eyes, but narrower, thro' which they see distinctly. This invention prevents snow blindness, a very painful disorder occasioned by the brightness of the light reflecting from the snow, especially in the season they call spring. Their use strengthens the sight, and becomes so habitual to them, that when they would observe an object at a great distance, they commonly look through them as we do through a perspective glass.

No. 45

Their instruments for fishing and fowling discover a genius for invention. Their darts and harpoons are well made, as are also their bows and arrows. Their boats are easy of carriage and quick in motion. The frames are made of wood or whale bone. They rub the seam with a kind of size made of seals' blubber. In these boats they carry their little conveniences and their instruments for killing whales and other sea animals. When they have killed a whale they tow it to shore with their canoes, and strip it of the fat, which not only serves them for food, but to burn in their lamps during winter.

On their going to sea in order to catch fish they generally take in their boats a bladder filled with train oil, as our people do a dram bottle, and seem to drink the contents with the same relish; and when their stock is out they have been seen to draw the bladder through their teeth in order to extract the very last drop of this precious liquid. They are probably convinced by experience of the salutary effects of such coarse kind of oil in their rigorous climate, which occasions their fondness for it.

It is observed by voyagers, that in sailing to the northward in these regions every thing dwindles; the men become lower in stature, and the very trees sink into brushwood.

SECTION II.

C A N A D A.

Situation. Boundaries. Climate. Soil. Animal and Vegetable Productions. Rivers. Lakes. Principal Places. Laws. Commerce, &c.

CANADA is situated between 45 and 50 degrees of north latitude, and between 63 and 90 degrees of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by New Britain, on the east by Nova Scotia, on the south by the Apalachian mountains, and on the west by unknown lands.

The climate and soil vary greatly in this extensive track. Along the banks of the river St. Lawrence it is excessive cold in winter, and as intensively hot in summer. The rest of the country is intersected with large woods, lakes and rivers, which render it still colder. The soil, however, in many places is fertile, producing wheat and vegetables in abundance.

Canada abounds in stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, wild cats, ferrets, weasels, squirrels of different kinds, hares, rabbits, &c. In the southern parts are wild bulls, divers sorts of roebucks, goats, &c. The marshes, lakes, and pools, swarm with beavers, of which we have already given a description.

The Canadians have different ways of taking beavers. They sometimes shoot them, and at other times catch them in traps, which last method they prefer, because it does not damage the skin. In winter they break the ice at some distance from the huts, and placing stakes in the water they fasten nets to them. The beavers being disturbed in their huts, by a dog sent in for that purpose, immediately take to the water, when they are soon entangled in the net.

There is a diminutive species of beaver called the Musk Rat, the tail of which produces a very strong scent.

There are two sorts of bears in this country, one of a reddish, and the other of a blackish colour.

The Indians scarce undertake any thing with greater solemnity than hunting the bear; and an alliance with a noted bear-hunter, who has killed several in one day, is more eagerly sought after than that of one who has rendered himself famous in war; this chase supplying them both with food and raiment. The bears lodge, during the winter either in hollow trees or caves; and, as they lay up no provisions, have no food during that season.

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The bear is not naturally fierce, except when wounded or pinched with hunger. They run themselves very poor in the month of July; and it is somewhat dangerous to meet them till their hunger is satisfied, and they recover their flesh, which they do very suddenly. They are fond of grapes, and most kinds of fruit. When provisions are scarce in the woods they venture out among the settlements, and make great havock of the Indian corn, and sometimes kill the swine. Their chief weapons are their fore-paws, with which they will seize any animal they seize immediately to death.

The bolls of Canada is larger than that of Europe. The body is covered with a very valuable black wool, and the hide is remarkably soft and pliant.

Wolves are scarce in Canada, but they afford the sports in all the country: their flesh is white, and good to eat, and they pursue their prey to the tops of the tallest trees. The black foxes are greatly esteemed, and very scarce; but those of other colours are more common; and some on the Upper Mississippi are of a silver colour, and very beautiful. They live on water fowls, which they decoy within their clutches by a flourish of antlers, and then spring upon them and devour them.

The Canadian poll-cat has a most beautiful white fur, except the tip of the tail, which is as black as jet. When pursued, he lets fly his urine, which, it is said, infects the air for a quarter of a mile round; for which reason he is called by the inhabitants the devil's cat, or the skunk.

The Canadian rat is of a beautiful silver colour, with a bushy tail, and as big again as the European. The female carries under her belly a bag, which she opens and shuts at pleasure; and in that she places her young when pursued.

There are three sorts of squirrels: that called the flying squirrel will leap forty feet and more from one tree to another. This little animal is very lively and easily tamed, and he puts up wherever he can find a place, in the sleeve, pocket, or muff: he first pricks on his master, whom he will distinguish among twenty persons.

The Canadian porcupine is less than a meddling dog: when roiled, he eats full as well as a sucking pig.

The hares and rabbits differ little from those of Europe, only they turn grey in winter.

Some of the rivers breed crocodiles, which differ but little from those of the Nile.

Among the other animals of this country which most deserve the attention is the naturalist is the elk, which is about the size of a horse or mule. Many extraordinary medicinal qualities, particularly for curing the scurvy, which are ascribed to the hoof of the left foot of this animal. They live in cold countries, and when the snow affords them no grass they gnaw the barks of trees.

Of the feathered creation here are eagles, hawks, partridges, red, grey and black, with long tails, which they spread out like a fan, and make a fine appearance. Here are also snipes, ducks, geese, turkeys, &c. Of singing birds there are thrushes and goldfinches resembling those of Europe; but the chief singing bird of Canada is the white bird, a species of oriole very sweet and remarkable for proclaiming the return of spring.

The lakes are large and numerous; the chief are Lake Superior, which is 100 leagues in length, 70 broad, and contains several islands; the lakes Michigan, Illinois, Hurons, Ontario, Frontenac, Champlain, &c. Of the rivers, which are innumerable, the principal are, the Great River St. Lawrence, St. John, Trois Rivieres, &c. The Bay of St. Lawrence is entered between Cape Retz in Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and after doubling Cape Role, you steer into the river of the same name. Towards the south lie the Bay and Point of Gaipey: below this Bay is a Streep, called the Pierced Island, from an aperture in its middle, through which a loop might pass with her

ails up. At a league distance from the Bored Island lies the island Bonaventure; and at a league distance from that the island Miscon, which has an excellent harbour, and is eight leagues in circumference. A spring of fresh water spouts up to a considerable height in the offing, not far from this island. The next object that presents itself in the river St. Lawrence is the island Anticosti; and the current setting strongly in upon it renders the navigation here very dangerous, in case of a calm, especially as the island is lined with breakers. This island is narrow; but lies in the middle of the river, and extends about forty leagues from north-east to south-west.

After passing this island the navigation becomes more tolerable; but still great precaution must be used. The mounts Notre Dame and Lewis lie on the harbour side; near the latter are some plantations. The next point is Trinity Point, which must be avoided with great care. A little higher are the Paps of Montani, so called from the appearance of the mountain, which is about two leagues from the shore. The land in the neighbourhood is not only unprofitable, but appears fearful, being covered with rocks, sands, and impenetrable thickets: it contains, however, plenty of game. On the other side the river, and advancing two leagues into its bed, lies the island of Manicouagu, which is the most dangerous in the river: it is named from a river that falls from the mountains of Labrador, and is otherwise called the river of St. Barnabas, and the Black River. From this to Green Island the navigation is slow and uncertain, and the shores uncomfortable and uninhabited. Somewhat higher lies the river Saguenay, which carries ships 25 leagues above its mouth, where is an excellent harbour called Tadoussac; in sailing from which great care must be taken to avoid the Red Island or Cape Rouge, which is a dangerous rock of that colour, whose surface is equal to the water, and often proves fatal to shipping.

Many voyagers are of opinion, if the Canadian fishery was improved it would be more beneficial than the fur trade. Besides a great variety of other fish in the lakes and rivers, particularly that of St. Lawrence, are sea-wolves, sea-cows, porpoises, the knorret, the garbure, the sea plaice, salmon trout, turtles, lobsters, the chironou, flurgeon, the achigau, and the polthead. The sea-wolf, so called from its howling, is an amphibious creature. His head resembles that of a dog: he has four very short legs, of which the fore ones have nois; but the hind ones terminate in fins. The largest weigh 200 pounds, and are of different colours. Their flesh is good eating; but the profit of it lies in its oil, which is proper for burning, and curing of leucum. Their skins make excellent coverings for trunks; and though not so fine as Moroccan leather, they preserve their softness better, and are less liable to cracks. The shoes and boots made of those skins last in no water, and, when properly tanned, make excellent and lasting covers for seats. The Canadian sea-cow is larger than the sea-wolf, but resembles it in colour. It has two teeth of the thickness and length of a man's arm, that, when grown, look like horns, and is a very fine way as well as its other teeth. The flurgeon is from eight to twelve feet long and proportionably thick, but there is a small species, the flesh of which is very delicate.

In Canada are many reptiles, among which the rattle-snake is the most remarkable for size and venom. The bite of this snake is mortal, if the root of a certain plant is not immediately applied to the wound.

The cultivated parts of this country yield large crops of Indian corn, barley, rye and other grain. Melons and grapes are produced here, as also the hop plant. The meadow grounds that are well watered yield excellent grass, and feed numbers of cattle. Tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated.

The uncultivated parts of Canada contain the greatest forests in the world. They form one continued wood unplanted by the hands of men, and to all appearance

pearance as old as the mountains; and the magnificence to the view the clouds: and such species, that even animals must pain, to know that is acquainted with

This province produces the red, four foot oak, the white and the hard, the soft, male maple, white ash. In November the bear enters in the hollow. Here are also cherry trees, similar to is a fine lead mine, coars.

The principal towns are Rivieres, or the Trois Rivieres, though not exactly a cataract, between 700 broad, the water of the falls attempting to pass are swallowed up, such fury, that it may pass a small boat.

Here it is necessary to comprehend, under the name of New England, a part of the west, extending to the Gulf of Mexico, lay chiefly on the banks of the numerous smaller being received by the 1750, has been finally called the province of a city of the same name, the rivers St. Lawrence, Saguenay, and the Saguenay, which carries ships 25 leagues above its mouth, where is an excellent harbour called Tadoussac; in sailing from which great care must be taken to avoid the Red Island or Cape Rouge, which is a dangerous rock of that colour, whose surface is equal to the water, and often proves fatal to shipping.

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The French are taken by the British, and the British by the French.

In sailing up the river St. Lawrence, which is with beautiful land, being very steep, as farms lie pretty close to the houses, neatly built, there is all the appearance of a European city, but few towns or villages in the river. After passing the Rapids, the climate is mild and temperate, and the soil is very fertile.

The town called Trois Rivieres, which is between Quebec and Montreal, which is to the river St. Lawrence, is a city of several nations of Indians, in various parts of the river.

Montreal is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, which is in breadth. While the

pearance as old as the creation. Nothing can be more magnificent to the view. The trees lose themselves in the clouds: and such is the prodigious variety of species, that even amongst these persons who have taken most pains, to know them, there is not one, perhaps, that is acquainted with half the number.

This province produces two sorts of pine, the white and the red; four sorts of furs; three sorts of cedar and oak, the white and the red; three sorts of walnut-trees, the hard, the soft, and the smooth; the male and female maple, white and red elms, and poplars. About November the bears and wild cats take up their habitations in the hollow elms, and remain there till April. Here are also cherry trees, plum trees, and other fruit-trees, similar to those in Europe. Near Quebec is a fine lead mine, and the whole country abounds in coals.

The principal towns in Canada are Quebec, Trois Rivières, or the Three Rivers, and Montreal. Niagara, though not extensive, is distinguished by a famous cataract, between 7 and 800 feet high, half a league broad, the water of which runs so violently, that all beasts attempting to cross it a quarter of a league above are swallowed up. It tumbles off the precipice with such fury, that it makes an arch under which three men may pass a bull without danger.

Here it is necessary to observe, that the French comprehended, under the name of Canada, a very large territory, taking into their claims part of Nova Scotia, New England, and New York, on the east; and, to the west, extending it as far as the Pacific Ocean. That part, however, which they were able to cultivate, lay chiefly on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, and the numerous smaller rivers which it receives. This being ceded by the British arms in the glorious year 1759, has been since founded into a British province, called the province of Quebec, of which the capital is a city of the same name, situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, about 140 leagues from Cape Rouge or Rosiers. It is built on a rock and divided into an upper and lower town. The haven is safe and commodious. The houses in both towns are of stone, and built in a tolerable manner. Before the city was taken by the English it made a very fine appearance.

Among the principal edifices were the episcopal palace; the fort or citadel, the residence of the governor-general; the house and church of the Recollets; the church of the Ursuline nuns, in which is the tomb of M. Montcalm, who commanded the French, and was mortally wounded, at the battle of Quebec, (in which, also, fell the gallant Wolfe, who commanded the English); the sumptuous college of the Jesuits, the intendant's house, the royal magazines, &c. &c.

The fortifications of Quebec, at the time it was taken by the British arms, were as complete as it was possible to render them.

In sailing up the river St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, which is 170 miles, the eye is delighted with a varied landscape, the banks, in many places, being very steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way; several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals; and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony, tho' but few towns or villages. Many fine islands are interspersed in the river, and afford a picturesque view. After passing the Richieu Islands, the air becomes so mild and temperate, that the voyager thinks himself transplanted to another climate; but this is only to be understood of the summer months.

The town called Trois Rivières is about half way between Quebec and Montreal, and has its name from three rivers, which join their currents here, and fall into the river St. Lawrence. It is much resorted to by several nations of Indians, who come to trade with the inhabitants in various kinds of furs and skins.

Montreal is situated on the island formed by the river St. Lawrence, which is ten leagues in length, and four in breadth. While the French had possession of Canada,

both the city and island of Montreal were private property, and so well improved, that the whole island was a most delightful spot, and produced every thing that could admit to the conveniences of life. When it was reduced by General Amherst, it was populous. The houses were built in an handsome manner, and every house might be seen at one view from the harbour. This place is surrounded by a wall and dry ditch, and its fortifications have been improved by the English. It is nearly as large as Quebec; but since its conquest by the British arms it has suffered much by fire.

Before the conquest of the province of Canada, the different tribes of Indians inhabiting it were almost innumerable. But these people are observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, of which they are exceedingly fond.

In the year 1774 an act was passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, allowing the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, protesting the Roman Catholic religion, the free exercise of the same, subject to the King's supremacy. By the same act their clergy may enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to persons of their own religion; for a right is reserved to his Majesty to make a suitable provision for the Protestant clergy. In matters of property, reference is to be had to the laws of Canada; but criminal cases are to be determined by the laws of England.

While the French were in possession of this country the Indians supplied them with peltry; and the French had traders who, in the manner of the original inhabitants, traversed the vast lakes and rivers in canoes, with incredible industry and patience, carrying their goods into the most remote parts of America, amongst people unknown to any other Europeans. Thus they habituated the Indians to commerce, and they visited the French in their settlements. For this purpose people from all parts, even from the distance of 1000 miles, came to the French fair at Montreal, which began in June, and sometimes lasted three months. Many solemnities were observed on these occasions; guards were placed, and the governor assisted, to preserve order in such a concourse, composed of a great variety of savage nations. But sometimes great tumults happened; and the Indians being so fond of brandy, frequently gave all their merchandise for a small quantity of that spirituous liquor.

It is very remarkable, that many of these Indians actually passed by our settlement of Albany, in New York, and travelled upwards of 200 miles farther to Montreal, though they might have purchased the commodities cheaper at the former place. So great an attendance had the French gained, by their insinuating address, over the minds of these people.

Since the English became possessed of Canada, their exports to Great Britain, in skins, furs, ginseng, snake-root, capillaire, and wheat, have greatly increased, as well as the imports from Great Britain. Hence the value and importance of this trade must be evident. It would soon be increased to a great degree, were the river St. Lawrence always open. But the excessive cold, which continues there from December to April, renders all navigation impracticable. Another inconvenience arises from the falls of the river St. Lawrence, below Montreal, which prevent large ships from coming to that emporium of inland commerce.

SECTION II.

NOVA SCOTIA, OR NEW SCOTLAND.

Name, Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Produce, Revolutions, Dignities, Chief Towns, &c.

THIS country obtained the name of Nova Scotia from Sir William Alexander, secretary to King James I. that monarch having made him the first grant of lands in it.

Nova

Nova Scotia is situated between the 43d and 49th degrees of north latitude. It is about 350 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and bounded on the north by the river St. Lawrence, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the same, and on the west by Canada and New England.

A great part of the country consists of the peninsula that is formed by the Bay of Fundy, Chignito, and Green Bay; all the coast of which, from Cape Sable on the west, to Cape Canis on the east, is lined with shoals or lands. Besides the Bays above-mentioned, there is a great number of others all along the coast, particularly Gaspe, Chaleurs, and Chebucto, on the north-east; the Bay of Islands, Chebucto, and La Here, on the south; and the Bay of Annapolis on the south side of the Bay of Fundy. In these bays, and other parts of the coast, are many fine roads and havens. The chief capes are those of Roderics and Gaspe, on the north-east; Capes Portage, Ecoumenc, Tourmentin, Port, Epis, Fogery, and Canis, on the east; Capes Blanco, Vert, Theodore, Dore, La Heve, and Negro, on the south; Cape Sable, and Cape Fourche, on the south-west. The rivers and lakes are very numerous. Of the former the most material are those of St. John, Passamagadi, Penobscot, and St. Croix, which run from north and south, and fall into the Bay of Fundy; and those of Rigoche and Nipisiguit, which run from west to east, and fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and that of Chebucto, that falls into the Atlantic. Of the latter, those called Keleben and Frenelle are very large; but there are many that have not yet received any particular names.

The climate of this country, through the sudden transition from heat to cold, has been found unfavourable to European constitutions. A seven months intense cold is generally succeeded by a heat as intense, without the intervening and refreshing seasons of spring and autumn; added to which, the country is enveloped in the gloom of a fog a great part of the year.

In an unfavourable climate little produce can be expected from the soil, which being thin and barren, the corn is of a shrivelled kind like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spongy moss. There are tracks, however, to the southward, which are fertile; and, in general, the soil is adapted to the produce of hemp and flax. The timber is, in general, very proper for ship building.

There are the same animals here as in the neighbouring provinces, as deer, beavers, otters, wild fowl, and all species of game. Many kinds of European quadrupeds and fowls have been sent here from time to time, and thrive well. The fish begin to spawn at the close of March, when they enter the rivers in vast shoals. Herrings come up in April, and salmon in May. But the most valuable appendage to Nova Scotia is Cape Sable coast, along which is one continued

range of cod fishing banks, and excellent large harbours.

This country has often reverted from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the English nation. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda in 1664; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them.

From divers political motives, a resolution was taken in the year 1749, to form a settlement in this province at the expence of government. Pursuant to the same, 3000 British families were transported hither, and a town was erected on the Bay of Chebucto, and called Halifax, in honour of the Earl of Halifax, to whose wisdom and care we owe this settlement.

The town of Halifax is very commodiously situated for the fishery, and has a communication with most parts of the province, either by land carriage, the sea, or navigable rivers, with an excellent harbour for shipping. It has an intrenchment, strengthened with forts of timber. The trade of the inhabitants is in fish, furs, and naval stores.

The other towns of less note are Annapolis-Royal, which, though but small, was once the capital of the province. It has one of the finest harbours in America, capable of containing 1000 vessels to anchor, in the utmost security.

St. John's is a new settlement at the mouth of the river of that name.

Before Canada was ceded to the English, that colony suffered greatly from the incursions of the Indians, in so much that the people could hardly extend themselves beyond the reach of the cannon of the fort, or attend their works, even in that confined circle, without the greatest danger.

In the year 1784 this province was divided into two governments, viz. New Scotland and New Brunswick. The latter is bounded on the westward of the river St. Croix by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of Quebec; to the northward of the same boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the bay called Bay Verte; to the south by a line in the center of the Bay of Fundy, from the center of St. Croix aforesaid to the mouth of the Mulquar river; by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eastern lot above described, including all islands within six leagues of the coast.

Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States has been very great. By them new towns have been raised, particularly Shelburne, which extends two miles on the water-side, contains a great number of houses, and many thousand inhabitants.

C H A P. V.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

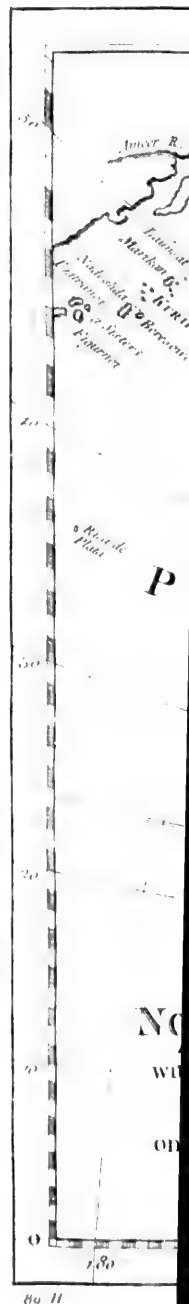
INTRODUCTION.

WITHOUT entering on the particulars relative to the war between Great Britain and her American Colonies, which terminated the establishment of the United States of America, as these are universally known, it may suffice, by way of introduction to this part of our work, to remark, that on the 4th of July, 1776, the congress published a solemn declaration, setting forth the causes of their withdrawing their allegiance from the crown of Great Britain.

They stated, in the name, and by the authority, of the united colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts

Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, that they then were, and, of right, ought, to be Free and Independent States, and that, as such, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and perform all other acts and things, which independent States may of right do. They also published articles of confederation and perpetual union between the united colonies, in which they assumed the title of "The United States of America."

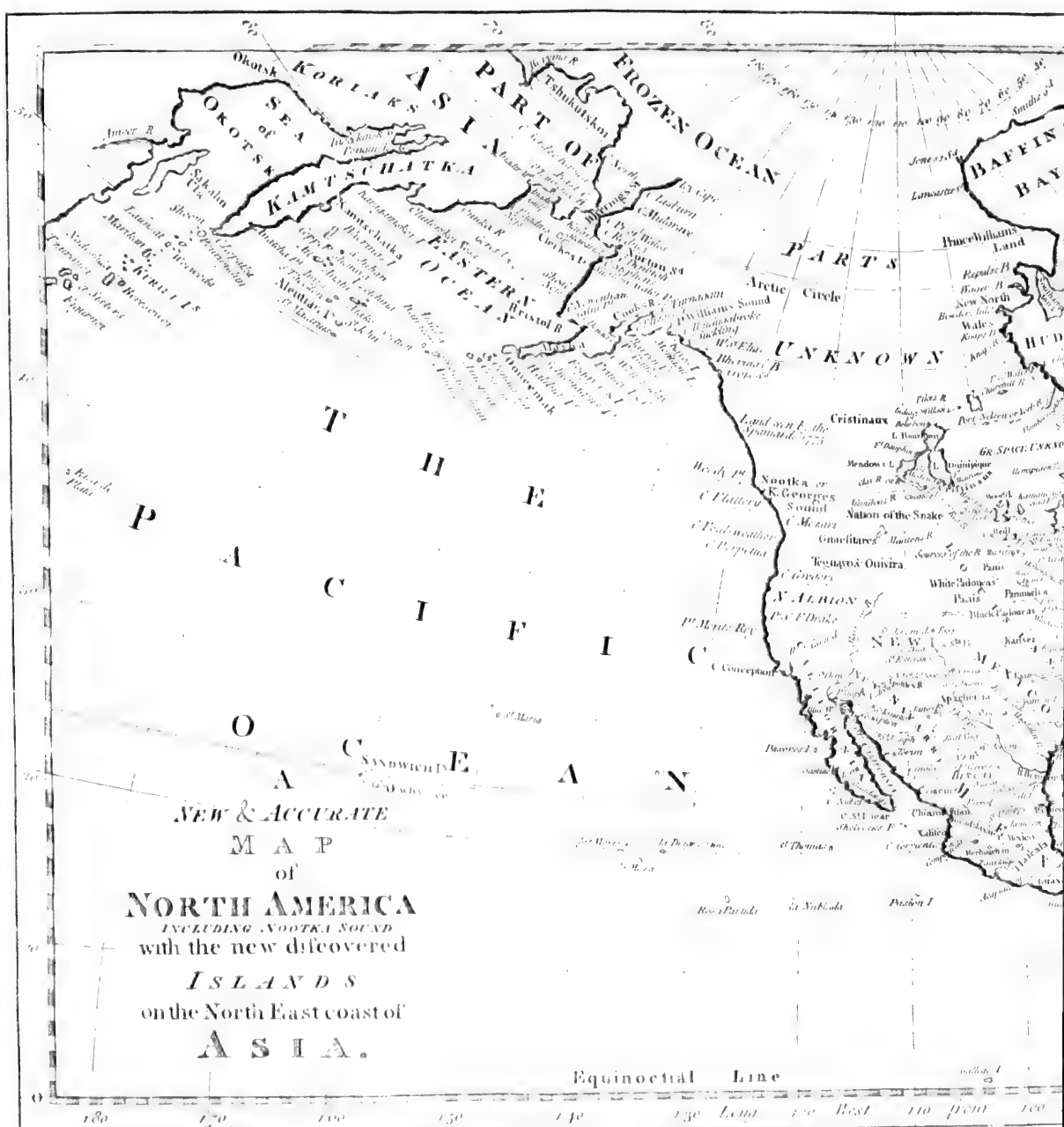
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For the more convenience of the interests of these states, it is agreed that the legislature of each state shall meet on the first Monday of the year, with a power to send delegates, or any of them, or to send others in their stead, for the year. In determining the time of the annual meeting of the congress assembled, each state shall be bound to abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on the subject submitted to them by the congress of the confederation and every state, and the union shall not be altered, at any time hereafter, unless such alteration be made by the legislature of every state.

On the 30th of January 1782, the Thirteen United Colonies concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and consular rights with the United States. Holland acknowledged the thirteen United States as independent states; and on the 30th of January 1783, the articles were signed at Paris by the American commissioners, in which the thirteen United States were acknowledged as independent states; and on the 30th of January 1783, the articles were ratified by a declaration of the United States, in which they acknowledged them as such February 1783; and on the 30th of July, 1783.

SECTION NEW ENGLAND

Situation. Extent. Boundaries. Produce. Articles of Export. Land Trade. Religion. Particular Colonies and Towns.

NEW England is situated between 40 and 45 degrees of north latitude, and 70 and 75 degrees of west longitude; by the north-west; by the north-east; by the Atlantic; by the south; and by the province of Massachusetts, being 550 miles long.

The summers in New England are clear, which renders the climate to agree better with the temper of the American people, than the long and severe, the winters, to the large north-west of New England, frozen over from the beginning of July, occasion those fatal to mariners on the coast, and the country is generally low, and the soil altogether rocky.

The soil about the Massachusetts Bay is generally rank, but the upland soil is generally poor. Old England come to the country in general produce Indian corn, and all kinds of grain are inferior to those of Old England; a prodigious bulk; and trees, pitch, tar, rosin, the soil also producing built, and rigged out, with No. 45.

For the more convenient management of the general interests of these states, it was determined, that delegates should be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state should direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November of every year, with a power reserved in each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, or to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year. In determining questions in the United States, in congress assembled, each state is to have one vote. Every state is to abide by the determination of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions submitted to them by the confederation. The articles of the confederation are to be inviolably observed by every state, and the union is to be perpetual: nor is any alteration, at any time hereafter, to be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and to be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

On the 30th of January, 1778, the French King concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the Thirteen United Colonies of America, as independent states. Holland acknowledged them as such April 19, 1782: and on the 30th of November 1782, provisional articles were signed at Paris by the British and American commissioners, in which his Britannic Majesty acknowledged the thirteen colonies to be free, sovereign, and independent states; and these articles were afterwards ratified by a definitive treaty. Sweden acknowledged them as such February 5, 1783; Denmark 25th of February, 1783; Spain in March, and Russia in July, 1783.

SECTION I.

NEW ENGLAND.

Situation. Extent. Boundaries. Divisions. Climate. Soil. Produce. Articles of Exportation and Importation. Inland Trade. Religion. Government. Description of particular Colonies and Towns.

NEW England is situated between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude, and 67th and 73d degrees of west longitude. It is bounded by Canada on the north-west; by Nova Scotia, or Acadia, on the north-east; by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south; and by the province of New York on the west; being 550 miles long. It comprehends four colonies, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and Connecticut.

The summers in New England are but of short duration. For the space of two months the sky is perfectly clear, which renders the country so healthy, that it is said to agree better with British constitutions than any other of the American provinces. The winters are here long and severe, the wind often boisterous, and the air extremely sharp, but not intolerable. Naturalists ascribe the early approach, and the length and severity of the winters, to the large fresh water-lakes lying to the north-west of New England, which being constantly frozen over from the beginning of November to June or July, occasion those piercing winds, which prove so fatal to mariners on this coast. Towards the sea the land is generally low, and frequently marshy; but in the country it rises into hills, and on the north-east becomes altogether rocky and mountainous.

The soil about the Massachusetts Bay is black, and the grass rank, but the uplands are fruitful. The fruits of Old England come to great perfection here; and the country in general produces corn, pulse, esculent plants, Indian corn, and all kinds of timber. The oaks here are inferior to those of Old England; but the firs are of a prodigious bulk; and they draw from these and other trees, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, gums, and balm: the soil also producing hemp and flax, a ship may be built, and rigged out, with the produce thereof.

No. 45.

There is here great abundance and variety of fowl, as geese, ducks, turkeys, hens, partridges, widgeons, swans, herons, heathcocks, pigeons, &c. nor is the feathered kind in greater plenty than the quadrupeds, more immediately necessary to human subsistence and convenience. All kinds of European cattle thrive and multiply exceedingly. The horses of the province are hardy, mettlesome, and serviceable, but small. Here are also elks, deer, hares, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, otters, monkeys, racoons, sables, bears, wolves, foxes, together with a variety of other tame and wild quadrupeds: but the most extraordinary of these animals is the moose, or moose deer; the black species of which is about 12 feet high, with four horns, and broad palms, some distant near 12 feet from the tip of one horn to the other. His body is about the size of a bull; his neck resembles a stag's; his tail is somewhat longer, and his flesh extremely grateful. The light-coloured moose, called *wampon* by the Indians, is of a smaller stature, and much more common than the black. The rattle-snake is another natural curiosity of New England, though not peculiar to it.

The surrounding seas, and intersecting rivers, afford abundance of fish; consequently there are many fisheries, particularly for cod and mackarel.

Sugar-baking, distilling, paper-making, and the salt-works, are improveable; and the iron-mines are considerable.

The people export biscuit, meal, salt provisions, sometimes cattle and horses, planks, hoops, shingles, pipe-staves, butter, cheese, grain, oil, tallow, turpentine, bark, calf-skins, tobacco, apples, cyder, and onions. They import, in return, sugar, cotton, ginger, and various other commodities. From Europe they import wine, silks, woollen cloths, toys, hardware, linen, ribbons, stuffs, laces, paper, household furniture, husbandry tools of all kinds, cordage, hats, stockings, shoes, and India goods. They manufacture coarse linen and woollen cloth for their own use. Hats are also made here, and find a good sale in the other colonies. The business of ship-building was one of the greatest and most profitable employments of this country.

The inland trade, besides masts, yards, and provisions of all kinds, consists chiefly of furs, and the skins of beavers and martins. The furs and skins are brought in by the Indians, especially those on the rivers Penobscot and St. John.

In New England every sect of Christians is allowed the free exercise of their own mode of religion, and is equally under the protection of law.

With respect to the government of New England previous to the revolt of the colonies, the appointment of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, and all the officers of the admiralty, was vested in the crown. The power of the militia was wholly in the hands of the governor as captain-general. All judges, justices, and sheriffs, to whom the execution of the law was entrusted, were nominated by the governor, with the advice of the council. The governor had a negative on the choice of counsellors, prerogative and unlimited. He was not obliged to give a reason for what he did in this particular, or restrained to any number. Authentic copies of the several acts passed by this colony, as well as others, were transmitted to the court of England for the royal approbation: but if the laws of this colony were not repealed within three years after they were presented, they were not repealable by the crown after that time. No laws, ordinances, elections of magistrates, or acts of government whatsoever, were valid without the governor's consent in writing.

But this mode of government has been totally changed with the revolution that since took place, of which we have already given an account. It was on the 25th of July, 1776, that, by an order from the council at Boston, the declaration of the American congress, abolishing the united colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them free and independent,

was publicly proclaimed from the balcony of the state house in that town.

A constitution, or form of government, for the common wealth of Massachusetts, including a declaration of rights, was agreed to, and took place, in October, 1780. This government was formed absolutely upon republican principles, both in a civil and religious sense.

The Massachusetts colony received its name from the Indians who inhabited these parts when the English first came hither. It is subdivided into the provinces of Plymouth, Massachusetts Proper, and Maine.

Plymouth province is divided into the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable. Bristol, the chief town of the county of that name, is large and populous, has a commodious harbour, and is well situated for trade.

In the province of Massachusetts Proper are the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex. Their chief towns are Boston, Cambridge, and Salem.

Boston is not only the chief town of Massachusetts Proper, but of all New England. It stands on a peninsula at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, about eight miles from its mouth, and is well fortified. The approach to the harbour by shipping is narrow, but within it there is room enough for 500 sail to lie at anchor, in a good depth of water. On one of the islands of the bay stands fort William, the most regular fortrefs belonging to the United States. No ship can approach the town without passing directly under the guns of the fort. About two leagues from the city is a light-house, erected on a rock. At the bottom of the bay, which is very spacious, is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, with a row of merchants warehouses on the north side. The city lies in the shape of a half-moon round the harbour, being in length about two miles, and in some places near three quarters of a mile broad. The principal street runs from the pier up to the town-house, which is a handsome building, with walks for the merchants. This edifice contains the courts of justice, the council-chamber, and the house of representatives. There are some places of public worship, and other structures, both spacious and elegant.

Cambridge Town, commonly called Newton, is situated on the northern branch of Charles's river, about three miles from Boston, in which are several good streets: but it is most considerable for its university, consisting of two colleges, called by the names of Harvard College and Stoughton-Hall. The university is governed by a president, five fellows, and the treasurer, who have each of them a competent revenue settled on them.

At Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, the first blood was shed in the unhappy contest between Great Britain and the colonies. Charles Town, opposite to Boston, was set on fire in the attack of Bunker's Hill.

Salem is situated on a plain between two rivers, on each of which it has a harbour about 18 miles north of Boston. Its principal business is ship-building, particularly the construction of fishing-smacks.

The province of Maine contains the two counties of York and Cornwall, of which the chief towns are Scarborough and Falmouth.

The chief towns of the province of New Hampshire are Hampton, Portsmouth, and Exeter, all of which lie near the mouth of the river Piscataqua.

The colony of Connecticut is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. Connecticut River, which is one of the largest in New England, runs through the heart of the province, and is navigable about 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones. This colony abounds in metals and naval stores, especially timber, and has many good ports. The colony is divided into four counties, and its chief towns are Newhaven, Hartford, and New London.

New-haven stands upon the coast, and has a college for academical learning, called Yale-Hall, pretty well endowed, and furnished with a good library.

Hartford is a handsome, populous town, situated on the banks of Connecticut River.

New London is a town of good trade, situated on the west side, and near the mouth of the river, called Thames.

Connecticut is deemed, in proportion to its extent, to exceed every other colony of America, as well in the abundance of people, as cultivation of soil. The men, in general, are robust, stout, and tall. The greatest care is taken of the limbs and bodies of infants, which are kept straight by means of a board; a practice learned of the Indian women; so that deformity is here a rarity. The women are handsome and genteel in their persons, and modest and reserved in their behaviour. They do not follow idle amusements, but employ their time in such pursuits as tend to the improvement of the mind. The people here are very hospitable to strangers.

In no part of the world are the people in general so independent, or possess more of the conveniences of life, than in New England. They are used, from their infancy, to the exercise of arms: and before the contest with the mother country, they had a militia which was by no means contemptible: but their military strength is now much more considerable.

The colony of Rhode Island comprehends a district on the continent, called Providence Plantation. The island, which is about 15 or 16 miles long, and about four or five broad, is called the Paradise of New England, from the fruitfulness of the soil, and the temperateness of the climate.

Providence Plantation, which lies opposite to Rhode Island, is about 20 miles square, and has two large towns, one of which is called Providence, and the other Warwick.

The lovers of literature cannot but feel a satisfaction when they are reminded that, notwithstanding the calamities of a war, carried on with the utmost animosity by the parties engaged on each side, the council and house of representatives of Massachusetts Bay, passed an act in May 1780, for incorporating and establishing a society for the cultivation and promotion of the arts and sciences, intitled "The American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

SECTION II.

NEW YORK.

THE colony of New York is situated between 40 and 46 degrees of north latitude. Its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 150. This province, including the Island of New York, Long Island, and Staten Island, is divided into the ten following counties, New York, Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, West Chester, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond. The chief towns are New York, Albany, and Schenectady.

The principal rivers are Hudsons, the Mohawk, and the Delaware. The former abounds with excellent harbours and a great variety of fish. On the Mohawk is a large cataract, called the Cohoes, or great Water-fall. This surprising cataract is a quarter of a mile broad, and 70 feet deep. The water precipitating itself from several rocks which project from the reef, falls down on every side in torrents, and being broken near the bottom by many separate crags, rises in a white froth. From the whole arises a mitty cloud, that descends like small rain, and exhibits, when the sun shines, a beautiful rainbow. The chief lakes are George, Champlain, and Ontario.

As New York lies to the southward of New England, it enjoys a more happy temperature of climate. The air of this province is very salutary. The face of the country, resembling that of the neighbouring colonies, is low, flat, and marshy, towards the sea. As you recede from the coast, the eye is entertained with the gradual

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gradual swelling of hills, in proportion as you advance inland.

The soil is very fertile, producing wheat, rye, &c. fruits, in great abundance, is nearly the same with that of deal of iron, and of excellent

The animals, in general, are the same with those of New

The city of New York, on York Island, which is three broad, and extends to the mouth of Hudson's river, is a fine place, and is nearly the same with that of Canada and the lakes. This city is half a mile in breadth, defended by a fort and bastion, and the houses are elegant; the city built, affords a fine prospect, was burnt down by the King's troops taking it. The city is defended from the sea here after the surrender of the English.

No part of America is so abounding with great plenty. It is at once the metropolis of the province, and, by its commerce, the trade of the western part of East Jersey, putting to sea; and during the winter, an equal activity runs in the employments.

The town of New Albany, on the banks of Hudson's River, is a fine place. The houses are elegant, and the public buildings, and town-hall.

Saratoga, a small fort, was the place where the Hessians, surrendered to the Americans, in October 1777.

About 16 miles north of the city, situate on the bank of the Hudson, is a compact and regularly built church; and the windmill place and the adjacent the spring, form a most beautiful view. The lands are rich.

Kingston has a number of built towns.

With respect to religion, the constitution of New York, professing and worshipping, shall be allowed. About the year 1755, a society was formed, but the members parties, it was formed that reason never met might naturally have been in so populous a city.

The commerce of the city differs from that of New York, in that of New York, the log-wood trade, and the Spanish and French trade is the same with that of import the same species.

The Dutch and Swedish settlements on the coast. They called it the New possession of it till the year 1667, when it was taken by the English. The balance this conquest, the name, then belonging of Breda in 1667 the

gradual swelling of hills, which become large in proportion as you advance into the country.

The soil is very fertile in most parts of the province, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, flax, and fruits, in great abundance and perfection. The timber is nearly the same with that of New England. A great deal of iron, and of excellent quality, is found here.

The animals, in general, of this province, are the same with those of New England.

The city of New York stands on the south-west end of York Island, which is about twelve miles long, and three broad, and extremely well situated for trade, at the mouth of Hudson's River, being a noble conveyance from Albany, and many other towns towards Canada and the lakes. This city is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The city and harbour are defended by a fort and battery. In the fort is a spacious mansion-house for the use of the governor. Some of the houses are elegant; and the city, though irregularly built, affords a fine prospect. A fourth part of the city was burnt down by some incendiaries in 1776, on the King's troops taking it. A great part of the inhabitants are descended from the Dutch families who remained here after the surrender of the New Netherlands to the English.

No part of America is better supplied with markets, abounding with great plenty and variety of provisions. It is at once the metropolis and grand mart of the province, and, by its commodious situation, commands also the trade of the western part of Connecticut, and that of East Jersey. No season prevents ships from putting to sea; and during the severest part of the winter, an equal activity runs through all ranks, orders, and employments.

The town of New Albany is situated on the western banks of Hudson's River, about 150 miles from New York. The houses are built with brick in the Dutch taste. The public buildings are two churches, the fort, and town-hall.

Saratoga, a small fort to the northward of Albany, was the place where a combined army of British and Hessians, surrendered prisoners of war to the Americans, in October 1777.

About 16 miles north-west of Albany lies Schenectady, situate on the banks of the Mohawk River. It is compact and regularly built. It has a large Dutch church; and the windings of the river through the place and the adjacent fields, which are overflowed in the spring, form a most beautiful prospect about harvest time. The lands are remarkably fertile.

Kingston has a number of inhabitants, and is a well-built town.

With respect to religion, it is ordained by the late constitution of New York, that the free exercise of profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be allowed by that state to all mankind. About the year 1755 a college was erected by the assembly; but the members being at that time divided into parties, it was formed on a contracted plan, and for that reason never met with the encouragement which might naturally have been expected of a public seminary in so populous a city.

The commerce of New York does not essentially differ from that of New England. The chief commodities of trade are wheat, flour, barley, oats, beef, and other kinds of animal food. They have a share in the log-wood trade, and that which is carried on with the Spanish and French plantations. Their European trade is the same with that of New England, and they import the same species of commodities.

The Dutch and Swedes were the first Europeans who formed settlements on this part of the American coast. They called it the New Netherlands, and continued in possession of it till the reign of Charles II. when it was taken by the English in 1664. The Dutch, to balance this conquest, made themselves masters of Surinam, then belonging to the English. At the treaty of Breda in 1667 the New Netherlands were ceded to

the English, and Surinam to the Dutch. The New Netherlands had not been long in our possession before they were divided into provinces, and New York took its name from the king's brother James duke of York, to whom his majesty granted it, with full powers of government by letters patent. On the accession of king James to the throne this province became a royal government. The king appointed the governor and council, and the people, once in seven years, elected their representatives to serve in general assemblies. These three branches of the legislature had power to make any laws not repugnant to those of England, but in order to their being valid, the royal assent was first to be obtained.

In 1777 the supreme legislative power was vested in two separate and distinct bodies of men; the one to be called "The assembly of the State of New York," to consist of seventy members annually chosen by ballot; and the other, "The Senate of the State of New York," to consist of twenty-four for four years, who together were to form the legislature, and to meet once at least in every year for the dispatch of business. The supreme executive power was to be vested in a governor, who was to continue in office three years, assisted by four counsellors chosen by and from the senate. Every male inhabitant of full age who should possess a freehold of the value of twenty pounds, or have rented a tenement of the yearly value of forty shillings, and been rated and have paid taxes to the state for six months preceding the election, was entitled to vote for members of the assembly; but those who voted for the governor and members of the senate were to be possessed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds. The delegates to the congress, the judges, &c. were to be chosen by ballot of the senate and assembly.

Before we close our account of this province, it will be necessary to observe, that the north-west parts of it are inhabited by five Indian nations called Iroquois. These people, by their unanimity, firmness, military skill and policy, raised themselves to the greatest and most formidable power in America.

As their manner of carrying on war is implacable and barbarous, they reign the lords of a prodigious desert inhabited only by a few scattered insignificant tribes, whom they have permitted to live out of a contempt of their power, and who are in the lowest state of subjection.

Every nation of the Iroquois is a distinct republic, governed by their sachems, or civil magistrates, in times of peace, and by their warriors or captains in their wars; but their chiefs never resolve on, or execute, any thing of importance without consulting the heads of their tribes.

They are very strict in observing the oaths they swear to each other, especially those which their warriors make of standing by one another to the last. These they keep to such a degree as to hazard their lives to rescue the bare carcases of their fallen brethren.

They commonly make a kind of feast over the grave, and put into it wheat, tobacco, and every thing they think the deceased may want in the other world.

The women are very prolific, yet they do most of the drudgery, such as grinding the wheat, fetching of wood, water, and the like. The children are often so stubborn, that if they are found fault with, the girls will dispatch themselves with some poisonous weed, and the boys with a gun. The business of the men is hunting, going to war, building their huts, felling timber, tilling the ground, and the like.

SECTION III.

NEW JERSEY.

THIS province is situated between 39 and 43 degrees of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by New York, on the south by Delaware Bay, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Pennsylvania.

nia. It is about 160 miles in length, and near 60 in breadth.

New Jersey comprises two divisions, east and west. The east division contains the counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Essex, Somerset and Bergen. The west those of Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Huntingdon, Morris and Sussex.

The principal rivers are the Delaware, Raritan and Passaic. On the latter is a stupendous cataract. The height of the rock from which the water falls is about 70 feet perpendicular, and the breadth of the river at the fall 85 yards.

The air of New Jersey is salubrious, and the climate nearly the same with that of New York; but the summers are something longer, and the cold in winter less severe. The soil is various: one fourth of the province is barren, sandy land; the other is good, and some of it very fertile.

The animal and vegetable productions here are, in general, the same with those in New England. The sandy parts of the country produce pines and cedars, and the arable lands good crops of excellent wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, &c. together with a great variety of delicious fruits.

In the country of Bergen there is a very valuable copper mine, which is worked to great advantage; excellent iron ore is also found in several parts of the province.

The foreign trade of this province is not extensive, owing principally to its vicinity to the large trading towns of New York and Philadelphia. The principal exports are, wheat, flour, copper ore, pig and bar iron, and black cattle, which they drive in great numbers to Philadelphia, on the rich pastures of which they are fed for some time before they are sent to market and killed.

The chief towns in New Jersey are, Perth-Amboy and Burlington. They were once seats of government, but the governors generally resided at the latter. Perth-Amboy is commodiously situated at the mouth of the river Raritan. The town is not very large, but the houses are neat, and some of them elegant. It has a good port, and the harbour is safe and capacious to contain many large ships.

Burlington is pleasantly situated in a small island formed by the river Delaware, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. It stands commodiously for trade, is well built, has a large town-house, and two bridges (called London and York bridges) over the branch of the Delaware which separates it from the main land.

New Jersey was part of the New Netherlands, which, as before observed, was given by Charles II. to his brother James Duke of York. He sold it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and as the latter was before possessed of estates in the island of Jersey, the same name was given to this province. It was sold by these proprietors to others, who, in the year 1702, surrendered their charter to Queen Anne, after which it became a royal government. From that time to the revolt of the colonies its government was much the same as that of the colonies in general. But by the new charter of rights established in 1776, it is vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly.

The members of the legislative council are to be freeholders, and worth at least 1000*l.* real personal estate, and the members of the general assembly to be worth 500*l.*

All inhabitants worth 50*l.* are entitled to vote for representatives in council and assembly, and for all other public offices. The governor and lieutenant-governor to be chosen out of, and by, the assembly and council. The judges of the supreme court are chosen for seven years, the officers of the executive power for one year, and the provincial treasurer for only one year.

All religious sects are tolerated here, and enjoy their respective tenets and modes of worship without molestation.

In the year 1746, governor Belkrier founded a college at Prince-Town, and procured it the privilege of conferring degrees in the same manner as at Oxford or Cambridge. Before the late unhappy dissensions students came here from all parts of the continent.

SECTION IV.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS province is situated between 39 and 44 deg. of north latitude, and 72 and 78 deg. of west longitude. It is about 300 miles in length and 240 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the country of the Iroquois, on the south by Maryland, on the east by the river Delaware, and on the west by the river Ohio.

Pennsylvania is divided into seven counties. The upper are those of Buckingham, Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster; the three lower counties are, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex. These, though originally appertaining to Pennsylvania, have a separate government of their own, and as such were distinguished at the establishment of the United States of America, being specified in the list of those states under the appellation of "The State of Delaware," as they are situated on the river of that name.

The chief rivers are the Delaware, which is navigable more than 200 miles above Philadelphia. The Susquehanna and Schuylkill, which are also navigable a considerable way up the country. These rivers, with the numerous creeks and harbours in Delaware Bay, are admirably suited to the trade of the province.

The air of this country is sweet, serene, and clear. Autumn sets in about the 20th of October; winter the beginning of December, and continues till March, during which the weather is extremely cold, the frosts being very intense. Spring begins in March, and continues till June. The summer season includes the months of July, August, and September, when the heat would be intolerable, were it not mitigated by frequent cool breezes.

The soil is fertile, producing a variety of trees, fruits, and vegetables in general. The animal productions are much the same with those of New England.

It may be remarked in general, that in all the plantations from New York to the southern extremity, the woods are full of vines of divers species, and all different from those we have in Europe. But whether from some defect in their nature, or want of skill in the planters, they have not been known to produce any wine that deserves to be mentioned; though the Indians from them make a kind of wine with which they regale themselves. It may further be observed, that the timber of the southern colonies is not so good for shipping as that of the northern, because it is less compact, and splits more easily; properties which, though less serviceable in ship-building, render it more useful for slaves and waincoting.

The province of Pennsylvania contains many considerable cities and towns, as German Town, Chester, Oxford, Radnor, &c. But the city of Philadelphia stands unrivalled in America, and therefore deserves principal attention. It was built after the plan of the famous Penn, the founder and legislator of this colony, and lies between two navigable rivers, the Delaware, which terminates it on the north, and the Schuylkill on the south. It forms an oblong of near two miles in length. The streets are wide and spacious, and exactly straight and parallel to each other. The houses are, in general, well built, and make a handsome appearance, several of the public buildings being elegant. Every owner of 100 acres has his house in one of the two fronts facing the river, or in the high street, running from the middle of the one front to the middle of the other. In the center of the city is a square of ten acres, encompassed by the town house and other public buildings. There are noble barracks, and a spacious quay, with

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wet and dry docks for boats, besides magazines, warehouses for exporting and importing goods. The governor's seat is at Lancaster. In a word, nothing can surpass this city and the adjacent country, may be compared to some fine garden.

The other towns in Pennsylvania are, Oxford, Radnor, Chester, German Town is a thriving town, mostly by Germans. At Philadelphia there are ports sufficient to receive from all parts of the world, and has an iron mine.

This country, forming the New Netherlands, was discovered by Dutch and Swedes. At the conjunction with Colonel Penn, before taken the Island of Philadelphia with Charles the Second, and the country from that monarch.

Upon his death his son William III. claimed the royal promise, solicitation, obtained the charter in 1679, and called it Pennsylvania. The situation of the time followed him into his new settlements to which the queen expels. But it was to him that they were indebted for which placed this colony. That great man laid down as the chief foundation of his generosity extended to the of taking immediate advantage of them the lands judging that the original were vested in them. By beginning, he rendered those people successful. His able opinion of him as to from annoying the settlers gave them assistance when Mr. Penn, by pursuing a liberal this colony, which to a degree of superiority.

There were in the colony a number of wealthy merchants when we first saw the colony with divers nations in distress. The imports and exports were very considerable.

The general congress at Philadelphia in 1774, and Congress was taken by the British in the summer the British troops and the congress met at Lancaster.

By the constitution of the colony at Philadelphia, in the legislative power of Pennsylvania of representatives, chosen by the executive power in twelve, chosen by the free are chosen by ballot, out of the colony.

The legislature of the convention in the same year composed of two distinct bodies, chosen annually by the people of Newcastle, Kent, and nine members, chosen by power is a president, chosen by joint ballot, and a legislative council, and delegates to congress at and out of, the general officers of State, civil and president and general officers.

wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships; besides magazines, warehouses, and all other conveniences for exporting and importing merchandize. The governor's seat is a most magnificent building. In a word, nothing can well appear more beautiful than this city and the adjacent country, which, for some miles, may be compared to a fine and flourishing garden.

The other towns in Pennsylvania are German Town, Oxford, Radnor, Chester, Chichester, and Newcastle. German Town is a thriving, populous place, inhabited mostly by Germans. At Chester and Chichester are ports sufficient to receive and secure the largest fleets from storm. Newcastle carries on a considerable trade, and has an iron mine in its neighbourhood.

This country, forming a part of what was called the New Netherlands, was originally possessed by the Dutch and Swedes. After Admiral Penn, who, in conjunction with Colonel Venables, had some years before taken the Island of Jamaica, being in favour with Charles the Second, obtained a promise of this country from that monarch.

Upon his death his son, the celebrated quaker, claimed the royal promise, and, after a tedious court solicitation, obtained the grant of this province in 1679, and called it Pennsylvania, or Penn's Country. The situation of the times induced great numbers to follow him into his new settlement, to avoid the persecutions to which the quakers were then particularly exposed. But it was to his own wisdom and ability that they were indebted for that charter of privileges which placed this colony on a respectable footing. That great man laid down civil and religious liberty as the chief foundation of all his institutions. His generosity extended to the Indian nations; for instead of taking immediate advantage of his patent, he purchased of them the lands he had obtained by grant; judging that the original property, and eldest right, were vested in them. By this act of justice in the beginning, he rendered all his future dealings with those people successful. Prepossessed with a favourable opinion of him as to his designs, they were so far from annoying the settlers, that they were ready to give them assistance whenever it was wanted. In fine, Mr. Penn, by pursuing an equitable plan, soon established this colony, which may be said to have attained to a degree of superiority over the rest.

There were in the city of Philadelphia a great number of wealthy merchants, which is not surprising, when we consider the great trade which it carried on with divers nations in different quarters of the globe. The imports and exports, therefore, must have been very considerable.

The general congress assembled at the city of Philadelphia in 1774, and continued their meetings till it was taken by the British arms in 1777. But the ensuing summer the British troops retreated to New York, and the congress met at Philadelphia as before.

By the constitution established by general convention at Philadelphia, in September, 1776, the supreme legislative power of Pennsylvania is vested in an assembly of representatives, chosen annually by ballot; and the executive power in a president and council of twelve, chosen by the freemen. Delegates to congress are chosen by ballot, out of, and by, the assembly.

The legislature of the state of Delaware is, by the convention in the same year and month as the former, composed of two distinct bodies; the house of assembly, chosen annually by the freeholders of the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; and the council of nine members, chosen in like manner. The executive power is a president, chosen out of the general assembly by joint ballot, and a privy council of two of the legislative council, and two of the house of assembly. Delegates to congress are annually to be elected by, and out of, the general assembly, by ballot; and the officers of state, civil and military, chosen by the president and general assembly.

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Religious liberty is founded in Pennsylvania on the most ample basis, so that here are Christians of all denominations, and they live together in the utmost harmony. In the small town of Ephrata, in the county of Sussex, there is an extraordinary religious sect called Dunkards, a very harmless and inoffensive set of people.

A German hermit, who settled on the spot where Ephrata is now built, was the founder of this sect. The fame of his solitude inspired some of his countrymen with curiosity; and the simplicity of his life, with the piety of his conversation, induced them to join and imitate him. A people who leave their native country to enjoy liberty of conscience can bear all subsequent mortifications. The Germans of both sexes, who joined the hermit, soon accustom themselves to his way of thinking, and consequently to his manner of living. Industry became part of their duty, and divided their time with devotion. Their gains are thrown into one common stock, which supplies all their exigences, private as well as public. Their families are cloistered up by themselves in a separate part of the town, the situation of which is delightful, and screens them from the north wind. It is triangular, and fenced round with thick rows of apple, beech, and cherry trees, besides having an orchard in the middle. The houses, which are of wood, are mostly three stories high; and every person has a separate apartment, that he may not be disturbed in his devotions. The women never see the men but at public worship, or when it is necessary to consult upon matters of public economy. Their garb is the most simple that can well be imagined, being a long white woollen gown in winter, and linen in the summer, with a cape, which serves them for a hat, like that of a capuchin behind, and fastened round the waist with a belt. Under the gown they wear a waistcoat of the same materials, a coarse shirt, trowsers, and shoes. The dress of the women is the same, only, instead of trowsers, they wear petticoats; and when they leave their nunnery (for such it is) they muffle up their faces in their capuchins. The diet of the Dunkards consists chiefly of vegetables; but it is no principle with them to abstain from animal food, only they think that such abstinence is most agreeable to a Christian life. This temperance emaciates their bodies, and, as the men suffer their beards to grow to their full length, gives them a hollow ghastly appearance. Their beds are no better than benches; a little wooden block serves them for a pillow; and they celebrate public worship twice every day, and as often every night. But though such modes of life appear absurd and impracticable, the Dunkards are far from being extravagant. Their chapel is very decent; and they have, upon a fine stream, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and a mill for pearl barley, all of them most ingeniously constructed by themselves. They have even a printing-office. They are, especially the nuns, extremely ingenious in working, and in embellishments of all sorts. Though the two sexes live separate from each other in their town, the Dunkards are far from being averse to matrimony. In this case the parties must, indeed, leave the town; but they are supplied out of the public fund with whatever is necessary for their settling elsewhere. This sect, among themselves, know nothing but harmony and mutual affection; every one cheerfully performs the task of industry assigned him; and their hospitality to strangers is unbounded; but their principles forbid them to receive the smallest recompence.

Among the several different sects in Philadelphia, that of the Moravians is none of the least considerable. The wildness and extravagance of this sect are well known all over Europe; but though they have a kind of chapel here, their principal settlement is at a place called Bethlehem, near sixty miles from the city of Philadelphia.

SECTION V.

MARYLAND.

THIS province is situated between 38 and 40 degrees of north latitude, and between 74 and 80 degrees west longitude. It is about 140 miles in length, and 135 in breadth; and is bounded by Pennsylvania on the north, by Virginia on the south, by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the Appalachian mountains on the west.

Maryland is divided into two parts by the Bay of Chesapeak, viz. the eastern and western divisions. The eastern division contains the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorset, Talbot, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Kent. The western contains St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Arundel, and Baltimore.

The air is excessive hot in the summer, and pinching cold in the winter; but the latter is not of above three months duration. The parts next the sea are very low, but the interior districts are hilly. It is watered by innumerable springs, forming a great many fine rivers, of which the chief are Patowmack, Pocomoac, Patuxent, Severn, Cheptouk, Sassafras, Wicomico, and St. George. These and other rivers, capable of receiving large ships, with the numerous bays and creeks that indent the land on every side, give the seamen an opportunity of bringing their vessels up to the planters' doors. The chief bays are those of Chesapeak and Delaware; and the most noted cape that of Henlopen, at the entrance of Delaware Bay. The soil is fruitful, and, as the rivers and brooks diffuse fertility, produces trees, plants, and grain in abundance.

The chief commodity of Maryland is tobacco, of which vast cargoes, consisting of many thousand hogheads, are annually exported. This commodity forms the medium of currency of Maryland, being received in debts and taxes; and the collector's notes for tobacco, delivered to him, are transferable. An industrious man can manage 6000 plants of tobacco, and four acres of Indian corn. The tobacco of this province, called Ononoko, is different from that of Virginia; and though not much liked or used in England, yet, in the eastern and northern parts of Europe, it is preferred before the sweet-scented tobacco of James and York Rivers, in Virginia. Another considerable commodity of Maryland is pork, the woods containing vast masses of wild swine, which are generally of a small size. Good land in Maryland yields about 15 bushels of wheat an acre, or 30 bushels of Indian corn; but the grain is subject to the weevil. Great quantities both of hemp and flax are raised in this province; and the mountains yield abundance of iron ore, which is run into pigs, and refined into iron. Maryland oak is not greatly esteemed for building large ships, but is very proper for slaves and small craft.

Their imports consist chiefly of wine from Madeira, Fial, and France; rum from Barbadoes, slaves from Africa, and malt, beer, linens, woollens, utensils of every kind, and, in short, most of the elegances, as well as conveniences of life, from England.

The capital of this province is Annapolis; but though the governor generally resides there, it is small and unconsiderable. Baltimore contains some scattered buildings, and scarcely merits the name of a town.

Maryland was discovered in the year 1606, when Virginia was first planted, and, for some time, was esteemed a part of Virginia, till King Charles I. in 1632, granted that part of Virginia, which lay north of Patowmack River, to the Lord Baltimore, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs. The Baltimore family were dependent on the government of this province during the civil wars in England, but recovered possession at the restoration; and they still remain proprietors. The estate enjoyed by them here is the most considerable of any subject of Great Britain abroad; but, besides their plantations, they have certain re-

venues granted to them by several assemblies, as a duty on each hoghead of tobacco, and other incomes, which, with the sale of lands, uncultivated and unpurchased, must amount, at present, to a very considerable sum yearly.

The first adventurers having been Roman Catholics, followed by many families of that persuasion, who came over from England to avoid the penal laws, many of the planters profess that religion. However, the church of England was afterwards established here; and churches have not only been built, but parishes allotted to them, with annual stipends to the ministers.

The Americans have large plantations, which prevent the increase of towns. Indeed, each plantation is a little town of itself, and can subsist itself with provisions and necessaries; every considerable planter's warehouse being like a shop, where he supplies inferior planters, servants, and labourers, and has commodities to barter for tobacco, &c. here being little money, and little occasion for it, tobacco answering all the uses of gold and silver in trade. There is, indeed, both Spanish and English money, but then it serves but for pocket expenses, &c. Here are but few shopkeepers that can be properly so called, or who may be said to live by their trades.

Most of the few Indians live on the east shore, where they have two or three little towns. They are employed in hunting for deer by the Americans. The cause of their diminishing proceeded from their own perpetual discords and wars amongst themselves. 'Tis observable, that though they are very timorous, and cowardly in fight, yet, when taken prisoners, and condemned, they die like heroes, braving the most exquisite tortures, and singing all the time they are on the rack.

The government of Maryland, as settled in 1776, is now vested in a governor and five council, a senate of fifteen, and a house of delegates. All freemen, above 21 years of age, having a freehold of 50 acres, or property to the value of 30l. have a right of suffrage in the election of delegates. All persons appointed to any office of profit or trust, are to subscribe a declaration of their belief in the Christian religion.

In 1782 a college was founded at Chester town in this province, under the name of Washington College, in honour of General Washington.

SECTION VI.

VIRGINIA.

Situation. Extent. Boundaries. Divisions. Rivers. Climate. Soil. Productions. Chief Towns. Dispositions. Manners, Customs, &c. of the Virginians, as a Specimen of the People of the Provinces in General. Description of the Persons, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Indians, original Inhabitants of America.

THE province of Virginia is situated between 36 and 40 degrees of north lat. and 74 and 80 degrees west longitude, being about 750 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river Potomac, on the south by Carolina, on the east by the Bay of Chesapeak, and on the west by the Appalachian mountains. It is properly divided into four parts, viz. the northern, the middle, the southern, and the eastern divisions. Each of these contains a number of counties, towns, &c. of which we shall mention such as are most worthy of notice.

The entrance to Virginia for shipping is by Chesapeak Bay, which runs up 200 miles into the land. Through this bay, also, all vessels must pass that are bound to Maryland.

The four principal rivers in this country are James River, York River, Rappahannock, and Potomac. These are not only navigable for large ships into the heart of the country, but have so many creeks, and receive such a number of smaller navigable rivers, that Virginia is, of all countries, the most convenient for navigation.

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navigation. It has been generation, that every plan-

The climate is deemed tedious, having a clear frosts in winter are very rare. The heats of summer, July, and August, but rains; and the fresh breezes contribute to render the comers, and hardly sensible of thunder and lightning seldom attended with any

The soil, in general, is a loam, of which the quality varies as it is gushed into three sorts, all which, having sand mixed, and land warmer than that of lands are mostly sandy, tobacco. The low lands are poor. Upon the whole, with every thing necessary for the inhabitants.

The animals peculiar to the country are, otters, foxes, wild cats, the fresh waters, where catching them for the stock with deer; and bears, wolves, and English rabbits are plentiful, land, besides which they who like the badger, the muskellunge, a sort of fish, which they have great abundance. The Virginia is a disgusting epithet with a plumage of birds, most delightfully, the mocking bird is very much to that of the line, is also the humming bird, and by far the most in scarlet, green, and the flowers, which is its debt to be brought all hawk and eagle, of the usual species.

A country so interlarded supposed to abound with sturgeon and cod; and of fish that are found in

The forests yield oak and fir; and the whole variety of shrubs, plant fruits not only peculiar to England, as well as abundance.

Tobacco is the staple and brought to such per traffic, not only to England. This traffic has

Besides the advantages from the exportation of the prodigious number of manufactures. Great quantities were exported from Grenada and planters with tobacco, cattle, and in exchange, molasses.

Virginia is adorned with buildings; but the only Williamburg and Jamestown the capital of the province, and some spacious edifices from the mouth of James Town, which is chiefly contains houses for people.

navigation. It has been observed, and without exaggeration, that every planter has a river at his door.

The climate is deemed healthy for English constitutions, having a clear sky, and a kindly soil. The frosts in winter are very severe, but of short continuance. The heats of summer are most violent in June, July, and August, but are much mitigated by the rains; and the fresh breezes that are common to Virginia contribute to render the heat tolerable to new comers, and hardly sensible to the inhabitants. Storms of thunder and lightning are very frequent here, but seldom attended with any mischief.

The soil, in general, is a rich deep mould, and under it a loam, of which they make fine bricks; but the quality varies as it is moist or dry. It is distinguished into three sorts, viz. high, low, and marshy, all which, having sand mixed with them, makes their land warmer than that of Great Britain. Their high lands are mostly sandy, but bear large crops of tobacco. The low lands are rich, but the marsh lands poor. Upon the whole, however, Virginia abounds with every thing necessary for the pleasure or profit of the inhabitants.

The animals peculiar to this country are beavers, otters, foxes, wild cats, racoons, martins, minks, in the fresh waters, where the Indians are dexterous in catching them for the fur trade. The woods are stocked with deer; and they have also elk, buffalos, bears, wolves, and English cattle of all sorts. Hares and rabbits are plentiful, and as good as those in England; besides which they have the arronghena, somewhat like the badger, the flying squirrel, the opossum, and the muskass, a sort of water rat, with a musky scent.

The birds they have great variety, both for feather and song. The Virginian nightingale, which takes its distinguishing epithet from this province, is adorned with a plumage of bright crimson and blue, and sings most delightfully. The natural note of the mocking bird is very melodious; besides which it attains to that of the linnet, lark, nightingale, &c. There is also the humming bird, the smallest of all the winged creation, and by far the most beautiful, being arrayed in scarlet, green, and gold. It tips the dew from the flowers, which is its chief nourishment, and is too delicate to be brought alive to England. They have also hawks and eagles, with great variety of wild fowl of the usual species.

A country so intersected with large rivers may be supposed to abound with fish. On the sea coasts are flurgeon and cod; and in the rivers almost every kind of fish that are found in other parts of the world.

The forests yield oaks, elms, poplar, pines, cedars, and firs; and the whole country is interspersed with variety of shrubs, plants, and flowers. They have fruits not only peculiar to the soil, but those introduced from England, as well as garden herbs in great abundance.

Tobacco is the staple commodity of the country, and brought to such perfection as to command a large traffic, not only to England, but to all parts of the world. This traffic has employed 200 sail of ships. Besides the advantages accruing to the national stock from the exportation of tobacco, are to be considered the prodigious number of hands it employs in the manufacture. Great quantities of divers commodities were exported from Great Britain to this colony, whose merchants and planters supplied the West India islands with tobacco, cattle, and provisions, bringing back, in exchange, molasses, sugar, and rum.

Virginia is adorned by several magnificent public buildings; but the only towns, worthy of notice, are Williamburg and James Town. Williamburg, now the capital of the province, has a number of houses, and some spacious edifices. It is about forty miles from the mouth of James River, and seven from James Town, which was formerly the capital, but now chiefly contains houses for the entertainment of sea-faring people.

At Williamburg is a college founded by King William III. called William and Mary College. The royal donor gave 2000*l.* towards it, and 20,000 acres of land, with power to purchase and hold lands to the value of 2000*l.* a year; and a duty of one penny per pound on all tobacco exported to the other plantations. The Honourable Mr. Boyle made a very large donation to the college for the education of Indian children.

Virginia was the first colony planted by the English in America: for though the continent of North America was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, no attempts were made for settling a colony on it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Walter Raleigh, the most enterprising genius of that age, obtained letters patent for the purpose. A squadron of ships was accordingly fitted out, and a number of adventurers embarked. Upon their arrival Sir Walter erected the English standard, took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and, in honour of his royal mistress, called it Virginia. Unfortunately, however, this great man failed in his expedition, and his grand designs were consequently rendered abortive.

The bad success attending the first attempts seemed to give little hopes of their being ever completed; for near one half of the first colony was destroyed by the Indians; and the rest, worn out by fatigue and famine, returned to their native country. The second colony was cut off by the Indians. The third shared the same fate. The fourth had dwindled to a poor remainder, and were returning in a famished condition to England, when, just in the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, they were met by Lord Delaware, with a squadron loaded with provisions, and every thing necessary for their relief and defence. At his persuasion they returned. By his advice, prudence, and winning behaviour, the government of the colony was settled within itself, and put on a respectable footing with regard to its enemies. This nobleman, who had accepted the government of Virginia from the most laudable motives, was compelled, by the decayed state of his health, to return to England, but left behind him a deputy and council, composed of liberal and intelligent men. Nor did the noble governor, on his return to England, forget the colony. For eight years together he was indefatigable in pursuing every plan that could tend to the peopling, support, and government of this settlement. He died in pursuit of the same object in his passage to Virginia, having fitted out some vessels laden with stores for the use of the colony. The settlers, however, were so firmly established, that they effectually frustrated the attempts of the Indians to oppose them, and erected James Town, the first place built by the English in this part of the world. The colony now continued to flourish, and the true source of its wealth began to be discovered and improved.

This settlement was, at first, greatly distressed for wives, few females caring to go over; and the planters seemed to think it a wicked thing to marry with Pagans. But as soon as the colony was settled, and the planters in good circumstances, a great many girls went over thither from England, in expectation of making their fortunes, carrying certificates with them of their chaste behaviour on this side the water; for, without such certificates, the cautious planters, though ever so much distressed for wives, would not admit them to their beds. If they were but moderately qualified in other respects in those days, they might depend upon being well married. The planters were so far from expecting money with a woman, that it was a common thing to buy a deserving wife, who came over thither a servant, at the price of 100*l.* if she carried good testimonials with her. But afterwards, when the fruitfulness of Virginia was better known, and the dangers incident to an infant settlement were over, people in good circumstances went over thither with their families, either to improve their estates, or avoid persecution at home; and particularly, at the time of the grand rebellion, several good cavalier families retired thither, as those on the

the other side did, upon the restoration of King Charles the Second: but Virginia had few of the latter, having distinguished herself by her loyalty, in adhering to the royal family, after all other people had submitted to the usurpation. The round-heads, for the most part, therefore, went to New England.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. many of the loyalists fled to Virginia, and, under the command of Sir William Berkeley, held out for the crown, till the parliament found means to reduce them.

There is nothing very interesting in the history of this province after the restoration. A kind of rebellion, indeed, broke out on account of some restrictions having been laid by government on trade. But the death of the leader of the insurgents restored the peace of the colony, and prevented the dreadful consequences of a civil war.

While Virginia continued under the British government, the governor was vested with plenary powers in all acts of administration, and his usual salary was from 2 to 3000*l.* a year, including perquisites. The council was the upper house in the assembly, who claimed a negative voice in all laws. The assemblymen were two for each county, chosen by the freeholders; but their acts were to be approved by the crown. As in the other provinces, there is universal toleration here in matters of religion.

The government of this province, as settled in convention, in July 1776, is vested in a governor, senate of 24, and a house of delegates, all of whom are chosen annually. But the privy-council, or council of state, consisting of eight members, is also to be chosen by the joint ballot of the senate and house of delegates, to assist in the administration of government.

As the province of Virginia is deemed the most considerable of the United States of America, and there is a similarity of disposition, manners, customs, &c. between the people of the provinces in general, we shall treat of those particulars under this head, as a specimen of the whole.

The Virginians are represented as generous, hospitable, and possessing very liberal sentiments. There appear to be but three degrees of rank among all the inhabitants, exclusive of the negroes.

The first rank consists of gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the colony. These, in general, have had a liberal education, possess much discernment, and such a competent knowledge of the world, as produce an ease and freedom of manners and conversation that cannot be affected by circumstances or situation.

They are deemed, upon the whole, most agreeable companions, friends and neighbours. The greater part live in elegance and splendour, and maintain the appearance of grandeur both at home and abroad.

Those of the second degree are very numerous, and consist of such a variety, singularity and mixture of characters, that the leading feature can scarcely be ascertained. They are, however, generous, friendly and hospitable; but these good qualities are mixed with an appearance of bluntness, which seems to result from their general intercourse with slaves, over whom they are accustomed to exercise an harsh and absolute command.

Some of the second rank possess fortunes superior to many of the first, but their families are not so ancient or respectable, a circumstance to which much dignity is borrowed.

They are addicted to every kind of sport, gaming and dissipation, particularly horse-racing and cock-fighting. Taken altogether, they form a strange combination of principles and practices directly opposite; some being as laudable and worthy of imitation, as others are contemptible and obnoxious.

Notwithstanding this apparent inconsistency of character, principle and conduct, numbers of them are truly valuable members of society, and few or none deficient in natural genius, which, though in a great

measure unimproved, frequently appears in very forcible instances.

The third, or lower class of the people (who ever compose the bulk of mankind) are mostly hospitable and generous, though noisy and rude. They are much addicted to inebriety, and averse to labour.

The general hospitality that prevails throughout all the southern provinces will evidently appear from the following peculiar customs that are universal:

A traveller, even of the lowest rank, observing an orchard full of fine fruit, either apples or peaches, in or near his way, enters without ceremony, and fills his pockets (and even a bag if he has one) without asking permission, or being liable to censure.

This freedom will not appear so strange when it is considered that no kind of fruit here is saleable, and that it is in such plenty that the inhabitants daily feed their hogs with the finest sort during the season.

Travellers, in the cyder season, are generally offered on the road as much as they can drink, and frequently requested to stay all night, and be hospitably entertained.

When a person of apparent rank calls at an ordinary (the name of their inns) for refreshment and lodging for a night, as soon as any gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood hears of it, he either comes for him himself, or sends him a polite and pressing invitation to his house, where he is entertained much more agreeably than he could be at the inn. He is treated in the most hospitable manner, and his servants and horses fare plentifully during the time of his stay. This is done with a good grace, nor is the least hint dropped of a curious desire to know the business or even name of the stranger.

Virginia, at the commencement of the late unhappy commotions, was said to contain 650,000 inhabitants, of which nearly two thirds were blacks. But that account, by most calculators, has been deemed exaggerated, and the medium may be said to be fixed at 500,000 in the whole.

As there is a difference in rank among the inhabitants, not only of Virginia, but the colonies in general, so also is there in their manner of living, of which the following may serve as a specimen.

The man of fortune usually rises about nine o'clock, and breakfasts between nine and ten. His breakfast generally consists of tea or coffee, bread and butter, and very thin slices of venison, ham, or hung beef. He then reposes (if in the hot weather) on a pallet, on the floor, in the coolest room in the house, in his shirt and trowsers only, with a negro at his head and another at his feet, to fan him and keep off the flies. Between twelve and one he takes a draught of bombo or toddy, a liquor composed of water, sugar, rum and nutmeg, which is made weak and kept cool. He dines between two and three; and at every table, whatever else there may be, a ham and greens form generally a standing dish. At dinner he drinks cyder, toddy, punch, port, claret, or Madeira, which is, in general, excellent here. After dinner he returns to his pallet with his two blacks to fan him, and continues to drink toddy or sangaree all the afternoon: he does not always drink tea. Between nine and ten in the evening he eats a light supper of milk and fruit, or wine, sugar, fruit, &c. and almost immediately retires to bed for the night, in which, if he be not furnished with musquito curtains, he is generally so molested with the heat, and harassed and tormented with insects, that he receives very little refreshment from sleep. This is the general mode of living of a man of fortune in his family when he has no company. It is not mentioned as without exception, but as a mode that more follow than do not.

The mode of living of many of the middling, and all the lower classes of whites, is very different. A man in this line rises about six o'clock. He then drinks a julap made of rum, water and sugar, but very strong. After this he walks or rides round his plantation, takes a survey of his stock, and all his crop, and breakfasts about

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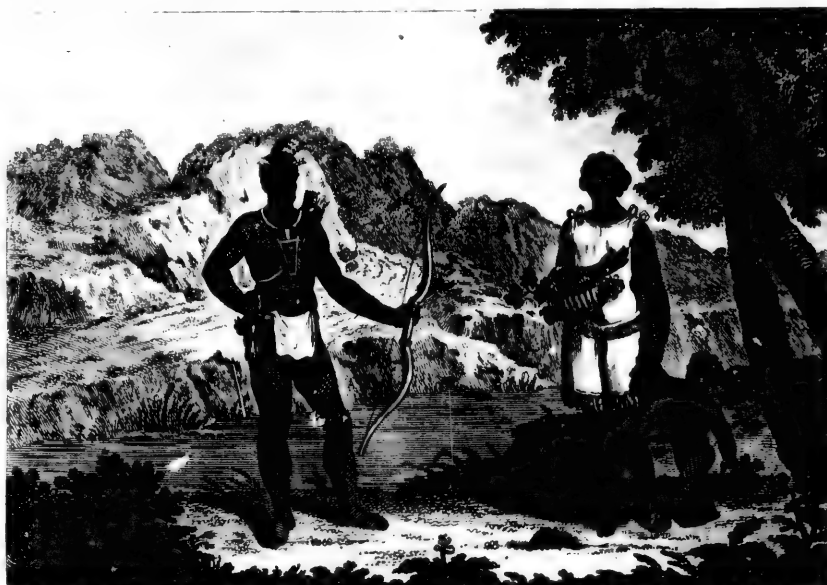
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Engage for BANKES's New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



A Man & Woman of the Chipewags to the eastward of the Mississippi in North America.



A Man & Woman of the Sauwages to the westward of the Mississippi in North America.

AMERICA.]

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about ten on cold turkey, cold meat, toast and cyder, ham, bread and butter, tea, coffee or chocolate, which last, however, is seldom tasted but by the women. The rest of the day he spends much in the same manner before described as a man of the first rank, only cyder supplies the place of wine at dinner, and he eats no supper: they seldom think of it. The women very seldom drink tea in the afternoon; the men never.

The lot of the poor negro slaves is hard indeed. It is astonishing to conceive what amazing fatigue these poor wretches undergo, and can support. The negro is called up in the morning at break of day, and seldom allowed time enough to swallow three mouthfuls of hominy, or hoe cake, but is driven out immediately to the field to hard labour, at which he continues without intermission till noon. It is observed as a singular circumstance, that the negroes always carry out a piece of fire with them, and kindle one just by their work, let the weather be ever so hot and sultry. About noon is the time he eats his dinner, which consists of hominy and salt, and if his master be a man of humanity, he has a little fat, skimmed milk, rusty bacon, or a salt herring, to relish his hominy, which kind masters allow their slaves twice a week. They then return to hard labour, which continues in the field until dusk in the evening, when they repair to the tobacco houses, where each has his task in stripping allotted him; that employs him for some hours. If it be found next morning that he has neglected, slighted, or not performed his task, he is tied up and receives a number of lashes on his bare back, most severely inflicted at the discretion of the overseers, who are permitted to exercise an unlimited dominion over these wretches. It is late at night before he returns to his other scanty meal, and even the time taken up at it encroaches upon his hours of sleep, which altogether do not exceed eight in number for eating and sleeping.

But what is amazing, considering the fatigue he has undergone, which must naturally dispose him to rest, he frequently sets out from home and walks six or seven miles in the night, be the weather ever so sultry, to a negro dance, in which he bears his part with astonishing agility and the most vigorous exertions, keeping time and cadence most exactly with the music of a banjo (a large hollow instrument with three strings) and a quacka (somewhat resembling a drum) until he exhausts himself, and scarcely has time or strength to return home much before the hour he is called forth to toil the next day.

He sleeps on a bench, or on the ground, with an old scanty single blanket, and not always even that, to serve both for bed and covering. His clothing consists of a shirt and trowsers made of coarse hempen stuff in the summer, with the addition of a woollen jacket, breeches, and shoes in the winter.

In the same manner the female slaves are treated, with respect to fare, labour and repose. Even when they breed, they seldom lose more than a week's work either in the delivery or suckling the child.

These wretched beings are obliged to be entirely passive, nor dare resist, or even defend themselves against any injury from the whites, for the law directs a negro's arm to be struck off, who raises it against a white person, on any pretence whatever.

Fortunately for them, they seem to be endowed with an apathy, or satisfied disposition, which, notwithstanding their degraded situation, and the rigid severity to which their race is subjected, renders them apparently jovial, contented and happy. Were it not for this peculiar blessing of Providence, human nature, unequal to the weight, must sink under the pressure of such complicated misery.

Having had frequent occasion, in the course of our description of the mode of life these people lead, to mention hominy, hoe cake, &c. we deem it necessary to explain those terms.

Hominy is an American dish made of Indian corn freed from the husks, boiled along with a small proportion

of a large kind of French beans, until it becomes almost a pulp. It is in general use, and, to most palates, agreeable. Hoe-cake is Indian corn ground into meal, kneaded into dough, and baked on a hot, broad, iron hoe. This is in common use, but not so palatable as the former.

We shall now give a description of the persons, dispositions, character, customs, &c. of the Indians, or original inhabitants of America.

These people go under divers denominations, as Lake Indians, Attalvavas, Bulls, Delawares, Shawnees, Mowhawks, Cherokees, Chickefaws, Creeks, &c. &c.

The Indians of America are tall, straight, and well proportioned in their limbs. Their bodies are strong, but their strength is of a species adapted to support hardship rather than perform labour. Their features are regular, their complexion somewhat of a copper colour, their hair long, black and strong, as that of a horse.

They generally wear only a blanket wrapped about them, or a shirt, both which they purchase of the European settlers. Those who first visited these parts found some nations entirely naked, and others with a coarse cotton cloth, wove by themselves, round their waist; but in the northern parts their whole bodies are in winter covered with skins.

The Indians are not deficient in natural understanding or ingenuity, many of them shewing a capacity for some art or science.

One of their leading characteristics is revenge, to gratify which an Indian will travel on foot several hundred miles through woods in night and darkness, secreting himself during the day to avoid suspicion. Notwithstanding this revengeful disposition, laudable qualities are attributed to them, and many are represented by writers as entertaining noble, spirited and just ideas. Generally speaking, they have no great command over their sensual appetites, and are particularly addicted to inebriation.

Another leading trait of the character of these Indians is duplicity, in the art of which, notwithstanding the uncultivated state of their minds, they excel the most subtle of the whites. But the true cause of this complete dissimulation seems to have arisen from the treacherous and barbarous usage they first received from the whites, the remembrance of which leads them to caution against future snares and treacherous designs. Their disposition, however, whether hostile or amicable, is of little avail at present, as they are not sufficiently powerful either to contend against the whites in arms, or to do them any material injury. It must, however, be granted, that though implacable enemies, they are zealous, steady friends, and that those whites who behave to them with uprightness and affability are greatly respected by them, and gain an ascendancy over them.

The Indians are much less averse to Europeans than to the whites born in America. The white Americans also have the most rancorous antipathy to the whole race of Indians, who, in general, do not appear to entertain any dislike to such of the British or French that are natives of Europe; nor have the real British or French any particular aversion to them as the native Americans have.

Polygamy is practised in some nations; but it is not general. Though incontinent before wedlock, the chastity of their women after marriage is remarkable. The mothers are very fond of their children, and often thereby induced to shew them too much indulgence.

The men are remarkable for their indolence, on which they seem even to value themselves, saying, that labour would degrade them, and belongs solely to the women.

The Indians, in general, possess great patience and equanimity, with the command of most passions except that of revenge. They are grave on serious occasions, observant of what passes in conversation, and cool and deliberate in offering opinion.

The darling passion of these Indians is liberty in its fullest extent; to this they sacrifice every consideration. Though some tribes are found amongst them with a head, whom they call king, his power is rather persuasive than coercive; and he is revered as a father, more than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice. The great council is composed of heads of tribes and families, with such who capacity has raised them to the same degree of consideration. In these councils, which are public, they propose all matters that concern the state. Upon these occasions they entrust their sentiments with a person who is called their speaker or orator, there being one of this profession in every tribe or town; and their manner of speaking, in general, is natural, easy, and persuasive. The internal peace, and order of the state, come under the cognizance of the same council. Their suits are few, and soon decided. Criminal matters, if flagrant, are brought before the same jurisdiction; but in ordinary cases, the crime is either revenged or compromised by the parties concerned. Governed, as they are, by manners, not by laws, example and affection inspire them with a sacred regard for their nation, and the customs of their ancestors.

They entertain the most exalted sentiments of friendship, the band of which connects the whole society; and the loss of any of their people, whether by war or a natural death, is lamented by the whole town to which he belongs. No business, however important, is taken in hand, no rejoicing is heard, till all the ceremonies due to the deceased are performed, and these are always executed with the greatest solemnity. The dead body is washed, anointed, and painted, and then interred in the most pompous ornaments of the deceased. After some time, the relations revisit the grave, clothe the remains of the body in new ornaments, and repeat the solemnities of the first interment.

But the most striking instance of their friendship, and, at the same time, the greatest instance of their regard to their deceased brethren, is what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls, which is celebrated every eight or ten years. The day for this ceremony is appointed in the councils of their chiefs, who give orders for every thing necessary for celebrating it with pomp and magnificence. The riches of the nation are exhibited on this occasion, and all the ingenuity of the Indians displayed. The neighbouring people are invited to partake of the feast, and be witnesses of the solemnity. All those who had died since the last feast of souls are now taken out of their graves. Those who have been interred at the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for, and, when all the bodies they can possibly collect, are brought to the great rendezvous of mortality, they are dressed in the finest furs they can procure. A feast is held on this solemn occasion, when their great actions are celebrated, and their wanderings and intercourses that took place between them are recounted. A large pit is dug in the ground, and the bodies re-interred with pomp, with mourning, and with lamentation. Though amongst these savage nations this custom is impressed with strong marks of the ferocity of their nature, it argues a respect for the memory of the dead, and a tender feeling of their absence.

The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting and war. No man is considered as brave and useful amongst his tribe, till he has increased the strength of his country with a captive, or adorned his hut with the scalp of an enemy. When their chiefs resolve upon a war, the principal officer summons the youth of the town to which he belongs; the war-kettle is set on the fire; the war songs and dances commence; and the most hideous howling, without intermission, are heard all over the whole track of country. All the warriors have their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with ashes and streaks of vermilion, which give them a most horrid appearance.

They never fight in the open field, but on very extraordinary occasions. Scarcely is the sound of all their

actions, and on this the success of the expedition entirely depends. During their marches they light no fire to warm themselves, or dress their food. They lie close to the ground in the day-time, and march only in the night-time, and even then with the greatest precaution. When they discover an army of the enemy, they throw themselves flat on their faces amongst the withered leaves, the colour of which their bodies are painted exactly to resemble. They generally let a party pass unmolested, and then rising a little, and setting up a tremendous shout, which they call the war-hoop, they pour a shower of musket balls upon the enemy. The party attacked returns the same cry, and every man shelters himself behind a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party the moment they raise themselves from the ground to give the second fire. After fighting for some time in this manner, they leave their covert, and rush upon each other with small axes, which they use with great dexterity. The contest is soon decided, and the conquerors satiate their savage fury, with the most horrid insults and barbarities, on the dead bodies of the enemy, which they feast and treat in a manner shocking to humanity.

But the fate of prisoners is still more deplorable, when they are so unhappy as to be sentenced to death, which depends on the caprice of the victors. In this case they first strip the wretched victim, and fixing two posts into the ground, fallen to them two pieces of wood, from one to the other; one about two feet from the ground, the other about five or six feet higher; then obliging him to mount upon the lower cross piece, they tie his legs to it a little asunder; and his hands are extended, and tied to the angles formed by the other piece. In this posture they burn him all over the body, sometimes daubing him first with pitch. The whole village, men, women, and children, assemble round him, every one torturing him in what manner they please, each striving to exceed the other in cruelty, as long as he has life. This is the most usual method of murdering their prisoners; but sometimes they fasten them to a single stake, and build a fire round them. At other times they cruelly mangle their limbs, cut off their fingers and toes, joint by joint, and sometimes scald them to death.

Their military appearance is very odd and terrible. They cut off all their hair, except a spot on the crown of their head, and pluck off their eye-brows. The lock left upon the head is divided into several parcels, each of which is stiffened and intermixed with beads and feathers of various shapes and colours, the whole twisted and connected together. They paint themselves with pigment down to the eye-brows, which they sprinkle over with white down. The gristles of their ears are slit almost round, and hung with ornaments. Their noses are bored, and hung with beads; and their faces painted with various colours. On their breasts are medals of various metals; and, by a string round their necks, is suspended that horrid weapon called the scalping-knife.

The weapons used by those who trade with the Europeans are commonly a firelock, hatchet, and scalping-knife; but the others use bows, tomahawks, and pikes. The head of the tomahawk is a round knob of solid wood, calculated to knock a man down. It has on the other side a point, bending a little towards the handle; and near the center, where the handle pierces the head, another point projects forward, of a considerable length, which serves to thrust with like a spear. The tomahawk is ornamented with paintings and feathers, disposed and variegated in many significant forms, according to the occasion and end for which it is used. When they solicit an offensive or defensive alliance with a whole nation, they send an embassy with a whole belt of wampum, and a bloody hatchet, inviting them to come and drink the blood of their enemies. The wampum-belt consists of a kind of cylindrical beads, made of white and black shells, which are esteemed among them as silver and gold are amongst us. They

They dye the wampum red, and, as they are made, they please. By these thoughts come related writing. Thus the belt, neither, in all important preserved in the cabin both as a record or talisman.

The calumet, or pipe of peace, nor is it less of this pipe is made of wood, and hollowed a kind of light wood, painted with the head, beautiful birds. The either tobacco or for into an alliance, or any thing concerned the most. The size and decoration mostly proportioned to the quality of the pipe, and to the esteem a

Religion is little known to the American Indians, among them which less sun and moon; and as the existence of invisible their affairs, they often spirits, particularly one the god of war, whom they march against an enemy, they abound in fables of omens and dreams, greatest eagerness. H diviners, augurs, and nations they greatly rely, hunting, or war.

These Indians form where they were very new into the internal part of them are found with dred miles of the sea. cels of land allotted to where they have been has been found, that, their ancient customs, life, they dwindle away prejudicial to their country, then greater opportunity, liquors, of which but Thus where, a few years settlements of them, those who still remain, have, selves to other nations country, on the banks.

We have been favoured, long residence anecdotes, which display the Indians, and the customs of the whole.

When any of the Indians, longing to the whites, to crowd around, where they desire to see this custom very rudely. They have reason, though they have a when they come inter behind bushes, where trude themselves into

They observe particular villages. To a notice in general, which is very univocal. Within hearing of the till invited to and conducted to a vacant habit

They dye the wampum of various colours and shades, and, as they are rude, significant of almost any thing they please. By these their records are kept, and their thoughts communicated to one another as ours are by writing. Thus the belts that pass from one nation to another, in all important transactions, are carefully preserved in the cabins of their chiefs, and serve both as a record or history, or as a public treasure.

The calumet, or pipe of peace, is of no less importance, nor is it less revered among them. The bowl of this pipe is made of a kind of soft red stone, easily wrought, and hollowed out. The stem is of cane, or a kind of light wood, painted of different colours, and adorned with the head, tails, and feathers, of the most beautiful birds. The use of the calumet is to smoke either tobacco or some other herb, when they enter into an alliance, or any solemn engagement; this being esteemed the most solemn oath that can be taken. The size and decorations of their calumets are commonly proportioned to the importance of the occasion, to the quality of the persons to whom they are presented, and to the esteem and regard they have for them.

Religion is little known, and as little practised, by the American Indians. There are, indeed, nations among them which seem to pay some homage to the sun and moon; and as most of them have a notion of the existence of invisible beings, who intermeddle in their affairs, they often mention demons and other spirits, particularly one whom they call *Arckow*, or the god of war, whom they always invoke before they march against an enemy. Though destitute of religion, they abound in superstitions, are great observers of omens and dreams, and pry into futurity with the greatest eagerness. Hence their country abounds in diviners, augurs, and magicians; and on their predictions they greatly rely, in all affairs relative to health, hunting, or war.

These Indians formerly inhabited the sea coasts, where they were very numerous, but have since retired into the interior parts of the country; so that few of them are found within less than two or three hundred miles of the sea. Some of them have had parcels of land allotted them in several of the colonies, where they have been formed into societies; yet it has been found, that, in proportion as they lay by their ancient customs, and conform to our manner of life, they dwindle away, either because the change is prejudicial to their constitutions, or because they have then greater opportunities of procuring spirituous liquors, of which both sexes are inordinately fond. Thus where, a few years ago, there were considerable settlements of them, their name is forgotten; and those who still remain, have, for the most part, joined themselves to other nations in the interior parts of the country, on the banks of lakes and rivers.

We have been favoured by an intelligent correspondent, long resident in North America, with some anecdotes, which display the hospitable disposition of the Indians, and the opinion they entertain of some of the customs of the whites with whom they traffic.

When any of the Indians come into the towns belonging to the whites, the latter are generally observed to crowd around, gaze at, and incommodate them, where they desire to be private. The Indians deem this custom very rude, and the highest breach of civility. They have remarked, upon the occasion, that, though they have as much curiosity as the whites, when they come into their towns, they hide themselves behind bushes, where they are to pass, and never intrude themselves into their company.

They observe particular forms in entering one another's villages. To enter a village abruptly, without first giving notice, is reckoned like receiving strangers, very uncivil. For this cause, as soon as they arrive within hearing, the Indians and Indians, remaining there till invited to enter. Two old men usually come out, and conduct them to the house, in a very village, a vacant habit.

they are placed, while the old men go round from hut to hut, to acquaint the inhabitants of the arrival of strangers, who may be hungry and weary, and every one lends them what he can spare, of food to eat, and skins to repose on. When the strangers are refreshed, pipes and tobacco are brought, and then, and not before, begins conversation, which usually ends with offers of service, if the strangers have occasion for guides, or any thing necessary for the prosecution of their journey. Nothing is exacted for the entertainment.

The following is a striking proof of the hospitality of a private person. An Indian Interpreter, in going through the country, to carry a message from a governor of one of the states, called at the habitation of an old Indian friend, who embraced him, spread furs for him to sit on, placed before him some boiled beans and venison, and mixed some rum and water for his drink. When he was well refreshed, and had taken his pipe, his host entered into conversation with him concerning particulars. The interpreter satisfied him; and when the discourse began to flag, his Indian friend thus addressed him: "You have, my old acquaintance, lived long among the white people, and know something of their customs. I have been sometimes at Albany, and have observed, that, once in seven days, they shut up their shops, and assemble all in the great house. Tell me, what is it for? What do they there?" "They meet there (replied the interpreter) to hear and learn good things." "I do not doubt (said the Indian) that they tell you so; they have told me the same; but I doubt the truth of what they say, and will tell you my reasons. I went lately to Albany to sell my skins, and buy blankets, knives, powder, &c. When I called upon the merchant with whom I usually deal, and asked him what he would give for beaver, he replied, he could not give more than four shillings a pound; but desired to waive all business then, as it was the day their people met together to learn good things, adding, that he was going to the meeting. Finding I could not transact any business with him that day, I went with him. There stood up a man in black, and began to talk to the people very angrily. I did not understand what he said; but observing that he looked much at me, and at my merchant, imagined he was angry at seeing me there, therefore I withdrew, and waited near the house till the meeting should break up. I then accosted the merchant, intimating, that I hoped he would give more than four shillings a pound for beaver. He replied he could not give more than three shillings and sixpence. I then applied to several other dealers, but their general tone was three and sixpence, three and sixpence. This confirmed my suspicion, that, notwithstanding their pretence of meeting to learn good things, the real purpose was to consult how to cheat Indians in the price of beaver. Consider but a little, my old friend, and you must be of my opinion. If they met so often to learn good things, they would certainly have learned some before this time. But they are still ignorant. You know our practice. If a white man is travelling through our country, and enters one of our cabins, we all treat him as I treat you. We dry him, if he is wet; we warm him, if he is cold; and give him meat and drink, if he is hungry and thirsty; and we spread furs for him to repose on, demanding nothing in return. If I go into a white man's house at Albany, and ask for victuals and drink, they say, Where is your money? And if I have none, they say, Get out, you Indian dog! You see they have not yet learned those little good things that we need no meetings to be instructed in, because our mothers taught them to us when we were children; and therefore it is impossible their meetings should be, as they say, for any such purpose, or have any such effect. They are only to continue the cheating of Indians in the price of beaver."

SECTION VII.

CAROLINA, NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE provinces of North and South Carolina, comprehending two of the United States of North America, are situated between 30 and 37 degrees of north latitude; and between 76 and 91 degrees of west longitude; being about 700 miles in length, and 380 in breadth. The boundaries are Virginia on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Georgia on the south, and the Apalachian mountains on the west.

In the two provinces of North and South Carolina are the following rivers, viz. Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, and New Clarendon, in North Carolina; Pedee and Santee, in South Carolina. These rivers are all navigable, and contain fish in abundance, but have troublesome cataracts, which obstruct navigation. The capes of this country are Flatteras, Look-out, and Fear. The harbours are Roanoke and Pamlico, in North Carolina; George-Town, Charles-Town, and Port-Royal, in South Carolina. Their respective rivers rise in the Apalachian mountains, and fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate of Carolina, like that of America in general, is subject to sudden transitions, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, but not to such violent extremes as Virginia. The winters here are not so severe as in that province. The frosts never have sufficient strength to resist the noon-day sun; so that many tender plants, which do not stand the winter of Virginia, flourish in Carolina. This is the principal province on the continent of North America subject to hurricanes.

The soil here is various. The country near the sea is little better than an unhealthy salt marsh, and, for eighty miles distant from it, is an even plain, not a hill, a rock, or scarcely a pebble, being to be met with. Beyond this it gradually improves; and at about one hundred miles distance from Charles Town, where it begins to grow hilly, the soil is very fertile, adapted to supply the necessities of life, and exhibiting a pleasing prospect to the view. The worst of the land, however, in the country, produces that valuable article of its commerce, indigo.

There is no kind of vegetable but, with proper cultivation, would flourish here. The soil, even when left to itself, yields flowers and flowering shrubs; and all the European plants are in a greater degree of perfection here than they attain to in their native soil.

The productions of these provinces are vines, some wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, hemp, flax, cotton, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and indigo. There are the olive, orange, lemon, citron, cypress, oak, and walnut-trees; besides the pine trees, which afford turpentine, tar, and pitch, in abundance. There are several trees that yield gums. Of all these the three great staple commodities are indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine. The two latter are confined to South Carolina. Rice is cultivated with peculiar attention there, and constitutes the greatest part of the food of the people in common. The ground is not favourable for the cultivation of wheat, with which the inhabitants are supplied from New York and Pennsylvania, in exchange for rice. The trees here, as in every part of America, grow to an amazing size, their trunks being often from 50 to 70 feet high, without a branch or limb, and some upwards of 36 feet in circumference. The people of Charles-Town, as well as the Indians, hollow these into canoes, which serve to transport goods from place to place; and some of them, consisting of one entire piece of timber, are large enough to carry thirty or forty barrels of pitch. There is a tree in the country which distils an oil, very efficacious in the cure of wounds; and another which yields a very salutary balm. These provinces produce large quantities of excellent honey, of which is made a fine spirit, and mead equal to Malaga sack.

The original animals of this country are the same as those of Virginia. European animals abound here: it is not uncommon for an individual to possess three hundred head of cattle; some are said to have more than a thousand. They are turned out in the morning, and range the forests for food; but their calves being kept in fenced pastures, they return to them in the evening. The horses and hogs are equally numerous.

The beavers are destroyed here, as in other places, by the encouragement the Indians receive to kill them for the profit arising from the sale of their skins.

The Carolinians cultivated some tobacco; but their chief trade lay in provisions; for they supplied Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, with beef, pork, grain, peas, butter, suet, raw hides, and leather. They likewise sent to the same islands tar, turpentine, timber, masts and furs; but the last were of an inferior kind. Maize, or Indian corn, thrives here exceedingly; but, in some other respects, the product has not been answerable to the expectation from the soil and climate.

Though many parts of Carolina, especially on the sea-coast, abound with vines, yet no progress worth mentioning has been made in producing wine. The manufactures of silk, notwithstanding the great quantities of mulberry-trees they have, are not very considerable. Though cochineal is found here, the inhabitants seem to neglect the profits arising from that insect; and, for some years, their attention has been chiefly turned towards making indigo.

The Carolinians import all kinds of woollen and linen drapery, hardware, strong beer, cyder, raisins, potters-earth, tobacco pipes, paper, coverlets, mattresses, hats, stockings, gloves, tin-ware, powder and shot, gun flints, cordage, looking-glasses and glass ware, thread, haberdashery and small wares. From Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands they had sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, chocolate, negroes, and silver. From New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, wheat flour, wheat being very backward in the Carolinas; and hard wares and wine from Madeira, and the other islands in the western ocean.

Before the late disturbances the method of settling in this pleasant country was, to pitch upon a void piece of ground, and either to purchase it at the rate of 20*l.* for 1000 acres, and 1*s.* quit-rent for every 100 acres, or else pay a penny an acre quit-rent yearly to the proprietors, without purchase money: the former method was the most common, and the tenure a freehold. The land being laid out, the purchaser built upon it, raised stock, planted orchards, and made such commodities as when sold procured him slaves, household goods, and other conveniences: after this he yearly increased his capital, and, by industry, became rich.

Both North and South Carolina are divided into districts. The former contains those of Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough and Salisbury. These districts have their respective counties, but they contain nothing worthy of description.

In the latter are included the districts of Charles-Town, Beaufort, Orangeburgh, George-Town, Camden and Cheraws. The chief towns are, Charles-Town and Port Royal.

Charles-Town is situated in 79 deg. west longitude, and in 32 deg. north latitude; on a peninsula formed by Ashley and Cooper rivers; the former of which is navigable for ships 20 miles above the town, and in it is a most secure and commodious harbour; but there is a bar which prevents vessels of more than 200 tons from entering it. The town is well built, and pretty strongly fortified both by nature and art. The streets are wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles; those running east and west extend about a mile from one river to the other. Charles-Town contains about 1000 houses, some of brick and others of wood, but in general handsome, elegant, and very high rented. The church is a spacious building, and executed in elegant taste, and there are also several

meeting-

AMERICA.]

meeting-houses belonging to different sects, some of which are the seat of the government, solemnly met. Its vicinity to several handfoms. The planters and merchants, and before the war the Colonies, were both in dress and manner of life to the honour of the public in common with the of against the use of certain kinds of life, those articles which the underland were excepted: the importations as usual.

There are more who South Carolina, though as the north.

In the year 1780, Charles the king's troops, furnished 6000 men in arms prison, continued seven weeks. It restored to the American

Port Royal, or Beaufort island of Port Royal, in South of Charles Town, capable of receiving the could get over the bar: then may enter, there better. George Town is Charles Town.

All attempts to form a ed abortive till the year 11. At that time several persons of distinction, crown, investing them with jurisdiction of this country to such as were well settled, and to submit to the celebrated 11.

They began their first near the southern limit-navigable rivers, where city, called Charles Town. This town was designed as a capital of the province. The other colonies desired for refugees, they resolved that they extended the toleration to people.

Religious disputes, produced dissensions, the colony was rent; and among the proprietors. The legislature now took an act of parliament which of which this colony was the crown. The commencement of about 24 jurisdiction; but early which continued in the more convenient. The colony was divided into three parts, North and South 1728, and from that time the Cherokees and others to flourish, and wealthy exceeded to poverty and

When the property his late majesty, ordered here, each of which acres of land square, acres for each man, which was to be augmented in a condition to the town was also to be whereof was to be ab-

No. 46.

meeting-houses belonging to different sects of dissenters, some of which are very neat. This town was the seat of the governor, and the place where the assembly met. Its vicinity is beautiful beyond description. Several handsome equipages are kept here. The planters and merchants are opulent and well bred, and before the war between Great Britain and the colonies, were both showy and expensive in their dress and manner of living. It ought to be observed, to the honour of the people of Carolina, that when in common with the other colonies they resolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessaries of life, those articles which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted; the importation of books was permitted as usual.

There are more white people in North than in South Carolina, though the former is not so wealthy as the latter.

In the year 1780, Charles-Town being besieged by the king's troops, surrendered on capitulation with 6000 men in arms prisoners, after the siege had continued seven weeks. It was afterwards evacuated and restored to the Americans.

Port Royal, or Beaufort Town, is situated on the island of Port Royal, in 31 deg. north lat. 100 miles south of Charles-Town, having a capacious harbour, capable of receiving the royal navy of England, if they could get over the bar; however, ships of good burthen may enter, there being 18 feet depth at low water. George Town is about 50 miles north of Charles-Town.

All attempts to form a settlement in Carolina proved abortive till the year 1663, in the reign of Charles II. At that time several English noblemen, and other persons of distinction, obtained a charter from the crown, investing them with the property and absolute jurisdiction of this country. They parcelled out the lands to such as were willing to embark for the new settlement, and to submit to a system of laws composed by the celebrated Locke.

They began their first settlement at a point of land near the southern limits of their district, between two navigable rivers, where they laid the foundation of the city, called Charles-Town, in honour of king Charles. This town was designed to be, what it now is, the capital of the province. Observing what advantages the other colonies derived from opening a harbour for refugees, they resolved to benefit by the example, so that they extended the scheme, and gave an unlimited toleration to people of all religious persuasions.

Religious disputes, however, in process of time, produced dissensions, tumults and riots, whereby the colony was rent; and these, with some disagreements among the proprietors, threatened its destruction. The legislature now thought it time to interpose, and an act of parliament was accordingly passed, by virtue of which this colony was put under the immediate protection of the crown. The proprietor accepted a recompence of about 24,000l. both for the property and jurisdiction; but earl Granville retained his share, which continued in the possession of his family. For the more convenient administration of affairs, Carolina was divided into two districts and two governments, North and South. This happened in the year 1728, and from that time, peace being made with the Cherokees and other Indian tribes, the colony began to flourish, and wealth and internal tranquillity succeeded to poverty and commotions.

When the property of Carolina was purchased by his late majesty, orders were issued for building towns here, each of which was to have a district of 20,000 acres of land square, to be divided into shares of five acres for each man, woman, or child of one family, which was to be augmented, as the planters should be in a condition to cultivate a larger quantity: each town was also to be formed into a parish, the extent whereof was to be about six miles round; and, as soon

as the parish contained 100 masters of families, it was qualified to send two members to the assembly of the province, and to enjoy the same privilege of any of the other provinces.

The government of North Carolina is now vested in a governor, senate, and house of representatives, all elected annually. The executive power is in a governor and seven counsellors. South Carolina is under a governor, senate of 23, and a house of representatives of 202 members.

SECTION VIII. GEORGIA.

THIS province is situated between 20 and 33 deg. north latitude, and between 80 and 85 deg. west longitude. It is about 700 miles in length and 120 in breadth. It is bounded by Carolina on the north, by Florida on the south, by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the Apalachian mountains on the west. The rivers in Georgia are the Altamaha, the Savannah and St. John's; the mouths of the two first form excellent harbours.

To the south of the river Savannah is a capacious road called Tcky-Sound, where a large fleet may anchor in between 10 and 14 fathoms water, being landlocked, and having a safe entrance over the bar.

The climate of this province is much the same as that of Carolina. The soil is in some parts less proper for cultivation than in others, but it is fertile in general.

Georgia produces Indian corn, wheat, oats and barley. Here are also potatoes, pumpkins, water and musk melons, cucumbers, English and Italian peas, falling in general the year round, together with all kinds of sweet herbs and pot herbs. Nectarines, peaches and plums are as plentiful as apples in England. The fruit of the mulberry trees are not comparable in flavour to those of England, but the leaves are excellent food for silk worms. Olives abound here in perfection, and the oranges exceed those of the provinces in general. The trees of Georgia are pines, oaks, hickory, black walnut, cedar, black and white cypress, white and red laurels, bays, myrtles, of the berries of which they make candles; saffras, an infusion of which makes good drink, beech trees, and many others.

In the winter season, from November to March, the country abounds with game, such as wild geese, ducks, teal, widgeons, woodcocks, and partridges, but they are smaller than those in England. There is a creature between a rabbit and a hare, which is good eating, and in very cold weather there are vast flights of wild pigeons, which are easily shot. The summer game are deer and ducks. The flesh of the bears cubs nearly resembles in taste that of young pigs.

Though the woods abound with snakes, none are venomous but the rattle-snake. The rivers abound with sharks and alligators. Oysters are innumerable, but not so well flavoured as the English. There are also crabs, muscles, and large prawns.

The inhabitants export some corn to the West Indies, raise some rice, and have made some progress in the cultivation of indigo.

Of all the manufactures none seems so practicable here, nor more beneficial, than the raising of silk, the soil being well adapted to the culture of mulberry-trees, and the climate highly benign to silk worms.

From the quay may be seen the whole course of the river towards the sea one way, and, on the other, for about sixty miles up the country. This river is navigable for large boats from Savannah to Augusta, which are 200 miles distant from each other. Augusta is situated in one of the most fertile parts of the province, and carries on a considerable trade with the Indians. Frederica is a regular fortress, mounted with several pieces of cannon. At Savannah the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield founded an orphan-house, which was afterwards converted into a college for the reception of students.

CHAP. VI.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

SECTION I.

FLORIDA, EAST AND WEST.

THIS country was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, some years before it was known to the Spaniards. That nation, in 1512, gave it a vast extent, comprehending, under the name of Florida, all the country from the 25th to the 39th degree of north latitude. But what is now properly called the Peninsula of Florida, is situated between 25 and 31 degrees of north latitude, and in about 85 degrees of west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Georgia, on the south by the Gulph of Mexico, on the east by the straits of Bahama and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the river Mississippi. It is about 500 miles in length, and 140 in breadth.

Of the mountains the most considerable are the Apalachian, which divide Carolina, and the rest of the American States, from Florida. A vast number of noble rivers pass through this country, the most of which rise in the Apalachian mountains, and fall into the Gulph of Mexico, or the Atlantic Ocean. The chief are the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Coza, Coussa, or Monle, and the river St. John. The Mississippi, which the French call St. Louis, is, in many respects, the finest river in the world. It runs a very long course, free from shoals and cataracts, and is navigable within 60 leagues of its source. In these rivers is good fish.

Florida, by the treaty of peace in 1763, was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, who divided it into two colonies, East and West Florida, according to which we shall consider it, having premised, that, in the year 1780, it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by Great Britain by the treaty of 1783.

EAST FLORIDA comprehends about twelve millions of acres, which is about the quantity of Ireland. In the eastern and southern parts are a number of islands, formed by narrow straits and bays, which run in from the west, and join others from the south and east. One of the principal of the bays is called Laguna del Espiritu Santo, which extends, from north to south, about 27 leagues, and is near 8 leagues wide. It has several communications with the bay on the west side of the peninsula, as well as with the Gulph of Florida. To the south-east of this part of the country is a chain of islands and rocks, called Cayos de los Martyrs, or the Keys of the Martyrs, which extend, in a circular form, at the distance of thirteen leagues from Punta Florida to the most southern point. In 1773 a fleet of 14 galleons, on their return through the Gulph of Florida for Old Spain, ran foul of these rocks, through the ignorance or inattention of the commander in chief. One of the captains disobeying the signals, avoided the danger, and saved his ship; but the other thirteen were entirely lost, with great part of their treasure.

The soil, except in the middle, is very low. The shores are sandy or marshy to a great distance within land.

The country abounds with all kinds of timber and fruit trees, especially pines, laurels, palms, cedars, cypresses, and chestnut trees, which grow to an extraordinary length and size, and, with the oaks, afford nourishment to swine. But the wood most prized, and in greatest plenty, is the *sassafras*, of which remarkable quantities are exported. Excellent limes and prunes also grow here in great abundance, with vines of various sorts, and cotton trees, hemp, flax, pulle, roots, and herbs. The root called *mendihoca*, of which the *cal-sava* flour and bread are made, is very common. Of the fruits there is one called *tuna*, so exquisite and

wholesome, when ripe, that, among the Europeans, it goes by the name of the cordial julep.

There are woods which serve for dying, as *fustic*, *braziletto*, *logwood*, &c. There are shrubs, which may be of great consequence in trade, such as the myrtle-wax shrub, which grows in every soil, the *opuntia*, the *inna* shrub, &c. To this may be added, that East Florida has the greatest part of the fruit trees of the New World. East Florida has also much of the plant called *barilla*, or *kali*, with which pearl-ashes are made, and of which considerable quantities are imported into Europe for divers useful purposes. Here is a sort of grain like our oats, and when rightly prepared exceeds our best oatmeal. It grows spontaneously in marshy places, and by the sides of rivers, like rushes. The Indians, when it is ripe, take handfuls and shake them into their canoes, and what escapes them, falling into the water, produces, without further trouble, the next year's crop.

But the most singular production in the vegetable system, in this or in any other country, is the cabbage-tree, called by some naturalists the *palmello royal*. The trunk bulges out a little near the ground, which gives it the becoming appearance of a substantial basis to support its towering weight. It is stit as an arrow, rises above an hundred feet in height, and the trunk near the earth is about six or seven feet in circumference, the whole body growing tapering to the top. The infid texture of the leaves appear as thread-like filaments, which being spun, are used in making cordage of every kind as well as fishing-nets. What is called the cabbage lies in many thin, white, brittle flakes, which, when raw, have something of the taste of almonds, and when boiled, something of that of cabbage, but sweeter and more agreeable.

Here is good beef, veal and mutton, with plenty of hogs, especially on the sea coast, and also not only cattle for draught of the Tartar breed, but horses for the saddle, that may be purchased for any trifle of European commodity.

The wild beasts of this country are panthers, bears, catamountains, buffaloes, deer, hares, goats, rabbits, beavers, otters, foxes, flying squirrels, &c.

The feathered creation is numerous, as cranes, wild geese and ducks, turtle doves, partridges, thrushes, jays, hawks and crows. The *maccoa*, the humming-bird, and a great number of others, some of which are of beautiful plumage.

All the low lands on the coast, as far as they can be approached, are bordered with mangrove trees, to which adhere an incredible number of small oysters, of exquisite flavour. Others, much larger, and not so delicious, are found in the sea, and that in such numbers, that they form thelves therein, which, at first view, seem like rocks level with the surface of the water.

The other products of East Florida are ambergris, cochineal, indigo, and silk-grass. It also produces amethysts, turquoises, lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones: likewise copper, quicksilver, pit-coal, iron ore, and a kind of stone pitch, called *cepea*, which the Spaniards use as tar for their shipping.

The principal town in East Florida is St. Augustine, standing on the eastern coast of the peninsula, about 70 leagues from the Gulph of Florida and Channel of Bahama, 30 south of the river Alatahama or Alatumacha, and 47 from the town and river of Savannah. It is situated in latitude 30 degrees north, and lies along the shore, or the bottom of a hill, in the form of a parallelogram, the streets cutting each other at right angles. The port is formed by an island and a long point

of land, almost divided from the continent by a river, which falls into the sea two miles south of the town. About a mile to the northward of the town stands the castle, called St. John's Fort, defended by four bastions, and pretty strong. The entrance into the port lies between the island and the point of land, and is about one mile and a quarter over, as is, indeed, most part of the coast of Florida. Down by the side, about three quarters of a mile south of the town, stands the church and monastery of St. Augustine. The best built part of the town is on the north side, leading to the castle. On the north and south are two Indian towns, without the city walls.

West Florida is a long track of land of more than 80 leagues, extending from east to west, along the coast of the Bay of Mexico. The climate is hot, damp, and unhealthy, particularly near the sea. The land takes up a great depth, and is composed of white and dry sand. On advancing into the country, which is pretty even, the climate is found to be more healthy, and the lands more fruitful. They have annually two harvests of maize. They have also good pasturage, and plenty of cattle. The trees and plants are much the same as in East Florida; but the West affords some articles which are wanted there. The inland parts are also much better.

Pearls are found here in great abundance; but the Indians prize the European beads more. Upon the whole coast, for 200 leagues, are several vast beds of oysters, and in the fresh water lakes and rivers is a sort of shell fish, between a mulch and an oyster, in which is found abundance of pearls, many of which are larger than ordinary.

The French inhabitants, who are numerous here, are chiefly employed in the building ships, and cultivating rice, cotton, and indigo. Their cotton is very fine, of a clear white, and their indigo is as good as that from St. Domingo.

On the banks of the Mississippi are several springs and lakes, which produce excellent salt. The plants producing hemp and flax abound here, as well as that sort of silk-grass of which are made such stuffs as come from the East Indies, called herb stuffs. Vast flights of wild pigeons come here at some seasons of the year, and roost on the trees in great numbers. In many places are mines of pit-coal; and iron ore is often found near the surface of the earth, whence a metal is extracted little inferior to steel. Here are also some mines of quick-silver, or rather the metal from which it is extracted. It is only used by the original natives to paint their faces and bodies in time of war, or at high festivals.

The inhabitants of West Florida are more numerous than those of East Florida, it being more healthy and inviting, especially in the western parts, near the banks of the Mississippi.

The chief town of West Florida is Pensacola. The landing-place is within the bay, the town being situated on a sandy shore, perfectly white, that can only be approached by small vessels. The road, however, is one of the best in all the Gulf of Mexico, as vessels may lie there in safety against every kind of wind. The bottom affords excellent anchorage; and the sea, which is seldom agitated, on account of being surrounded by the land on every side, is capable of containing a great number of ships. On the west side of the harbour stands the town, defended by a small fort. A very fine river falls into the Bay of Mexico on the east side of the harbour, after running above 100 miles through the country. The land here produces plenty of the trees fit for masts of ships, and accordingly many of them are cut down and carried to Vera Cruz for that purpose.

As there are many particulars respecting person, dress, manners, and customs, which are peculiar to the original Indians of Florida, we shall present them to the reader. The bodies of these people are robust, and well proportioned. Both sexes go naked, except having a cloth round the waist. They stain their skin with the juice of plants, and have long black hair,

which they have a method of twisting and binding upon the head, so as to render it rather becoming. The women, who, in general have good features, and are well made, are so active that they will climb with amazing swiftness to the tops of the highest trees, and swim across broad rivers with their children on their backs. The men make use of bows and arrows with great dexterity. The strings of their bows are made of the sinews of flags; and they point the ends of their arrows with sharp stones, or the teeth of fishes. With respect to religion, they are idolaters.

Their economy in the management and distribution of their corn, which is accounted the common stock of the public, is well worthy of notice. The crop, which is calculated to serve only half the year, is collected into granaries appointed for that purpose, and afterwards regularly delivered out to every family, in proportion to the number of persons it contains. The soil, is indeed, capable of affording much more corn than they are able to consume; but they choose to sow no more than will serve them for that term, reserving for the remainder of the year, into the recesses of the forest, where they build huts of palm trees, and live upon roots, wild fowl, and fish. They are very fond of the flesh of alligators, which has a strong musky smell. Their meat is dressed in the smoke, upon a gridiron made of sticks, and water serves for their common drink.

The people are, in general, satisfied with one wife, but the chiefs are indulged with more, though the children of only one of them succeed to the father's dignity.

The government of the original Floridas is in the hands of many chiefs, who are called caciques. They are frequently at war with each other. In their warlike expeditions they carry with them honey and maize, and sometimes fish dried in the sun. The chief marches at the head, carries a bow in one hand, and a bow and arrows in the other; his quiver hangs at his back; and the rest follow tumultuously with the same arms.

In their warlike deliberations, if the matter be of great moment, their priests, who are also a kind of physicians, are called in, and their opinions particularly asked. Then the cacique carries round a kind of liquor, like our tea, made by the infusions of the leaves of a certain tree.

The funeral of a deceased cacique is celebrated with great solemnity. They place upon his tomb the bowl out of which he was accustomed to drink, and stick great numbers of arrows in the earth around him, bewailing his death for three days with fasting and loud lamentations. The generality of them cut off their hair as a singular testimony of their sorrow. Their chiefs also set fire to, and consume, all the household furniture, together with the hut that belonged to the deceased, after which some old women are deputed, who every day, during the space of half a year, at morning, noon, and evening, bewail him with dreadful howlings, according to the practice of some more civilized nations, and particularly the ancient Romans, who frequently hired women at the funerals of their relations and friends.

SECTION II. LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA, a country of considerable extent, is bounded on the north by the territories of the wild Indians, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Florida, and on the west by New Mexico. It extends from latitude 26 to lat. 40 deg. north.

Notwithstanding the several attempts of the Spaniards and French to make settlements in this country, which generally miscarried, it appears that the latter had hardly any settlements in it till 1720, except that of Isle Dauphine, on the banks of the Mobile, about 80 leagues east of the mouth of the Mississippi.

T.H.

This country may under the government part, to the English them, together with according to the treatment exceedingly pleasant several rivers at certain lightful, and well as parts the ground year winter there are on frosts. All the trees together with a great such as the tall cedar, and the cotton tree.

The soil, to the foundation of indigo and rice of wheat. The whole game, fowl, and cattle.

The rivers of Louisiana, St. Francis, the Black waters a very fine mouth a noble bay.

In the Isle of Orleans, is the town of New Orleans; both of which French. New Orleans, nor, grand canal, the emporium of Louisiana.

The original inhabitants, general, from those and active, and less knew nothing of steel, much less of fire. French, all their cut made of sharp flints. Their principal ornaments, collars; some of which of knowing in what

S E C NEW MEXICO

NEW Mexico, is long, and 100 east by Louisiana, of Mexico Proper, on the north, and on the north between 25 and between 94 and 126 country is watered by several rivers are those of the Norte. There are to the Gulf of Mexico on that coast, harbours, were the source of that active spirit, powers of Europe. The grounds are fertile of which are in several sorts of fruit, tame cattle, with v bordered with the horse.

Santa Fe, the capital, lies from the sea del Norte. It is an the sea of a desolated rest of the province mate to the viceroys.

New Mexico is inhabited by several different nations, entire but the principal whom are distinguished. They are a resolute averse to tyranny account of the dex bows and arrows. the country, they fo

This country may be considered as comprehended under the government of Florida. It was ceded, in part, to the English by the treaty of 1763, and by them, together with Florida, ceded to the Spaniards, according to the treaty of 1763. Louisiana is rendered exceedingly pleasant and fertile by the overflowing of several rivers at certain seasons. The meadows are delightful, and well adapted to agriculture. In some parts the ground yields two or three crops; for in the winter there are only heavy rains, without any nipping frosts. All the trees known in Europe flourish here, together with a great variety of others unknown to us; such as the tall cedar, which distils an odiferous gum; and the cotton tree, which is of a prodigious height. The soil, to the southward, is adapted to the cultivation of indigo and rice; and, to the northward, to that of wheat. The whole country abounds with variety of game, fowl, and cattle, and all the necessaries of life.

The rivers of Louisiana, besides the Mississippi, are St. Francis, the Black River, and the Mobile, which waters a very fine tract of country, and forms at its mouth a noble bay.

In the Isle of Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is the town of New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana; both of which derived their names from the French. New Orleans is the residence of the governor, grand council, and courts of justice, as well as the emporium of Louisiana.

The original inhabitants of this country differ, in general, from those of Canada, being more sprightly and active, and less thoughtful and morose. They knew nothing of any instruments made of iron and steel, much less of fire arms, till the coming of the French, all their cutting tools being very ingeniously made of sharp flints, and used with great dexterity. Their principal ornaments are bracelets, pendants, and collars; some of which are pearl, but spoiled for want of knowing in what manner to bore them.

SECTION III.

NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW Mexico, including California, is 2000 miles long, and 1600 broad. It is bounded on the east by Louisiana, on the south by New Spain, or Mexico Proper, on the west by the Gulf of California, and on the north by high mountains. It is situated between 25 and 37 degrees of north latitude, and between 94 and 126 degrees of west longitude. The country is watered by rivers and rivulets. The principal rivers are those called the Rio Solado, and the Rio del Norte. There are several smaller ones that fall into the Gulf of Mexico; and some bays, ports, and creeks on that coast, that might be converted into good harbours, were the Spaniards possessed, in any degree, of that active spirit which animates the other maritime powers of Europe. The lands are intersected with rising grounds and fertile plains, covered with trees, some of which are fit for timber, and others produce various sorts of fruits. Here are all kinds of wild and tame cattle, with variety of fowl; and the rivers are stored with the choicest fish.

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, is situated 130 leagues from the sea, near the source of the river Rio del Norte. It is an excellent city, regularly built, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Mexico, as well as the seat of the governor of the country, who is subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico.

New Mexico is inhabited by a great variety of different nations, entirely unconnected with each other; but the principal are the Apaches, the several tribes of whom are distinguished by their towns and settlements. They are a resolute and warlike people, fond of liberty, averse to tyranny and oppression, and formidable on account of the dexterity with which they handle their bows and arrows. When the Spaniards first entered the country, they found the natives pretty well clothed,

their lands cultivated, their villages neat, and their towns built of stone, in which they discovered some knowledge of architecture, not drawn from the rules of art, but the convenience dictated by nature. They were great lovers of mules flesh, and, upon that account, frequently seized the mules of Spanish travellers, leaving their chests of silver upon the road, because they set no value upon that metal. Their princes were little more than leaders of their armies, elected at the pleasure of the people for their wisdom or valour. These people may now be said to be rather the allies, than the subjects, of the Spaniards. The Spaniards have been rather sparing in their accounts of this country, which must be imputed either to their ignorance or caution.

California, the most northern of all the Spanish dominions on the continent of America, towards the Pacific Ocean, was for a long time supposed to be an island, but at last was found to be only a peninsula, issuing from the north coasts of America, and extending into the Pacific Ocean 800 miles from Cape Sebastian, in 43 deg. 30 min. north latitude; towards the south-east, as far as Cape St. Lucar, in 22 deg. 30 min. north latitude. The eastern coast lies nearly parallel with that of Mexico, opposite to it; and the sea between is called the Gulf or Lake of California, or the Vermilion Purple or Red Sea.

The breadth of the peninsula is very unequal. Towards the north it is near 200 miles broad, but at the southern extremity it tapers away, and is scarcely 50 miles over.

California was first discovered to be a peninsula by a German jesuit, who landed in it from the Island of Sumatra, and passed into New Mexico, without crossing any other water than Rio Azul, or the Blue River. The more southern part was known to the Spaniards soon after the discovery of Mexico, for Cortez discovered it in 1535: but they did not penetrate far into it till some time after, contenting themselves with the pearl fishery on the coast.

It was visited by our countryman Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth, since which time, however, the English have made no pretensions to it.

In summer the heats are violent along the coasts, but up the country the air is more temperate, and, in winter, sometimes cold. However, in so extensive a country, there must be great variations both of soil and climate; and though upon a general view, California appears rather rough, craggy, and unpromising, with due culture it would furnish most of the necessaries of life.

The country produces timber fit for ship-building, and has most of the fruits to be found in other parts of America. Here is a species of manna, supposed to fall with the dew, and to become inspissated on the leaves of the trees. Botanists are agreed that this manna is a juice oozing from the tree; though the natives think that it drops from heaven.

With respect to animals, here are deer, of which two kinds are peculiar to the country; a particular species of sheep, buffaloes, beavers, or animals much resembling them, a peculiar species of wild dogs, lions, wild cats, and many other wild beasts. The horses, mules, asses, oxen, sheep, hogs, goats, and other quadrupeds, that have been imported thither from Spain and Mexico, multiply exceedingly. Of the two species of deer peculiar to California, that called by the natives taye is greatly esteemed, and eat with the same relish as venison by many Europeans.

Of the feathered kind here is great variety; in particular, the coast is plentifully stocked with peacocks, bustards, geese, cranes, vultures, gulls which are larger than geese, cormorants, mews, quails, linnets, larks, nightingales, and many other species.

The multitude and variety of fish with which the Gulf of California, the Pacific Ocean, and the rivers are supplied, is almost incredible. Salmon, turbot,

barbel, skate, mackarel, pilchards, thornbacks, soles, bonetas, and many other species, are caught here with very little trouble; together with pearl oysters, common oysters, cray-fish, lobsters, and a variety of exquisite shell-fish. However, of the tellaceous or shell kind, the most remarkable and abundant is the tortoise, caught in the utmost plenty upon the coasts. On the south coast also is a shell-fish the most beautiful that can be imagined, being of an elegant vivid blue colour, like the lapis lazuli.

California affords one of the richest pearl fisheries in the world, and is likewise thought to have mines.

Insects flourish here, as in most warm countries; yet they are neither so numerous or troublesome as in some, on account of the dryness of the soil and climate.

There are two considerable rivers in California, viz. Rio Colorado, and Rio du Carmel, with several smaller streams. Fine ports, bays, creeks, and roads, both on the coast and inland.

In the interior of the country there are plains of salt, quite firm, and very good, which, considering the vast quantities of salt-ports found here, might be of great advantage to a civilized nation.

The original Indians of this habit California are, in general, well formed and robust, of a healthy countenance, but feathery complexion. Their habitations are wretched huts, built near the few streams, wells, and ponds found in the country. As they are under the necessity of frequent migrations in search of food, they easily shift their residence, it requiring only the labour of a few hours to build a little habitation fitted for all their purposes; and it is usual with them, in the severity of winter, to live in subterraneous caverns. Their furniture and property consists of implements for fishing, hunting, and war, in which most of their time is spent. Their boats are only rafts; and their arms are bows, arrows, and darts.

The dress of the men is little more than a girdle round the waist, with a few ornaments about their hair. The women wear their hair loose. They have also a kind of cloak and petticoat, made of palm leaves; some wear fillers of bear-net-work. Their arms are likewise frequently adorned with net-work, or strings of pearls in the form of bracelets. The love of ornament prevails among the women more than among the men.

Their greatest industry appears in their fishing nets, which are made with admirable skill, of various colours, and the diversity of texture and workmanship, as cannot be described.

They have a high festival at the gathering in of the fruits of the earth, when they indulge themselves in feasting, dancing, and mirth.

SECTION IV.

OLD MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

Extent, Boundaries, Vegetables, Animals, Birds, Fish, Articles of Trade, Mines, Divisions, Cities and Towns, Inhabitants, Persons, Dispositions, Manners, Language, &c.

OLD Mexico, or New Spain, the first valuable acquisition of the Spaniards on the continent of America, lies between 7 deg. 30 min. and 30 deg. 40 min. north latitude, is 2000 miles long, 600 broad, where widest, and has the Isthmus of Darien on the south, New Mexico on the north, the Gulf of Mexico on the east, and the Ocean on the west.

There are some mountains on the western coast of New Spain, near the Pacific Ocean, most of which are said to be volcanos. Several rivers rise in these mountains, and fall some into the Gulf of Mexico, and some into the South Sea, on both of which there are several capes and bays. Among the bays on the gulph are those of Campeachy and Honduras. In the Yucatan, a large peninsula in the Gulf of Mexico, the Spaniards

first discovered that well-known plant called tobacco, in the year 1520.

The air of this country is temperate, considering its situation in the torrid zone. The rainy season begins the latter end of April, and continues till September, being preceded by terrible storms, which are so varied, that the wind blows from almost every point of the heavens, increasing their fury daily till the month of June, at which time the rain falls as if a second deluge were to ensue.

No country under heaven abounds more with grain, delicious fruits, roots, and vegetables, many of which are peculiar to it, or at least to America. Of these the most remarkable are bamboos, mangroves, and log-wood, which grow on the coasts; red and white cotton trees, cedars, blood-wood, and mahoe, of which the natives make ropes and cables; light wood, of which they make floats, being as light as cork; white wood, the cabbage tree, the calabash, cocoa, and vanilla, which the Spaniards call bexuco, or bainilla; plantains, bananas, pine apples, tapadillo, avogato pear, mammees, mammee-tapota, grape, prickly, bubby, and other curious fruit-trees; besides which, the Spaniards have introduced most of the European fruits. Mexico also produces the poisonous manchined apple, gourds of a prodigious size, melons, silk-grass, tamarinds, and locust trees; the little black, white, and borachio tapota trees, the last of which takes its name from the anebriating quality of the fruit. To these we may add the Grenadillo de China, creeping-plant, and the may-hey, which furnishes the natives with thread for linen and cordage, and also a balsam and liquor, which, when fermented, is as pleasant and strong as wine. From this, too, is distilled a strong spirit, which is not unlike brandy.

Other valuable productions of New Spain are copal, aninie, taca-mahaca, earamca, liquid amber, and oil of amber. Balsam of Peru is also found in Mexico, gualacum, China-root, santaparrilla, and the root mechocan, which are well known to druggists and apothecaries, and of excellent use in a variety of distempers. Besides the maize, or native grain of Mexico, the Spaniards have introduced the use of barley, wheat, peas, beans, and other grain.

The numbers of horned cattle here are immense, many of them running wild. Their flesh turns to little account by reason of the extreme heat; but their hides and tallow are productive of great advantages. Swine are very numerous, and their lard is much in request, and used instead of butter throughout the country. Sheep are likewise numerous, but their wool is of no great consideration, being hairy and short. There are several sorts of red and fallow deer, hares, rabbits, squirrels, foxes, jackalls, monkeys, and divers other animals.

With respect to the feathered race, there are, in Mexico, tame poultry, turkeys, pigeons, parrots, paroquets, macaws, humming birds, eagles, vultures, pelicans, cormorants, bats, and a multitude of other species.

On the coasts and banks of rivers are caught alligator, turtle, paracud, gar fish, mullets, and mackarel, which resemble those of Europe, but are of a very large size. There are oysters and mussels of a prodigious size, also great plenty of lobsters, crabs, and thumps.

The principal trading commodities of New Spain are wool, cotton, sugar, silk, cochineal, chocolate, feathers, honey, balsams, drugs, dyeing woods, salt, tallow, hides, tobacco, ginger, amber, pearls, precious stones, jasper, porphyry, exquisite marble, and gold and silver.

The gold and silver mines are found in the rocky barren parts of the country. There are several, it is said, of the former, and no fewer than 1000 of the latter. Gold is also found in grains, or dust, in the sands of rivers and torrents. Whoever discovers a mine of gold or silver is at liberty to work it, paying the king a tenth

a tenth of the product, yards round the place of silver and gold, either entered in the royal exchange notwithstanding great sums, no less than 2,000,000 ounces each, are entered coin 700,000 marks, pieces, rials, and half pieces, being about three-pence.

The whole of the Spanish American dominions called the flora, which are divided into La Vera Cruz, break bulk, on any account. When all the goods are at Vera Cruz, the fleet takes cochineal, indigo, cochineal, which are the returns they fall to the Havon rendezvous, where the other fleet, which is called the Florida, by Carthagena, Pto. Bello; in the San New Spain. When the and joins the palleons at the same port from a and best sailing vessel with advice of the court, as with treasure at court may judge what and what convoy is ne-

Re-enter-ships are sent to Seville, when they are at any particular place is to petition the court to send a ship of 1000 tons. They pay 4000 reales presents to the office necessary to the court only to 300 tons, which is less than 600. ed at the pretended by a certificate be brought to which the is the size at which the court. There are by these the trade of Spain for some years past.

Old Mexico is divided into 19 provinces, which, though under one name, are all over, and each has a different government. The provinces are: Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Mexico, Tlaxcala, San Juan de los Rios, Guzman, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, San Antonio, and San Pedro de San Juan. The provinces of Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Mexico, Tlaxcala, San Juan de los Rios, Guzman, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, San Antonio, and San Pedro de San Juan, are all under the same name, but have different governments.

Mexico, the capital of the province, is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, 19 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and 99 deg. 40 min. west longitude. It is the most populous city in the world, and exactly disposes

a tenth of the product, and limiting himself within 50 yards round the place upon which he has fixed. All the silver and gold, either dug or found in grains, is entered in the royal exchequer; and it is reported, that, notwithstanding great quantities are run and concealed, no less than 2,000,000 of silver marks, weighing eight ounces each, are entered yearly, out of which they coin 700,000 marks, into pieces of eight, quarter pieces, rials, and half pieces; the value of the latter being about three-pence sterling.

The whole of the trade between Old Spain and the Spanish American dominions, is by means of a fleet called the *flota*, which is fitted out at Cadiz, and detained to La Vera Cruz. The ships are not permitted to break bulk, on any account, till they arrive there. When all the goods are landed and disposed of at La Vera Cruz, the fleet takes in the plate, precious stones, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, and hides, which are the returns for Old Spain. From Vera Cruz they sail to the Havannah, which is the place of their rendezvous, where they meet the galleons. There are another fleet, which carry on all the trade of Terra Firma, by Carthagena; and of Peru, by Panama and Porto-Bello; in the same manner as the *flota* serves for New Spain. When the *flota* arrives at the Havannah, and joins the galleons and regular ships, which assemble at the same port from all quarters, some of the cleanest and best sailing vessels are dispatched to Old Spain, with advice of the contents of these several fleets, as well as with treasure and goods of their own, that the court may judge what duty is proper to be laid on them, and what convoy is necessary for their safety.

Re-enter-ships are sent out by merchants at Cadiz and Seville, when they judge that goods must be wanted at any particular parts in the West Indies. Their way is to petition the council of the Indies for a licence to send a ship of 300 tons burthen, or under, to that part. They pay 40 or 50 dollars for this licence, besides presents to the officers, in proportion to the convenience necessary to the design: for though the licence runs only to 300 tons at most, the vessel fitted out is seldom less than 600. The ship and cargo are registered at the pretended burthen. It is required, too, that a certificate be brought from the king's officer at that port to which she is bound, that she does not exceed the size at which she is registered. All this passes of course. These are what they call register ships, and by these the trade of Spanish America has been carried on for some years past.

Old Mexico is divided into three districts or governments, called audiences, as having sovereign courts, which, though under the inspection of the viceroy, decide all civil and criminal cases. His employment, in case of trial and power, is one of the greatest the Spanish monarch has in his gift; and it is, perhaps, the best government entrusted to any subject in the world. But neither the viceroy or any other officer is suffered to hold his post longer than three years. This being the case, the miserable inhabitants become a prey to the cruelty of every new governor. The districts are Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatemala, comprehending each their respective provinces as follow. Those of Guadalajara are Culiacan, Colima, Xalisco, Guadalupe, and New Biscay. Those of Mexico are Toluca, Mexico Proper, Tlaxcala, Guaymas, and others. Those of Guatemala are Chiapa, Guatemala, Peten, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Veragua. These have their respective capitals. Guadalajara is the capital of the province of that name, and is a large, populous, and neat city, containing spacious streets, several churches, a stately cathedral, and some convents for both sexes.

Mexico, the capital of the audience of Mexico, stands in the middle of a great lake of its own name, in latitude 19 deg. 40 min. about 170 miles west of the Gulf of Mexico. In point of regularity, it exceeds most cities in the universe; the streets being straight, and exactly disposed, that from any part of the town

the whole is visible. The want of gates, walls, and artillery, together with the five great causeways leading to the city, renders Mexico extremely remarkable. All the buildings are convenient; but the public edifices, especially the churches and convents, are magnificent. Here are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 monasteries and nunneries. Besides there are several hospitals, which are richly endowed, and amongst the rest is one for young maids who are left orphans. The several trades have their respective streets: a very spacious one, that runs round the square, belongs to the goldsmiths. The shops are furnished with such a variety of brilliant articles, as to exhibit a lustre not to be paralleled in any part of the known world. The city is supplied with fresh water from a hill at three miles distance, to which an aqueduct, supported on strong arches, extends from the city.

Another place worthy of notice in this district is Acapulco, which stands in 17 deg. north latitude, on a bay of the South Sea, about 210 miles south-east from Mexico. The haven is large and commodious, and the entrance secured by a flat island running across, at each end of which is a deep channel, sufficiently broad for the greatest vessels. The only inconvenience is, that ships must enter by the sea wind, and go out by the land breeze, which seldom fail to succeed each other alternately; so that they are frequently blown off to sea after repeated attempts to make the harbour. The town is large, but ill built; and a part of it consists of warehouses. The climate here is unhealthy, and earthquakes very common. During the fair, after the arrival of the Lima and Manila ships, the town is so excessively crowded, that great numbers are obliged to pitch tents in the neighbourhood for their accommodation. It is supposed that the Manila galleon carries off from Acapulco at least 10,000,000 of dollars, in return for the goods she brings thither, and for the payment of the Spanish garrisons in the Philippine Isles.

In the province of Tlaxcala, in this district, is the city of La Vera Cruz, or Ulva, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 leagues from the capital. It is very strong, both by art and nature, being the great mart of all the Spanish trade in the North Sea, and has a safe commodious harbour. The air, however, is so unhealthy, that few Spaniards of distinction make their common residence in it.

Guatemala, the capital of the audience and province of that name, is situated on a beautiful plain, and is well built and inhabited. The cathedral and parish churches are elegant and sumptuous; and here are two fine monasteries, a nunnery, and an hospital.

In the province of Yucatan is the town of Campeachy. It has a fine appearance, being built of stone, and encompassed with a good wall, and has a strong citadel.

The present inhabitants of Mexico are a mixed people, composed of the native Indians and the Negroes; and the descendants of these are divided and distinguished by various names, as Creoles, Mestizes, Mestiches, Tercerons, and Quarterons. The issue of an European and Negro is called a Mulatto: besides which there is a mixed breed of Negroes and Indians, which is generally deemed the lowest rank of the people.

With respect to the persons, dispositions, customs, and, indeed, general character of the Mexicans, or Free Indians, we are enabled, through favour of a correspondent, to present our readers with the following most genuine, as well as modern, account that can possibly be given.

The Mexicans are, in common, of good stature, and well-proportioned form. Their complexion is a deep olive. They have narrow foreheads; black eyes; firm, regular, black teeth; black, coarse, glossy hair; thin beards; and generally no hair on their legs, thighs, and arms. Some tribes look upon flat noses as a great beauty. Almost all the Mexicans paint their bodies with the figures of various birds and beasts, and anoint them with oil or fat. Some tribes are clothed; but the men of others go almost quite naked. The Mexicans,

tans, in general, have their noses, lips, ears, necks, and arms, adorned with pearls and other jewels, or trinkets made of gold, silver, or some other metal;

There are very few deformed persons in Mexico, where it would be more difficult to find a single hump-backed, lame or squint-eyed man among a thousand of the natives, than among an hundred of any other nation. When their personal defects and excellencies are poised impartially, they can neither be called very beautiful, or the contrary, but seem to hold a middle place between the extremes. Their appearance neither engages or disgusts. Among the young women there are many highly attracting, from the union of accomplishments personal and mental. Their senses in general are acute, but particularly so that of sight which they enjoy to a great age unimpaired. Their constitutions are robust. They are free from many disorders common to the Spaniards; but to the epidemic diseases to which their country is occasionally subject, they fall the principal victims: with them these diseases begin, and with them they end. They are rarely affected with that nauseousness of breath which is occasioned in other people by the corruption of the humours or indigestion. They become grey-headed and bald earlier than the Spaniards, and although most of them die of acute diseases, yet they sometimes attain to the age of one hundred years.

They are moderate in eating, but their passion for strong liquors is carried to the greatest excess, which exposes them to all the baneful impressions of disease, and is, undoubtedly, the principal cause of the havoc made among them by epidemical disorders. Their minds, like the children of Adam in general, are susceptible of cultivation, and experience has actually shewn, that their faculties are adapted to every kind of science.

The Mexicans are not violently transported by their passions: they are flow in their motions, and discover a wonderful tenacity and steadiness in their works which require long-continued attention. They are patient of injury and hardship, and grateful for kindness shown where they suspect no evil intention. By nature taciturn, serious and austere, they show more anxiety to punish crimes than to reward virtues.

The principal characteristics of the Mexicans are generosity and disinterestedness: hence gold with them loses its value, and they seem to give, without reluctance, what has cost them the utmost labour to acquire.

The respect paid by parents to their children, and by the young to the old, seems to arise from congenial principles. Parents are fond of their children, but the affection which husbands bear to their wives is certainly less than that borne by wives to their husbands; and it is too common for the men to love their neighbours wives better than their own.

Their minds are to alternately affected by resolution and fear, that it is often difficult to determine which of them bears the sway. Dangers which proceed from natural causes they encounter with intrepidity, but the freedom of a Spaniard thrills them with horror.

To sum up the whole, the character of the Mexicans, like that of every other people in the world, is a mixture of good and bad. But the bad qualities may be corrected by a proper education, as hath been demonstrated by frequent experience.

As it is our duty by no means to omit any subject that can conduce to the enlightenment of our readers, we shall present them with a description of the sacrifices of the people of that part of the world previous to their being conquered by the Spaniards.

The sacrifices of the ancient Mexicans were various, and horrid beyond expression. In general the victims suffered death by having their heads opened; sometimes they were drowned in a lake; sometimes they died with hunger shut up in caverns of the mountains; and sometimes they fell in what was called the gladiatorial sacrifice.

The place for the performance of the common sacrifice was the temple, in the upper area of which stood the altar. The ministers wore the pails, the chief of whom, on such occasions, was clothed in a red habit fringed with cotton. On his head he wore a crown of green and yellow feathers. The other ministers, which were five in number, were dressed in habits of the same make, but embroidered with black, and their bodies were dyed all over with the same colour. The barbarous ministers carried the victim naked to the upper area of the temple, and having pointed out to the bystanders the idol to whom the sacrifice was made, extended him upon the altar. Four priests held his legs and arms, and another kept his head firm with a wooden instrument made in the form of a coiled serpent, and put about his neck. The body of the victim lay stretched, the breast and belly being raised up and totally prevented from moving. The inhuman chief then approached, and with a cutting knife made of flint dexterously opened the breast, and tore out the heart, which while yet palpitating, he offered to the sun, and afterwards threw it at the feet of the idol: he then took it up and burnt it, and the ashes were preserved as a precious relic. If the idol was of large size and hollow form, it was customary to introduce the heart of the victim into its mouth with a golden spoon. It was usual also to anoint the lips of the idol, and the cornices of the door of the temple, with the blood of the victim. If the victim was a prisoner of war, they severed the head from the body, to preserve the skull. The body was carried by the officer, or soldier, to whom the prisoner had belonged, to his house, to be boiled and dressed for the entertainment of his friends. If he was not a prisoner of war, but a slave purchased for sacrifice, the proprietor carried off the body from the altar for the same purpose. They eat only the legs, thighs and arms, burning the rest, or preserving it for food for wild beasts and birds of prey. Some sects among them having slain the victim, tore the body in pieces, which they sold at market. Others sacrificed men to their gods, women to their godesses, and children to the inferior deities. This was the most common mode of sacrifice: there were others less frequent; such as putting the victims to death by fire, drowning children of both sexes in the lake, flinging them up in a cavern, and suffering them to perish with fear and hunger.

The principal deity among the ancient Mexicans was that called by the Spaniards the God of War. This was an horrible deity, and only prisoners distinguished by their valor were admitted to sacrifice. The prisoner was placed on a throne in a conspicuous spot in the city, armed with a shield and a battle sword, waited by a lance. A Mexican warrior, or soldier, then armed, mounted the throne to combat with him. If the prisoner was vanquished, he was carried by a priest, dead or alive, to the altar of the common sacrifices, where his breast was opened, and his heart taken out while the victor was applauded and rewarded with some military honour. If the prisoner conquered six different combatants, who fell beneath his arms, he was granted his life, his liberty, and dismissed with honour to his native country.

History and Conquest MEXICO.

THE great and extensive empire of Mexico was under the sole government of a viceroy appointed by the Spaniards; under the command of Hernando Cortez, invaded and conquered it. This expedition was undertaken with only 208 foot, 100 horse, and 108 teams. Cortez with his forces landed on the coast of the Bay of Campeachy, and having dispersed the natives with his artillery, marched to the city of Tabasco, which he seized upon. The next day the Indians assembled an army of 40,000 men, with which they attacked the Spaniards; but Cortez, at the head of the horse, attacking them in the flank, they retired.

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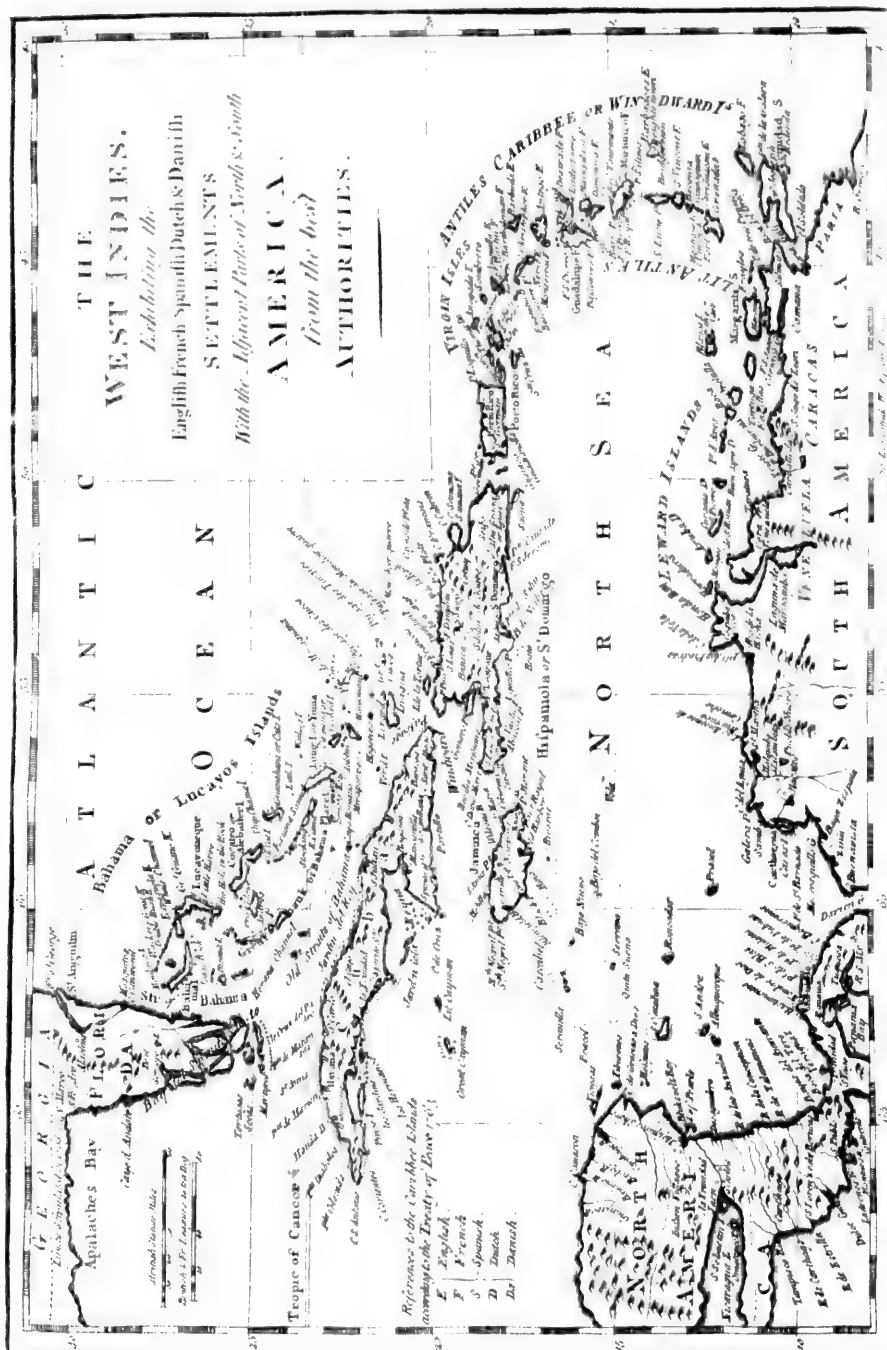
1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing resources.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable parts and determining the best approach to solve each part.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress as you go.

5. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed. This involves reflecting on what worked well and what didn't, and using that information to improve future performance.



BRITISH ISLANDS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northernmost of the British Isles, and the largest, it is situated in the North Sea, and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the English Channel to the south. It is divided into four principal parts, which are the North, the West, the South, and the East. The North part is the most fertile, and is the seat of the most powerful of the British Kingdoms. The West part is the most mountainous, and is the seat of the most powerful of the British Kingdoms. The South part is the most fertile, and is the seat of the most powerful of the British Kingdoms. The East part is the most fertile, and is the seat of the most powerful of the British Kingdoms.

he first to Spain by some of his principal officers, and an account of his conquest, and the riches he had acquired, during his Majesty would have been the first he had appointed to govern with the mass of the conquered lands, and Indian slaves, to his followers. Among the rich presents he made to the emperor, it is said, there was a fine emerald, of a pectolite form, as large as the palm of a man's hand, at the biggest end; a noble set of pearls, a very small, several things cut in gold and silver, vessels, beads, fishes, fruits, and flowers; a pair of earrings, pendants, and other ornamental pieces of precious jewels; some of their idols, cotton vestments, and a pair of shoes, and feathers of various

The general requested his Imperial Majesty to send over persons qualified to survey the country, that it might be improved to the best advantage, with priests and missionaries for the conversion of the people; as also cattle, with seeds and plants to improve the lands: but it is said, he provided particularly against the sending over physicians or lawyers. What could have been his reason against sending physicians is not easy to be conceived; but he had certainly all the reason in the world to desire that neither laws or lawyers should be admitted there, having determined to treat the natives as slaves, and seize both their persons and possessions, and, indeed, to usurp an arbitrary dominion over both Spaniards and Indians in the New World.

C H A P. VII.

BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE WEST INDIES AND AMERICA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WEST-INDIES.

THE extensive gulph between the two continents of America, is a great number of islands, called by the general appellation of the West Indies. They are distinguished by sea-men into the Windward and Leeward Islands, merely with regard to their situation either to the east or west. Some geographers distinguish them by the names of Great and Little Antilles, while others call them the Caribbees, from their first inhabitants. They lie in a semi-circular form, stretching from the coast of Florida to the main continent of South America, near the river Orinoko.

The climate of all the West-India Islands is nearly the same, allowing for those accidental differences which the several situations, and qualities of the lands themselves, produce. As they lie within the tropics, they are continually subject to an extreme of heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade wind, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength, did not blow upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner as to enable them to follow their necessary occupations even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows directly from the land, as it were from its center, towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once. By the same remarkable providence in the disposing of things it is, that when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him such a vast body of clouds, as shield them from his direct beams, and, dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirty with the long day, and which generally continues from the beginning of January till the latter end of May. These rains are followed by floods of water poured from the clouds with vast impetuosity: the rivers rise in a moment; new rivers are formed; and, in a short time, all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers which have their sources within the tropics, swell and overflow their banks at a certain season. But for mistakes were the ancient in their idea of the torrid zone, that they imagined it to be dried and scorched up with a continual and fervent heat, and to be, for that reason, inhabitable; when, in reality, some of the largest rivers in the world have their course within its limits; and the moisture is one of the greatest inconveniences of the climate in several places.

The only distinction of seasons in the West Indies arises from the rains. The trees are green the whole year round. They have no cold, no frost, no snow, and seldom any hail; but when storms of that kind happen, they are very violent, and the hail-stones are exceeding large and heavy.

It is in the rainy season that they are assailed by hurricanes, the most terrible calamity to which the inhabitants of these islands are subject. One of these hurricanes destroys, at one stroke, the labours of many years, and baffles all the endeavours of the planter. It is a sudden and violent storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with a furious swelling of the sea, and sometimes with an earthquake; in short, with every circumstance which the elements can assemble, that is terrible and destructive. First, they see as the prelude to the ensuing havoc, whole fields of sugar-canes whirled into the air, and scattered over the face of the country. The strongest trees are torn up by the roots, and driven about like stubble. Their windmills are swept away in a moment. Their utensils, the fixtures, the ponderous copper boilers, and stills of several hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces. Their houses are no protection, the roofs being torn off at one blast; whilst the rain, which rises five feet in an hour, rushes in upon them with irresistible violence.

The hurricane comes on either in the quarters, or at the full change of the moon. If it comes on at the full moon, the following signs precede it. That day you will see the sky very turbulent; you will observe the sun more red than at other times; you will perceive a dead calm, and the hills clear of all those clouds and mists which usually hover about them. In the clefts of the earth, and in the wells, you hear a hollow rumbling sound, like the rushing of a great wind. At night the stars seem much larger than usual, and surrounded with a sort of burs; the north-west sky has a black and menacing look; the sea emits a strong smell, and rises into vast waves, often without any wind, the wind itself now forsakes its usual steady easterly stream, and shifts about to the west, from whence it sometimes blows, with intermissions, violently and irregularly, for about two hours at a time. The moon herself is surrounded with a great bur, and sometimes the sun has the same appearance. These are signs which the Indians of these islands taught our planters, by which they can prognosticate the approach of an hurricane.

Sugar, the grand staple commodity of the West-Indies, was not known to the Greeks and Romans; though it was made in China in very early times, from whence we had the first knowledge of it: but the Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America, and brought it into use as a luxury in Europe. It is not settled whether the cane from which this substance is extracted, be a native of America, or brought hither by the Portuguese from India and the coast of Africa: but however that may be, in the beginning they made the most, as they still do the best, sugar which comes to market in this part of the world. The juice within



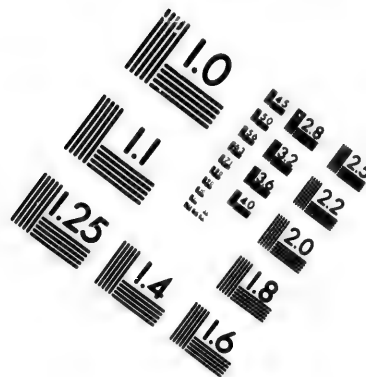
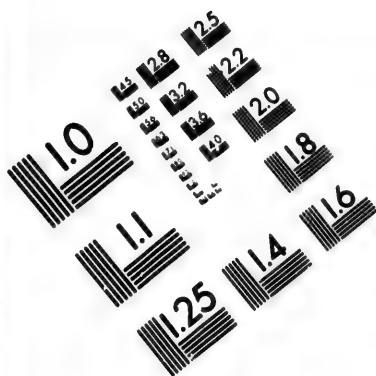
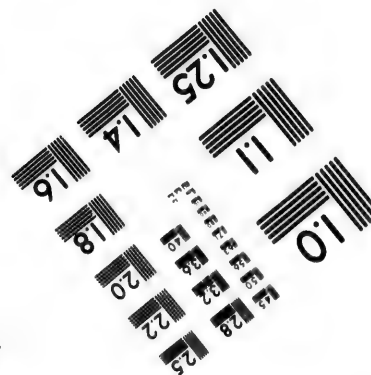
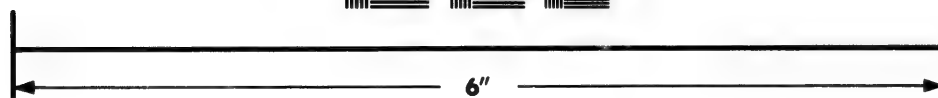
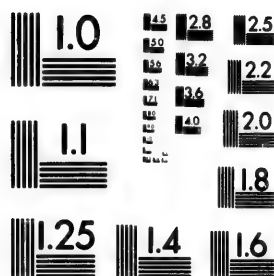


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the sugar cane is the most lively, elegant, and least cloying sweet in nature; and which, sucked raw, has proved very nutritive and wholesome. From the molasses rum is distilled, and from the scummings of the sugar, a meaner spirit is procured. Rum finds its market in North America, where it is consumed by the inhabitants, or employed in the Indian trade, or distributed from thence to the fishery of Newfoundland and other parts, besides what comes to Great Britain and Ireland. The tops of the cane, and the leaves which grow upon the joints, make very good provender for cattle, and the refuse of the cane, after grinding, serves for fire; so that no part of this excellent plant is without its use.

When things are well managed, the rum and molasses are computed to pay the charges of the plantation, and the sugars are clear gain. However, the expences of a plantation in the West Indies are, doubtless, very great, and the profits, at the first view, precarious: for the chargeable articles of the windmill, the boiling, cooling, and distilling houses, and the buying and subsisting a suitable number of slaves and cattle, will not suffer any man to begin a sugar plantation of any consequence, nor to mention the purchase of the land, which is very high, under a capital of at least 5000*l*. Nor is the life of a planter, if he means to acquire a fortune, a life of idleness and luxury; at all times he must keep a watchful eye on his overseers, and even oversee himself occasionally. But at the boiling season, if he is properly attentive to his affairs, no way of life can be more laborious, and more dangerous to the health; from a constant attendance day and night, in the extreme united heats of the climate, and from many fierce furnaces: add to this, the losses by hurricanes, earthquakes, and bad seasons; and then consider, when the sugars are in the casks, that he quits the hazard of a planter, to engage in the hazards of a merchant, and ships his produce at his own risk. Notwithstanding these considerations, there are no parts in the world in which great fortunes are got in so short a time, from the produce of the earth, as in the West Indies. The products of a few good seasons generally provide against the ill effects of the worst, as the planters find a speedy and profitable market for his produce, which has a readier sale than perhaps any other commodity in the world.

The sugar plantations are generally under the care of a manager, or chief overseer, who has a good salary, with overseers under him in proportion to the extent of the plantation: some plantations have a surgeon, at a fixed salary, employed to take care of the negroes which belong to it. But the course which is the least troublesome to the owner of the estate is, to let the lands, with all the works, and the stock of cattle and slaves, to a tenant, who gives security for the payment of the rent, and keeping up repairs and stock. The estate is generally estimated to such a tenant at half the net produce of the best years; such tenants, industrious and frugal men, soon make good estates for themselves.

The negroes in the plantations are subsisted at a very moderate rate. They are generally by allotting to each family of them a small portion of land, and allowing them two days in the week (Saturday and Sunday) to cultivate it: some are subsisted in this manner, but others find their negroes with a certain portion of ground for the planters, and to some a salt herring, or a pound of rice, or a pound of salt pork per day. All the negroes are clothed in a cap, a shirt, a pair of breeches, and a blanket, the whole not exceeding 40*s*. a year, and the profits of their labour yields 10 or 12*l*. The price of men negroes, on their first arrival, is from 33 to 36*l*. women and grown boys about 50*s*. but such negro families as are acquainted with the arts and crafts of the islands generally bring about 40*l*. on an average one with another, and there are instances of a single negro man, expert in business, bringing 150*l*. and the wealth of a planter is generally computed from the number of slaves he possesses.

Traders here make a very large profit upon all they sell; but from the numerous shipping constantly arriving from Europe, and a continual succession of new adventurers, each of whom carries out more or less as venture, the West India market is frequently overstocked; money must be raised, and goods are sometimes sold at prime cost, or under. Those who can afford to store their goods, and wait for a better market, acquire fortunes equal to any of the planters. All kinds of handicraftsmen, especially carpenters, bricklayers, braziers, and coopers, get very great encouragement.

Previous to our description of the British Islands in America, we shall present our readers with the following Table of the

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Islands.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.	Belonging to
Jamaica	140	60	Kingston	Great Britain
Bahaboes	21	14	Bridgetown	Ditto
St. Christopher	20	7	Basse-terre	Ditto
Antigua	20	20	St. John's	Ditto
Nevis and Montserrat	Each of these is 18 miles in circumference		Charles-Town Plymouth	Ditto
Barbuda	21	12		Ditto
Anguilla	3	18		Ditto
Dominica	28	11		Ditto
St. Vincent	24	15	King-Ton	Ditto
Grenada	30	15	St. George's	Ditto
Tobago	32	9		France
Cuba	700	73	Havannah	Spain
Hipaniola	450	150	St. Domingo	Do. & Fran.
Porto Rico	150	10	Porto Rico	Spain
Trinidad	50	60		Ditto
Margaretta	40	24		Ditto
Martinico	60	30	St. Peter's	France
Guadaloupe	45	18	Basse-terre	Ditto
St. Lucia	21	12		Ditto
St. Bartholomew, Delicada, and Marigalante	All of them are considerable.			Ditto
St. Eustatia	20	circ	The Bay	Holland
Curacao	30	10		Ditto
St. Thomas	15	circ		Denmark
St. Croix	30	10	Basse-End	Ditto

AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Newfoundland	350	200	Placentia	Great Britain
Cape Breton	100	80	Louisbourg	Ditto
St. John's	60	30	Charlotte Town	Ditto
The Bermudas	20,000	acres	St. George	Ditto
The Bahamas	very numerous		Nassau	Ditto
Falklands				
Juan Fernandes	14	6	Uninhabited	
Fuera			Ditto	
Chiloe	112	21	Caño	

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA, which is the largest of the British West Indian islands, was first discovered by the great Columbus in the year 1494, but at that time he did not attempt to make any settlement there. Some years after, in his fourth expedition, he was cast ashore here by a storm; the loss of his ships putting it out of his power to get away, he implored the humanity of the savages, and received from them all the help of a natural compassion: but these people, who planted only for their own necessities, were tired with maintaining strangers who put them in danger of starving by a famine, and therefore removed themselves insensibly from the neighbourhood. The Spaniards no longer kept any measure with the Indians, and soon grew so ruinous as to take up arms against their commander. Columbus, forced to yield to their threats to get out of a desperate situation, took the advantage of one of those appearances of nature where a man of genius sometimes finds a resource, pardonable through necessity. His astronomical knowledge informed him that there would soon be an eclipse of the moon; and he

he desired all the caciques from him some things. When he was in the morning he approached them for their aid and his company for it," said he with an God whom I adore is his most terrible strokes moon redder, grow only the prelude of your refusing to give me properly called speaking, when the night was getting thought themselves to mercy, and promised to them, that Heaven, had appealed its wrath refuse its countenance. At arrived from all parts, he could wish for till he

The court of Spain, maica to Columbus, w other parts, on account situation: he called it Diego his son was the of duke de la Vega, Vega, founded by him Don Diego had came from St. Domingo, us quim; others soon to after they all deserted.

The Spaniards had but all their settlement of the Indians, fell to tion increased; and a the island produced n to that of St. Jago de 1100 houses, four ch habitants of this city which follows tyranny themselves to live on t they told to the ships; whole people of the d ritory which nourish was confined to 150 rants; when the Eng capital, made them there in 1655.

At first their new co part of the families umphed under the r. They were soon some went to America to their defeat, and to spirit of division wh the two parties in Eufas; there was eno scenes of horror and Old. But admiral P conquering Jamaica, the wisest and bravest senior officer: it was Cromwell twice sub place, and both time the head of affairs. military: he had t colony entirely com or repel the invasion to recover what they the second was resto ment was established the other islands, at try; but the first atte without any method the police, justice, n that the body of the island is at present p

This colony was

This colony was to increased after the **Reformation**,

The dews here are so great within land, that the water drops from the leaves of the trees in the morning as if it had rained; but there are seldom any fogs, at least in the plain, or sandy places near the sea.

There

There is a ridge of hills, called the Blue Mountains, that run through the island from east to west: the tops are covered with different kinds of trees, particularly cedar, lignum-vite, and mahogany, which render them equally pleasant and profitable to the inhabitants. Several fine rivers, well stored with fish, and navigable by canoes, take their rise from these mountains. A lower ridge runs parallel to the greater; and the vallies, or savannahs, are exceeding level, without stones, fit for pasture, and fruitful, when cleared of wood, especially on the south side of the island. After the rains, or seasons, as they are called, the savannahs are very pleasant, and produce such quantities of grafs, that the inhabitants are sometimes forced to burn it; but, after long droughts, they are quite parched and burnt up.

Though this island abounds with rivers and lakes, water is very scarce in some places, and in others to mixed with sand and sediment, that it is not fit for use till it is purified for some days in earthen jars; and, in some years, many cattle perish for want of water. In the island are several salt springs, which form a salt river, and several lakes. Near the sea, as well as at Port-Royal, the well water is brackish and unwholesome.

In the mountains, not far from Spanish Town, is a hot bath, of great medicinal virtue. It affords relief in the dry belly-ach, which, excepting the bilious and yellow fever, is one of the most terrible distempers of Jamaica.

Though the soil of Jamaica, in general, is exceeding fertile, yet it is thought not one fourth of the sugar ground upon the island is cultivated. Even the grounds lying near the rivers and the sea are, in many places, over-run with wood, inasmuch that a planter who has planted 3 or 4000 acres, has seldom above 500 well cultivated.

The most valuable production of this island is sugar. The cane from whence it is extracted, is a kind of reed, which rises commonly about eight or nine feet, taking in the leaves growing out of the top; and the most common thickness is from two to four inches. It requires a light, porous, and deep soil, and is usually cut at the end of eighteen months. Within 24 hours after the canes are cut down, they break them between two rollers of iron or copper, which are put in motion by a horizontal wheel, turned by oxen or horses. The juice, with which the inner part of the cane is filled, is received in a reservoir, from whence it is successively carried to several boilers, to reduce it into crystals. This liquor is called treacle, or molasses. After the draining, they have muscovado, or rough sugar, which is greatly, brown, and soft. This sugar does not become white, shining, and hard, till it is refined, which is generally done in Europe; though there are two refining-houses at Kingston. The molasses are usually the twelfth part of the value of the sugar. A great deal of this article is consumed in the North of Europe, and in North America, where they supply the place of butter and sugar to the common people. The Americans use them to produce a fermentation; and they give an agreeable taste to a drink called *Pruss*, which is nothing more than the infusion of the bark of a tree. These molasses are likewise prodigiously useful, since the secret has been discovered to convert them, by distillation, into a spirituous liquor, known by the name of rum. The operation is performed by mixing one third of syrup with two thirds of water. When these two substances have sufficiently fermented, at the end of twelve or fifteen days they are put into a still, where the distillation is carried on with great facility. The annual exports of Jamaica in these several articles, the produce of sugar-canes, come to upwards of 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, between 30 and 40,000 puncheons of rum, and 300,000 gallons of molasses.

After sugar, the most considerable production of this island is Pimento, great quantities of which are annually exported. There are several kinds, more or less strong, and more or less acid. The tree which produces that

kind of pimento known by the name of Jamaica Pepper, was not cultivated in regular plantations till the year 1668. It commonly grows on the mountains, and rises above 30 feet high. It is very straight, and covered with a grey, close, shining bark. The leaves are, in all respects, like the laurel; and at the end of the branches grow the flowers, to which succeed berries a little larger than juniper. They are gathered green, and laid to dry in the sun, when they grow brown, and get that spicy smell which has given to pimento the name of All-Spice. Its use is excellent in strengthening the cold stomach subject to crudities.

To the culture of pimento the people on this island join that of ginger. This is the root of a small plant about 18 or 20 inches high. It was greatly in vogue about the middle of the last century; but, since that time, it has by degrees grown out of fashion, and is now only a secondary article of trade.

This island also produces a number of trees, shrubs, and useful plants, some of them natives of the soil, and others brought from the other islands of the continent. Among these are the following: the mahogany, the silk cotton tree, the dog-wood, the bitter wood, the bastard mamma, or Wood of St. Mary, and the lignum-vite. The trees are the oil-nut tree, the cocoa-tree, the tamarind-tree, and others which have their respective uses both for wood, convenience, and profit.

Here are likewise various sorts of dying woods, gums, and medicinal drugs. Among the latter are guaiacum, china-root, sarsaparilla, casia, vanillas, aloes, and the wild cinnamon-tree, which is esteemed a sovereign remedy for dispelling wind and assisting digestion.

The fruits of Jamaica are oranges, lemons, citrons, palms, pomegranates, thaidocks, momies, four fops, papas, pine-apples, custard ditto, star ditto, prickly pears, Alcade ditto, melons, plantains, tamarinds, and guavas, besides berries of several kinds.

This island also produces some tobacco, but of a coarse kind, and cultivated only for the sake of the negroes, who are fond of it; Indian and Guinea corn, with peas of various kinds, but none resembling those of Great Britain, except such as are reared with great care and tenderness in gardens, together with cabbages and a variety of roots, particularly cassava, of which they make bread, yams and potatoes.

The cattle of this island are but few: what they have are very small, and the flesh tough and lean. Their sheep, however, are tolerable, and their flesh very good; but the wool, which is long and full of hairs, is of little use. They have great plenty of hogs, and their flesh is sweet and delicate. Horses, asses, and mules are very plentiful: the former are small, mettlesome and hardy, and, when well made, fetch a good price.

Here are various sorts of fowl, both wild and tame, and in particular more parrots than in any of the other islands; besides paroquets, pelicans, snipes, teal, Guinea hens, geese, ducks and turkeys; the humming-bird, and a great variety of others.

In the bays and rivers is plenty of excellent fish; but the tortoise, or turtle, is by much the most valuable, both for its shell and fish, the latter being accounted the most delicious, and at the same time the most wholesome in all the Indies. The manatee, or sea-cow, which is often taken in calm bays, is reckoned by the Indians very good eating.

In the mountains are numberless adders, and other noxious animals, and in the fens and marshes the guana and gallewip; but these last are not venomous.

The insects called the ciror, or chegoe, eat into the nervous and membranous parts of the flesh of the negroes; and the white people are sometimes plagued with them. These insects get into any part of the body, but chiefly the legs and feet, where they breed in great numbers, and shut themselves up in a bag. As soon as the person feels them, which is not, perhaps, till a week after they have been in the body, they pick them out with a needle, or the point of a pen-knife, taking

taking care to destroy the breed, which are like nit infects sometimes get into the bone.

The inhabitants of Jamaica, those of English extraction, Negroes, Mulattos, or the sort of the English, on appear very gay. At of thread stockings, linen, and a hat upon it. M trock, with buttons at the of the same, and a check these who are immediate vices, go naked. The a loose night-gown, ca Before dinner they put with a good grace, in al becoming drets. There where luxury is carried island. Equipages, clo the marks of the greatest

The common drink stances is Madena wine weak punch. Ale and London porter sells. But the general drink, rior rank, is rum punch, caule, being frequently blood, and brings on fev them to their graves, ely to the island, which is th soon after their arrival.

The current coin of th hardly any place where a quicker circulation. In general, tolerably re dine decently for let's t common rate of boarding.

Learning is here at a deed, some gentlemen w fend their children to the advantage of a poli the bulk of the people t mucks, being generally dissipation.

The established relig British islands, is that there are no bishops. mlay is the principal

The administration of by a governor, who r 12, and 43 representative ment, next to that of th Pitt.

The misery and laci are great; and though them propagate, the illc us their lives, that, of nature, many the supply the place of th ships they receive. Al into the hands of bun, ealy and comfortable: in North America, wretches are better use they live longer, and p

On their first arriva are exposed naked to simple and innocent; from example. They his native country all their spirits, and rende would otherwise be in as a blessing; and it rage and intrepidity transported to think they shall revisit their

taking care to destroy the bag entirely, that none of the breed, which are like nits, may be left behind. These insects sometimes get into the toes, and eat the flesh to the bone.

The inhabitants of Jamaica consist of English, or those of English extraction, born on the island, Indians, Negroes, Mulattos, or their descendants. The better sort of the English, on Sundays, or particular days, appear very gay. At other times they generally wear thread stockings, linen drawers, a vest, a Holland cap, and a hat upon it. Men servants wear a coarse linen frock, with buttons at the neck and hands, long trowsers of the same, and a check shirt. The negroes, except those who are immediately employed in domestic services, go naked. The morning habit of the ladies is a loose night-gown, carelessly wrapped about them. Before dinner they put off their dishabille, and appear with a good grace, in all the advantages of a rich and becoming dress. There is no country in the world where luxury is carried to a higher pitch than in this island. Equipages, clothes, furniture, tables, all bear the marks of the greatest affluence and profusion.

The common drink of persons in affluent circumstances is Madeira wine mixed with water, sherbet, or weak punch. Ale and claret are extravagantly dear; and London porter sells for more than 1s. per bottle. But the general drink, especially among those of inferior rank, is rum punch, which they call *kill-deer*, because, being frequently drunk to excess, it heats the blood, and brings on fevers, which, in a short time, send them to their grave, especially those who are just come to the island, which is the reason that so many die here soon after their arrival.

The current coin of the island is Spanish. There is hardly any place where silver is more plentiful, or has a greater circulation. Notwithstanding provisions are, in general, tolerably reasonable, yet a person cannot dine decently for less than a piece of eight; and the common rate of boarding is three pounds per week.

Learning is here at a very low ebb. There are, indeed, some gentlemen well versed in literature, and who send their children to Great Britain, where they have the advantage of a polite and liberal education. But the bulk of the people take little care to improve their minds, being generally engaged in trade, or riotous dissipation.

The established religion here, as well as in all the British islands, is that of the church of England; but there are no bishops. The bishop of London's commissary is the principal ecclesiastic in these islands.

The administration of public affairs in this island is by a governor, who represents the king, a council of 12, and 43 representatives of the people. The government, next to that of Ireland, is the best in the King's gift.

The misery and hardships of the negroes in general are great; and though the utmost care is taken to make them propagate, the ill treatment they receive shortens their lives, that, instead of increasing by the course of nature, many thousands are annually imported, to supply the place of those who pine and die by the hardships they receive. Many of them, however, who fall into the hands of humane masters, find their situations easy and comfortable: and it has been observed, that in North America, where, in general, these poor wretches are better used, there is a less waste of negroes, they live longer, and propagate better.

On their first arrival from the coast of Guinea, they are expelled naked to sink, and are then generally very simple and innocent; but they soon become roguish from example. They believe every negroe returns to his native country after death. This thought cheers their spirits, and renders the burthen of life easy, which would otherwise be intolerable. They look on death as a blessing; and it is surprising to see with what courage and intrepidity some of them meet it. They are transported to think their slavery is near at an end, that they shall revisit their native shores, and see their old

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friends and acquaintance. When a negro is about to expire, his fellow slaves embrace him, with him a good journey, and send their hearty good wishes to their relations in Guinea. They make no lamentations when he is dead, but, with great joy, inter his body, believing he is gone home, and happy.

Jamaica is divided into three counties, Surry, Middlesex, and Cornwall. These contain 19 parishes, over each of which presides a magistrate called a Custos. There are but few towns in the island, and the reason is, that the greater part of the inhabitants are dispersed on their plantations, which form so many villages or hamlets. The following are the chief:

St. Jago de la Vega, commonly called Spanish-Town, in Middlesex, is a small city, pleasantly situated. It is the residence of the governor, of the courts of justice, and the place where the assembly is held. The greater part of the inhabitants are persons of fortune or rank, which gives it an air of splendor and magnificence. The principal building is the governor's house, which is one of the most handsome in America. Here are also a handsome church, a chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Between this town and that of Kingston, is Port-Passage, a village of but few houses, and so called, because those who go from one town to the other, land or embark there.

Kingston, in the county of Surry, is the most considerable in the whole island, and at present the capital, being the residence of the merchants, and the chief place for trade. It is about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad. All the streets, which are broad and regular, cross each other at right angles. The houses are much more elegant than those of St. Jago de la Vega, but the air is far from being so healthy. The Jews, who are very numerous here, have a fine synagogue. This town received considerable damage by a dreadful hurricane, which happened in the month of August, 1781. Many houses were blown down, and numbers of vessels that lay in the harbour, as well as at Port Royal, were driven ashore, some of which were sunk, and many others greatly damaged.

Kingston harbour is one of the most commodious in America, and so capacious, that 1000 sail of ships may ride in safety. It is the station of the British fleet.

The small town of Port-Royal was the most considerable and richest on the island at the time of the Buccaneers, whose ravages it encouraged. It contained at that time 2000 houses, of which 1600 were swallowed up, or overturned, by a terrible earthquake, that happened in 1692. They had rebuilt a great part of them, when they were consumed by a fire in 1703. The excellence of the situation engaged the people to rebuild them a second time, when a hurricane, in 1722, made them an heap of ruins. These were again raised, but again destroyed, in 1744, by another hurricane, but never rebuilt. In October, 1780, was a dreadful hurricane, which almost overwhelmed the little sea-port town of Savannah-la-Mar, and part of the adjacent country.

The commerce of this island is very considerable. The articles of exportation are sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, coffee, piment, ginger, medicinal drugs, mahogany, and manchineel planks. Those of importation are linen, silk and woollen cloathing of all kinds, wrought iron, brass and copper, all sorts of hardware, toys, household furniture, and great quantities of flour.

To the north-west of Jamaica are three small islands dependent on this, and known by the name of the Caymans. The most southerly is distinguished by the name of Great Cayman: the other two, which are distant from it about 20 leagues, are called little Cayman and Cayman-Brack. Great Cayman is the only one that is constantly inhabited: it is very low, and covered with high trees. It has not any harbour for ships of burthen, only a tolerable anchoring place on the south-west. The inhabitants, who amount to about 200, are descended from the old Buccaneers. They have given themselves a set of laws, and choose a chief to see them executed,

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Bridge-Town, the capital, is situated on Carlisle-Bay, in the fourth-west part of the island, and has the best, or rather the only harbour in it. It is reckoned the finest and largest town in all the Caribbee Islands, if not in all the British West-Indian colonies. Bridge-Town takes its name from a bridge in the east part of it, erected over the waters that come from the neighbouring marshes; but a dreadful fire, which happened some years ago, destroyed a great part of it. It is the seat of the governor, council, and assembly, and also of the court of chancery. The governor's house is about a mile out of the town, which is not reckoned very healthy, on account of the neighbouring marshes. There are several forts and batteries about the town and bay.

There is a college in the town, which was founded and liberally endowed by Colonel Codrington, who was a native of this island.

With respect to the commerce of Barbadoes, the principal articles of exportation are above, cotton, ginger, sugar, rum, and molasses. Those of importation are timber of various kinds, bread, flour, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, some salt beef and pork, fish, pulk, and other provisions, from the northern colonies; slaves from the coast of Africa; wine from Madeira, Tercera, and Bial, as also some brandy; beef and pork from Ireland; salt from Curatio; linen of all sorts, broad cloth, kerseys, silks and stuffs, red caps, stockings, and shoes of all sorts, gloves and hats, millinery ware and periwigs, laces, peas, beans, oats, strong beer, pale ale, pickles, candles, butter and cheese, iron ware for their sugar works, leaden ware, powder and shot, brats and copper wares, &c.

This island, as well as Jamaica, suffered the greatest calamities by the dreadful hurricane which happened in the month of October, 1780. The plantations were almost all destroyed; and Bridge-Town was reduced to a mere heap of ruins, scarce a building in it being left standing. No less than 11 parish churches, and 2 chapels, were levelled with the ground, among which was the fine church of St. Michael. The streets were covered with the ruins of the houses; and it was supposed that no less than 3000 persons perished. The ships in Carlisle Bay were driven out to sea, and several of them cast ashore and lost. The damage was so immense throughout the island as not to be estimated; and the whole formed a scene more melancholy and deplorable than it is possible for words to describe.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

THE Island of St. Christopher, called by mariners St. Kitt's, is situated in 17 deg. north latitude about 14 leagues from Antigua, and is about 20 miles long, and 7 broad. It had its name from Columbus, in his first voyage to America. The French and English arrived here the same day in 1625, and divided the island between them. Three years after their settling, the Spaniards drove them out of it. They soon returned, and continued to live in harmony till 1666, when war being commenced between the two nations, St. Christopher became, at different periods, the scene of war and bloodshed for half a century. In 1702 the French were entirely expelled, and the peace of Utrecht confirmed this island to the English. In February, 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored again to Great Britain by the late treaty of peace.

The assemblage of a great number of high and barren mountains make St. Kitt's appear, to those who approach it by sea, like one huge mountain covered with wood; but they find, as they come nearer, that the coast grows more easy, as well as the ascent of the mountains, which, rising one above another, are cultivated as high as possible.

The climate of St. Christopher is hot, though, from the height of the country, much less than might be expected. The air is pure and healthy; but the island is subject to frequent storms, hurricanes, and earth-

quakes. The soil is, in general, light and sandy, but very fruitful, and well watered by several rivulets, which run down both sides of the mountains. The animals, vegetables, &c. are the same with those of Barbadoes. The whole island is covered with plantations, whose owners (noted for the softness of their manners) live in agreeable, clean, and convenient habitations, adorned with fountains and groves. Most of their houses are built of cedar, and the lands hedged with orange and lemon trees.

The most considerable town upon the island is Basseterre, formerly the capital of the French part; the other is called Sandy-Point, and always belonged to the English. There is no harbour; on the contrary, the surf is continually beating on the sandy shore at the few places fit to land, which not only prevents the building any quay or wharf, but renders the landing or shipping of goods always inconvenient, and very often dangerous. They have been, therefore, obliged to adopt a particular method to embark, or put the heavy goods, such as hogheads of sugar or rum, on board. For this purpose they use a small boat of a peculiar construction, called a *mofes*: this boat sets off from the ship with some very active and expert rowers: when they see what they call a *lull*, that is, an abatement in the violence of the surge, they push to land, and lay the sides of the *mofes* on the strand; the hoghead is rolled into it, and the same precautions are used to carry it to the ship. It is in this inconvenient and very hazardous manner, that the sugars are conveyed on board by single hogheads. Rum, cotton, and other goods that will bear the water, are generally floated to the ship both in going and coming.

The public affairs at St. Christopher's are administered by a governor, a council, and an assembly chosen from the nine parishes into which the island is divided, and which have each a large handsome church.

The Island of St. Christopher sustained great damage by a violent hurricane, which happened in the month of October, 1780. All the goods in the warehouses and cellars near the beach were totally destroyed, and upwards of 100 vessels were driven out to sea, many of which were lost, and the crews perished.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA was discovered by Christopher Columbus, but not settled upon till the year 1632, when the English took possession of it. It is situated in 17 deg. north latitude, and is of a circular form, about 20 miles each way, and near 60 in circumference. It is more noted for good harbours than all the English islands in these seas, yet so encompassed with rocks, that it is of dangerous access in many parts, especially to those that are not well acquainted with the coast.

The climate is hotter than Barbadoes, and very subject to hurricanes. The soil is sandy, and much of it overgrown with wood. There are but few springs, and not so much as a brook in the whole island; so that the principal dependence of the inhabitants arises from the water supplied by casual rains, which they save in cisterns.

The capital of Antigua is St. John, a regular built town on the western shore, with a good harbour of the same name, whose entrance is defended by Fort James. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Caribbee Leeward Islands, the place where the assembly for this island is held, and the port where the greatest trade is carried on. It was a very flourishing town before the fire in 1769. The best port in the island is English Harbour, on the south-side. At much trouble and expence, it has been made fit to receive the greatest ships of war. There are also a dock-yard with stores, and all the materials and conveniences necessary to repair and careen. English Harbour is at a small distance from the town and harbour of Falmouth. There are, besides, Willoughby Bay, to the windward of English Harbour; Nonfuch Harbour, on the east point;

point; and the town and harbour of Parham, on the north side; also a great number of creeks and smaller bays; but, in general, the shore being rocky, wherever the landing would be practicable, it is defended by forts and batteries; and there is commonly one regiment of regular troops quartered there for the defence of the island.

The governor-general, when he thinks proper, calls a general assembly of the representatives of the other islands. Antigua has, besides, a lieutenant-governor, a council, and its own assembly, composed of 24 members. It is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts, of which he sends each two representatives, and that of St. John four.

NEVIS.

NEVIS, which is no more than a vast mountain rising to a very considerable height, is situated about four miles to the south of St. Christopher's. The soil is fruitful, and the staple commodity sugar, which serves all the purposes of money. Here are sometimes violent rains and hurricanes, as in the other islands, and the air is even hotter than that of Barbadoes.

On this island are many remarkable insects and reptiles, particularly the flying-tiger, the horn-fly, and a kind of snail called the soldier. The sea abounds with a variety of excellent fish, as groupers, rock fish, old wives, cavalries, welch-men, mud-fish, wilks, cockles, lobsters, &c. Land-crabs are very common here; they are smaller than sea-crabs, and make little burrows, like rabbits, in the wood, towards the tops of the mountain. The only venomous creatures are scorpions and centipedes.

They have plenty of asparagus here; and there is a tree called diddle-doo, which bears a lovely blossom of the finest yellow and scarlet colours, and is esteemed a sovereign remedy in some disorders. The liquorice bush runs wild along the stone walls of common fields, like the vine. The butter here is not good, and their new cheese far worse. The sheep have neither horns or wool, but are clothed with smooth hair, and generally full of small red or black spots, resembling those of a fine spaniel. They breed twice a year, if not oftener, and generally bring two, three, or four lambs at a time, and what is more extraordinary, suckle them all. The ram is of a pale red colour, with a thick row of long, bristly, red hair hanging down from the lower jaw to the breast, as far as the fore legs. The hogs, being fed with a Indian corn, Spanish potatoes, and sugar-cane juice, are exceeding sweet food, white, and fat; as are the foxes and turtles, which are fed with the same diet. The ground doves here are about the size of a lark, of a chocolate colour, spotted with a dark blue, their heads like that of a robin-red-breast, and their eyes and legs of a most pure red. They have excellent game, cocks and fierce bull dogs, besides large curdies, but no hounds or spaniels.

Nevis was formerly much more flourishing than at present, and, before the revolution, contained 30,000 inhabitants. The invasion of the French about that time, and some epidemical disorders, have strangely diminished the number to what they then were.

Here are three tolerable roads or bays, on which are as many little towns, viz. Newcastle, Littleborough on Merton-Bay, and Charles-Town the capital, with a fort called Great Fort, that defends the anchoring-place, where the governor, council and assembly meet: the last is composed of five members for each of the three parishes into which the island is divided.

Here, as in some of the other Caribbees, if a white man kills a black, he cannot be tried for his life for the murder; and all that he suffers is a fine of 300. currency to the master for the loss of his slave. If a negro strikes a white man he is punished with the loss of his hand; and if he should draw blood, with death. A negro cannot be evidence against a white man.

The inhabitants have three public annual fairs, to

implore the Divine Protection against hurricanes; and if none happen in July, August or September, they appoint a public thanksgiving in October.

The trade of Nevis consists in molasses, rum, and a prodigious quantity of lemons.

This island, as well as the following, was taken by the French in the year 1782, but restored at the peace in 1783.

MONTserrat.

MONTserrat was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It lies in 16 deg. 37 min. north latitude, and 62 deg. 13 min. west longitude. It is 25 miles almost fourth fourth-east from Nevis; 20 west fourth-west from Antigua; 40 north west from Guadalupe; and 240 from Barbadoes. It is of an oval figure; about three leagues in length; the same in breadth; and 18 in compass. The Spaniards gave it the name of Montserrat from a fancied resemblance it bore to a mountain of that name near Barcelona in old Spain. It was settled in 1632 by Sir Thomas Warner, and taken in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. by the French, who restored it to England at the peace of Breda. The first settlers were Irishmen, and the present inhabitants are principally composed either of their descendants, or natives of Ireland.

The climate, soil, and produce of Montserrat are much the same as those of the other English Caribbee Islands. The mountains yield cedars, the cypress-tree, the iron tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. It is well watered and fruitful; and the planters formerly raised a great deal of indigo. The surrounding seas produce some hideous monsters, particularly two, which, from their remarkable ugliness, as well as the poisonous quality of their flesh, are called sea devils. The lamanture, by some called the sea-cow, is found in this island, and generally at the entrance of fresh water rivers. According to the accounts we have of it, it is an amphibious animal; and lives mostly on herbage. Its flesh is reckoned very wholesome food, when salted; and they are so large that two or three of them load a canoe.

The government of Montserrat is composed of a lieutenant-governor, a council, and an assembly of eight representatives, two for each of the four districts which divide the island.

Montserrat has not any harbour, only three roads, namely, at Plymouth (which is the chief town in the island) Old Harbour, and Ker's Bay, where the shipping and landing of goods is attended with the same inconveniences as in the island of St. Christopher.

BARBUDA.

BARBUDA is a small island in 18 deg. north lat. and 61 deg. 35 min. west long. 15 miles north-east of Montserrat; its length being about 20 miles, and its breadth 12. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have the appointment of the governor. Part of the estate arising from it, amounting, as is said, to 2000l. a year, with two plantations in Barbadoes, were bequeathed, in 1710, by Christopher Codrington Esq. governor and captain-general of Barbadoes, to the Society for propagating the gospel, towards the instruction of the negroes, in the Caribbee Islands, in the Christian religion, and the erection of a college at Barbadoes, for teaching the liberal arts.

The land of this island lies low, but is fertile: the inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and raising provisions, with which they supply the neighbouring islands. Many of the commodities, however, which are raised in the other West India islands, may be also raised here, such as citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, maize, coconuts, cinnamon, pine-apples, and the sensitive plant, with various kinds of woods and drugs, such as Brazil, ebony, pepper, indigo and the like. There are some large

AMERICA.]

large serpents on the island being poisonous or noxious toads and frogs; though mortal, unless an antidote well sipped of the island is clear from rocks and sands.

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IS situated in 19 deg. west longitude, about Christopher's. It is very much the Spaniards to go or "Ecl." It is so low a were there first, did not even keeping. The English when they took possession a long time in their hands. Within a few fatigable labours of the Spaniards convinced them that their necessities of life, but, they fell to their neighbours. The climate is very healthy and vigorous. Their export cotton.

To the north of Barbados islands. The most leagues distance, and is full of an eminence, in finding some resemblance of Sombro, which it has.

To the west of Barbados crossed a channel of islands. These take up about 24 leagues long, Porto Rico, with a breeze are composed of a great rent throughout and the dangerous to navigation and particularly of the trade and navigation of in the middle of them leagues broad, and six of be imagined, and in which and sheltered from all winds. The Virgins' Gateway of Sir Francis Drake, when he made his expedition.

One of these islands the astonishing quantity there. These birds are round and plump like cat. Their plumage three feathers in each. Their beaks are short. They have a long feather inches long, which covers the tail they have. not having been ever taken.

The Virgin Islands greatest part uninhabited.

DO

THIS island was discovered in Dominica, because it is situated in 16 deg. west longitude; lies in 16 deg. west longitude and 13 in breadth. It is to the rearing of coffee hills bear the finest of the whole island is well timbered. Here, as in some of the mountain, and hot springs of Bath, in England. No. 48.

large serpents on the island, but they are so far from being poisonous or noxious, that they destroy rats, toads and frogs; though the sting or bite of others is mortal, unless an antidote is quickly applied. On the west side of the island is a good well-sheltered road, clear from rocks and sands.

A N G U I L L A

IS situated in 19 deg. north lat. and 62 deg. 57 min. west longitude, about 75 miles north-west of St. Christopher's. It is very long and narrow, which induced the Spaniards to give it the name of Anguilla, or "Eel." It is so low and flat, that the French, who were there first, did not think it worth cultivating, or even keeping. The English adopted the same opinion when they took possession of it, and the island was a long time in their hands before they perceived the contrary. Within a few years, industry, and the industrious labours of the planters of Anguilla, have convinced them that their island produces not only all the necessities of life, but, besides, many provisions which they sell to their neighbours, as well as sugar and cotton. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong and vigorous. Their exportations are sugar, rum, and cotton.

To the north of Barbuda are several small uninhabited islands. The most remarkable of them lies at six leagues distance, and is about a league long. It consists of an eminence, in which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, they gave it the name of Sombrero, which it has always preserved.

To the west of Barbuda and Sombrero, after having crossed a channel of eight leagues, begin the Virgin Islands. These take up a space, from east to west, of about 24 leagues long, quite to the eastern coast of Porto Rico, with a breadth of about 16 leagues. They are composed of a great number of isles, whose coasts, rent throughout and sprinkled with rocks, every where dangerous to navigators, are famous for shipwrecks, and particularly of several galleons. Happily for the trade and navigation of these islands, nature has placed in the middle of them a large basin of three or four leagues broad, and six or seven long, the finest that can be imagined, and in which ships may anchor land-locked, and sheltered from all winds. The Buccaneers called it The Virgins' Gangway; but its true name is The Bay of Sir Francis Drake, who first entered it in 1580, when he made his expedition against St. Domingo.

One of these islands is called The Tropic Keys, from the astonishing quantity of tropic birds which breed there. These birds are about the size of a pigeon, but round and plump like a partridge, and very good to eat. Their plumage is quite white, except two or three feathers in each wing, which are of a clear grey. Their beaks are short, thick, and of a pale yellow. They have a long feather, or rather quill, about seven inches long, which comes out of their rump, and is all the tail they have. They obtained their name from not having been ever seen but between the tropics.

The Virgin Islands are all of them small, and the greatest part uninhabited.

D O M I N I C A.

THIS island was discovered by Columbus, who called it Dominica, because he first saw it on a Sunday. It is situated in 16 deg. north latitude, and 62 deg. west longitude; lies about half way between Guadeloupe and Martinico; and is about 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies; and the whole island is well supplied with rivulets of fine water. Here, as in some other of the Caribbees, is a sulphur mountain, and hot spring, equal, in salubrity, to those of Bath, in England; and the fine fruits, particularly

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the pine-apples, are superior to any that grow on the French islands. At the north-west end of the island is a deep, spacious, sandy bay, called Prince Rupert's, which is well secured from the winds by mountains on all sides.

The most distinguished place in this island is the town of Roseau, situated on a spacious harbour. The houses are low and irregularly placed; and the town is sheltered by the circumjacent mountains, some of which rise to a considerable height. The most advantageous view of the town is from the bay or harbour, where ships of considerable size ride at anchor with the greatest safety.

The French have ever exerted their efforts to prevent the English from settling on this island, as it must cut off their communication, in time of war, between Martinico and Guadeloupe. By the treaty, however, in 1763, it was ceded to the English; afterwards taken by the French, in 1778, and restored to Great Britain in 1783.

S T. V I N C E N T.

ST. Vincent, situated in 13 deg. north latitude, and 61 deg. west longitude, is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, lying about 50 miles north-west of Barbadoes. Out of the ridge of mountains, which crosses it from south to north, rise a great number of rivers, which are well stored with fish. These mountains are, in general, of an easy ascent; and the valleys and plains, some of them of a large extent, are exceedingly fertile, producing most of the necessities of life, particularly sugar, coffee, cocoa, and annatto.

When this island was ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of Versailles in 1763, there was a great number of a mixed breed of the ancient Caribbees, and of shipwrecked or runaway negroes; but these have been all long since exterminated.

The most remarkable place in St. Vincent's is Kingstown, situated on a bay of the same name at the south-west end of the island. It is the residence of the governor, and the place where the assembly meet. About three miles from Kingstown, towards the south-east, is the town of Calligua, whose harbour is the most considerable in the whole island.

GRENADA, AND THE GRENADINES.

GRENADA is situated in 12 deg. north latitude, and 62 deg. west longitude, about 30 leagues south-west of Barbadoes, and almost the same distance north of New Andalusia, or the Spanish Main. This island is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad. The climate is good, and the soil rich and fertile, and particularly adapted for producing sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. A lake on the top of a hill in the middle of an island, supplies it plentifully with fine rivers, which adorn and fertilize it. Several bays and harbours lie round the island. Some of these may be fortified with great advantage, which renders it very convenient for shipping; and it has the happiness of not being subject to hurricanes. St. George's bay has a sandy bottom, and is extremely capacious, but open. In its harbour, or careening-place, 100 large vessels may be moored with perfect safety.

Near Grenada is a cluster of small islands, called the Grenadines. These islands produce very fine timber, sugar, indigo, tobacco, peas, millet, but the cocoa-tree does not thrive so well in them as in the other islands. These islands were all discovered by Columbus, but never settled by the Spaniards. The French first established a colony here, but were disturbed by the natives, who carried on a long and bloody war with their invaders. At length, however, they were compelled to submit to superior force, and then the settlements of the French rapidly increased.

In the last war but one, when Grenada was attacked by the English, the French inhabitants, who were not very numerous, were so amazed at the reduction of Gaudaloupe and Martinico, that they lost all spirit, and surrendered without making the least opposition; and the full property of this island, together with the Grenadines, were confirmed to the crown of Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763. But in July, 1779, the

French made themselves masters of it; though it was restored by the treaty of 1780.

The Island of Grenada, with all those adjoining to it, sustained considerable damage by a dreadful hurricane that happened in the month of October, 1780. Many of the houses were levelled with the ground, the plantations destroyed, and several ships which lay in the harbour totally lost.

CHAP. VIII.

BRITISH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

HAVING described the British Islands in the West-Indies, we shall next survey the other American Islands belonging to us, which are situated in different parts of the ocean; and as we shall begin at the northern extremity, Newfoundland will first engage our attention.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIS island, which was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1507, is situated to the east of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 46 and 52 deg. north latitude, and between 53 and 59 deg. west longitude. It is about 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; and is bounded on the north by Bellefleur Strait, on the south and east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Gulph of St. Lawrence. It has many excellent harbours.

The climate of Newfoundland is intolerably hot in summer, and intensely cold in winter. For four or five months in the winter the ground is covered with snow, frozen as hard as crystal. The southern and eastern coasts seldom enjoy a very serene sky, from their neighbourhood to the Great Bank, which is almost constantly covered with a thick fog; but in the northern and western parts the sky is very clear, both in summer and winter. The soil is, in general, barren. Most of the meadows and vales produce nothing but a kind of moss. Many species of timber, however, grow here in the utmost perfection; and the firs are as fit for masts as those of Norway. There are some fruitful spots, and a kind of rye which grows naturally without culture, and is very nourishing, with wild strawberries and raspberries. The island abounds with wild fowl, deer, hares, rabbits, foxes, squirrels, bears, beavers, wolves, otters, and other quadrupeds; and the sea is plentifully stocked with different kinds of delicious fish, besides cod, the staple commodity. It is certain, however, that the inhabitants would be in the utmost distress for bread, and many other necessities, but from the exports thither from the mother country, or the continent of America, from which they have almost every thing, except fish, venison, and wild fowl.

The value of Newfoundland consists in the trade for fish, of which there is such plenty on the coasts of the island, that the whole world almost might be supplied from it, all sorts being taken in immense quantities: but the principal fishery is of cod, wherewith a great number of ships are laden every year, for England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other parts. The main fishery is on the Great Bank, and the other banks about this island, as also along the coast. The Great Bank is a vast mountain under water, extending, in length, according to the most accurate sea-charts, from the 41st deg. of north latitude, to 49 deg. 25 min. and, in breadth, from 42 deg. 30 min. to 51 deg. 30 min. of west longitude. Its depth of water is from 5 to 60 fathoms. This bank is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and several kinds of fish of all sizes, most of which serve for food to the cod-fish, whose number is immense. Great numbers of vessels have loaded here annually for two centuries, yet this vast consumption has produced no very apparent diminution of their numbers.

The Green Bank is about 120 miles long, and about 50 over where broadest. It lies off the south coast of Newfoundland. There are several other banks, but they are not considerable enough to deserve particular notice.

The Great Strand, or drying-place for fish, which is about a league in extent, lies between two steep hills, one of which is separated from the Strand by a small rivulet, which forms a kind of lake, called the Little Bay, abounding with salmon. The Great Strand may contain at once wherewithal to load 60 ships. There is another lesser Strand for the use of the inhabitants, who fish all along the coast. The fishing season is from Spring to September. All the train oil that comes from Newfoundland is drawn chiefly from the livers of the cod. The principal towns are Placentia, Bonaville, and St. John.

The Indians, or natives, of this island, are said to be a gentle, mild, tractable people, easily gained by civility and good usage. They paint their bodies, and, in winter, are clad in skins and furs.

The following is the process in catching the fish, preparing them, &c. The cod is caught with a harpoon, the best bait being a little fish, called capelan, but, for want of this, they sometimes make use of the intestines of the cod itself. As soon as the fisherman has caught a fish with his line, he pulls out its tongue, and gives the fish to another man, whom they call the beheader. This man, with a two-edged knife, like a lancet, slits the fish from the vent to the throat, which he cuts across to the bones of the neck: he then lays down his knife, and pulls out the liver, which he drops into a kind of tray, through a little hole made on purpose in the scaffold he works upon, he then guts it, and cuts off the head. This done, he delivers the fish to the next man, who stands over against him. This man, who is called the slicer, takes hold of it by the left gill, and rests its back against a board, a foot long, and two inches high: he pricks it with the slicing knife on the left side of the vent, which makes it turn out the left gill: then he cuts the ribs, or great bones all along the vertebrae, about half way down from the neck to the vent; he likewise does the same on the right side; then cuts aslant three joints of the vertebrae through to the spinal marrow; lastly, he cuts all along the vertebrae and spinal marrow, dividing them into two, and thus ends his operation. A third helper then takes this fish, and, with a kind of wooden spatula, scrapes all the blood that has remained along the vertebrae that were not cut. When the cod is thus thoroughly cleansed (sometimes washed) he drops it into the hold, through a hole made for that purpose, and the salter is there ready to receive it. This assistant crams as much salt as he can into the inner part of the fish, lays it down, the tail end lowest, rubs the skin all over with salt, and even covers it with more salt; then goes through the same process with the rest of the cod, which he heaps up one upon another till the whole is laid up. The fish, thus salted and piled up in the hold, is never meddled with any more till it is brought home and unloaded for sale.

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AMERICA.]

The cod intended for in the same manner; but in some few particulars.

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This island was ced by the treaty of 1763

The cod intended for drying is caught and beheaded in the same manner; but the operation of salting varies in some few particulars.

This island, after various disputes, was ceded to England in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores. By the treaty of 1763, they were permitted to fish in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that they did not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to Great Britain. The small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to the south of Newfoundland, were ceded to the French by the same treaty, for curing their fish; but they engaged not to erect any fortifications, and to keep only 50 soldiers to enforce the police. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north and west coasts of Newfoundland.

CAPE BRETON.

THIS island is situated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 45 and 57 deg. north latitude, and between 61 and 62 deg. west longitude, being about 100 miles long, and 80 broad. It lies about 20 leagues south-west from Newfoundland, and is separated by the Strait of Canso from Nova Scotia. The north coast is high, and almost inaccessible; but the south coast contains several excellent harbours, more particularly that of Louisburgh, one of the finest in America. The climate here is much the same with that of Quebec, only more subject to fogs. The air, however, seems to be pretty wholesome.

The island abounds with lakes and rivers, coals, and lime-stone; and though there are many barren spots in it, apples, pulse, wheat, and other corn, flax and hemp, are, or may be raised in it. The most common trees are oaks of a prodigious size, pines fit for masts, ash, maple, plane, and aln trees. There is no occasion for digging deep, or draining the waters, to come at the coals here, as in other countries.

Of animals there are horses, hogs, oxen, sheep, goats, and poultry, on the island, but game is scarce. The partridges are almost as big as pheasants, and not unlike them in the colour of their feathers. The quantities of cod and other fish on the coast is almost incredible; and there are numbers of whales, sea-wolves, porpoises, and seals.

The French began a settlement on this island in 1714, which they continued to increase, and fortified it in 1720. They were distressed by the English in 1745; but reinstated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was afterwards reduced in 1758, by the British troops and seamen, under General Amherst and Admiral Boscawen. It was ceded to the crown of Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, since which the fortifications of Louisburgh have been demolished.

There are several small islands lying round Cape Breton, particularly those of St. Peter and Madame, or Maurepas.

S. T. JOHN.

THE Island of St. John is also situated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, about 40 miles north-west of Cape Breton, in between 45 and 47 deg. of north lat. being about 60 miles in length, and upwards of 30 in breadth. The air is clear and healthy, and the soil in most places rich, producing Indian corn, and a great variety of garden plants. Great part of the country was cleared, and so well improved, by the French, that it was called the Granary of Canada, from its supplying that colony with corn. The animals are the same as in Cape Breton. It abounds in excellent timber.

This island was ceded to the crown of Great Britain by the treaty of 1763.

THE BERMUDAS, OR THE SUMMER ISLANDS.

THESE are a cluster of very small islands, and were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard, from whom they received their first name, as they did their second from Sir George Summer, who was cast away upon them in 1609, since which they have belonged to Great Britain. They are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, in 32 deg. north latitude. They have a clear temperate air, with plenty of flesh, fish, poultry, fruits, herbs, roots, &c. The climate, however, of late years, is altered for the worse. Cedars grow here, ambergris is found on the shores, and whales and turtles are caught on the coast. Here is a breed of black hogs which are much valued. White chalk-stones and tobacco are exported. Oranges and palmettos abound; and many things are found in great plenty, water excepted; for the inhabitants have none but what falls from the clouds.

The chief island is St. George, which takes its name from George-Town, and is a pleasant place, 16 miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains handsome buildings. The chief employment of the inhabitants is building small vessels.

These islands are thus described by Waller, the celebrated poet, who resided here during the civil wars of England.

BERMUDAS wall'd with rocks; who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
And orange trees, which golden fruit do bear;
Th' Helpeian gardens boast of none so fair;
Where shining pea, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of ambergris is found.
The lofty cedar, which to heav'n aspires,
The prince of trees, is fowl for their fires;
The smok by which their loaded spits do turn,
For incense might on sacred altars burn;
Their private roofs on odorous timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn.
Their sweet palmettos a new Bacchus yield,
With leaves as ample as the broadest shield;
Under the shadow of whose friendly boughs,
They sit carousing where their liquor grows,
Figs there unplanted thro' the field do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans shew,
With the rare fruit inviting them to spoil
Carthage, the mistress of so rare a foil.
The naked rocks are not unfruitful here,
But, at some constant seasons ev'ry year,
Their barren tops with luscious food abound,
And with the eggs of various fowl are crown'd.
Tobacco is their worst of things, which they
To English landlords as their tribute pay.
Such is the mould that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.
With candied plantains and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine,
And with potatoes fat their wanton swine.
Nature these cates with such a lavish hand
Pours out among them, that our coarser land
Tastes of that bounty, and doth cloth return,
Which not for warmth, but ornament, is worn:
For the kind spring, which but salutes us here,
Inhabits there, and courts them all the year.
Ripe fruits and blossoms on the same trees live;
At once they promise what at once they give.
So sweet the air, so moderate the climate,
None sickly lives, or dies before his time.

THE BAHAMAS, OR LUCAYA ISLANDS.

THESE islands are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, to the north of the Island of Cuba, and not far from the coast of Florida, stretching from the north-west to the south-east, between 21 and 27 deg. north latitude, and between 73 and 81 deg. west longitude. They are very

very numerous, and twelve of them pretty large. Bahama, which is the largest, being about 50 miles in length, though very narrow, and gives name to the rest. It is 25 leagues from the continent of Florida. It enjoys a serene temperate air, with a fruitful soil, well watered every where with springs and rivulets.

Though these were the first lands discovered in America by Columbus, the Spaniards never thought of settling in them. The English knew nothing of them till 1667, when Captain William Seyle, being bound to Carolina, was forced among them by a storm, which gave him an opportunity of examining them carefully, particularly that which at present is known by the name of Providence. At his return he reported the benefit they might be made of to the state; upon which grants of them were made out to proprietors, called the Bahama Company; but the government was reserved in the hands of the crown.

The Straits of Bahama, which the British fleet so happily cleared in the last expedition against the Havannah, are well known to navigators, for the danger and difficulties that attend the passing them.

These islands lie near to Hispaniola, and to the noted port of the Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, where the Spanish galleons and flota always rendezvous before they return to Europe, having the Gulph of Florida to the west, and the Windward Passage to the east of them. In times of peace they are capable of great improvement in point of trade, and have always been a good retreat for disabled ships, blown from different parts of the continent of America. In times of war, the British cruizers and privateers, stationed at the Bahama Islands, are more capable to obstruct and annoy the Spanish trade, homeward bound, than any that are stationed at the rest of the British colonies in America.

The Bahamas were captured by the Spaniards during the last war, but they were retaken by the British arms in 1783.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

THESE islands were first discovered by Sir Richard Hakluyt, in 1594, the principal of which he named Hawkins Maidenland, in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The present English name of Falkland was probably given them by Captain Strong, in 1639, and being adopted by Halley, it has from that time been received in our maps.

In the year 1764 the admiralty revived the scheme of a settlement in the South Seas, and Commodore Byron, who was sent to take possession of Falkland Islands in the name of his Britannic Majesty, in his journal represents them as a valuable acquisition. On the other hand, they are represented by Captain Macbride (who in 1766 succeeded that gentleman) as the outcasts of nature. "We found (says he) a mass of islands and broken lands, of which the soil was nothing but a bog, with no better prospect than that of barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual. Yet this is summer; and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, those who lie but two cables length from the shore, must pass weeks without having any communication with it." The plants and vegetables which were planted by Mr. Byron's people, and the fir-tree, a native of rugged and cold climates, had withered away. But the goats, sheep, and hogs, that were carried thither, were found to thrive and increase as in other places. Geese, of a fishy taste, snipes, foxes, sea-lions, penguins, plenty of good water, and, in the summer months, wild celery and sorrel, are the natural productions of these parts.

Falkland Islands can hardly be deemed British, as they seem to have been rather abandoned by the English, in order to avoid giving umbrage to the court of Spain.

CHAP. IX.

THE FOX ISLANDS.

UNDER the general denomination of the Fox Islands (which were discovered by a Russian navigator) are comprised the Isles of Oonecmak, Oonankka, Amoghta, Saivoogham, Arnluik, Acootan, Ooneila, Ataka, Kannaton, and Onoolahka. Of the latter we have given a particular description from the account of our much-esteemed countryman Captain Cook.

This group of islands (called by the Russians, Lyssie Athova, or Fox Islands, from their abounding in foxes of divers colours) lies in about 42 deg. north latitude, and 150 deg. west longitude. The winters are milder here than in the more eastern climes, and continue, in general, only from the beginning of November to the end of March. The produce is, underwood, and small shrubs and plants, for the most part similar to those found in Kamtschatka. Warm springs and native sulphur are to be found in some parts.

Great numbers of sea animals, as sea lions, sea bears, and sea otters, resort to the shores. The foxes, during the day, lie in caves and cliffs of rocks. Towards the evening they come to the shore in search of food. They have long ago extirpated the brood of mice, and other small animals. They are not in the least afraid of the natives, but distinguish the Russians by scent, having found the effects of their fire arms.

The Fox Islands are, in general, populous. The natives live in separate communities, composed of fifty, and sometimes of two and even three hundred persons. Their habitations are in large caves from 40 to 80 yards long, from 6 to 8 broad, and from 4 to 5 high. The

roof of these caves is a kind of wooden grate, which is first spread over with earth. In the top are several openings, through which the inhabitants go up and down by means of ladders. In each cave is a number of partitions, appropriated to the several families, and these partitions are marked by means of stakes driven into the earth. The men and women sit on the ground, and the children lie down, having their legs bound together under them, in order to make them learn to sit upon their hams.

These caves are generally so warm, that both sexes often sit naked. The natives obey the calls of nature openly, without deeming it indecent. They wash themselves first with their own urine, and afterwards with water. In winter, and when they want to warm themselves, especially before they go to sleep, they set fire to dry grais, and walk over it.

Their habitations being almost dark, they use, particularly in winter, a sort of large lamps made by hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush wick, and burn train oil.

With respect to their persons, the natives have black hair, flat faces, and are of good stature. The men shave, with a sharp stone or knife, the circumference and top of the head, and let the hair which remains hang from the crown. The women cut their hair in a straight line over the forehead. Behind they let it grow to a considerable length, and tie it in a bunch. Some of the men wear their beards, others shave or pull them out by the roots. They mark and colour their faces with different figures. They make three incisions in the

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the under lip. They place or a small coloured stone they fix a long, pointed pin as to keep the nostrils holes in their ears, and ornaments they can procure.

The men wear a kind of commorants, sea-divers, keep out the rain, the bladders and intestines, upon which they leave the fore part of their place a small board like bones of sea bears, and which they receive in their festivals and dance more showy sort of caps.

The womens dress is earth, and neatly sewed with various stripes of sea. They have also upper garments of the largest sea calves.

Their food chiefly consists of fish or flesh therein, the clove the chink with upon two stones, and light vision which is intended air, without salt. The herbs and other roots, berries. They eat at a function; but, in cases of several days together.

They do not undertake any strong liquors; but snuff, which the Russians

They feed their children the coarsest flesh, and faint cries, the mother side, and, whether fun in the water until it from doing the children against the cold; and through the winter, w They are also trained, and it is an opinion islanders, that by such and become fortunate.

No traces are found them. Several persons are held in high esteem, and are not held in esteem, not, however, deficient are of lively and cheerful, and prone to savageness they are very the Russians keep as ho of their language.

Marriage ceremonies Each man takes as many the number seldom occasionally allowed to they and their children exchange for other con

the under lip. They place in the middle one a flat bone, or a small coloured stone; in each of the side ones they fix a long, pointed piece of bone, in such a manner as to keep the nostrils extended. They also pierce holes in their ears, and wear in them what little ornaments they can procure.

The men wear a kind of shirts made of the skins of cormorants, sea-diver, and gulls; and, in order to keep out the rain, they have upper garments of the bladders and intestines of divers sea-animals. Some of them wear common caps, of a party-coloured bird skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the fore part of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board like a screen, adorned with the jaw-bones of sea bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. At their festivals and dancing parties they wear a much more showy sort of caps.

The women's dress is made of the skins of sea otter, and sea bears. These skins are dyed with a sort of red earth, and neatly sewed with sinews, and ornamented with various stripes of sea otter skins and leathern fringes. They have also upper garments, made of the intestines of the largest sea calves and sea lions.

Their food chiefly consists of fish, and other sea animals, and they generally eat it raw. When they dress their food they use a hollow stone. Having placed the fish or flesh therein, they cover it with another, and close the chink with lime or clay. They then lay it upon two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision which is intended for keeping is dried in the open air, without salt. Their greatest delicacies are wild lilies and other roots, together with different kinds of berries. They eat at any time of the day without distinction; but, in cases of necessity, are capable of fasting several days together.

They do not understand the art of distilling brandy, or any strong liquors; but are very fond of tobacco and snuff, which the Russians have introduced among them.

They feed their children, when very young, with the coarsest fish, and for the most part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the sea side, and, whether summer or winter, holds it naked in the water until it is quiet. This custom is so far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them against the cold; and they accordingly go bare-footed through the winter, without the least inconvenience. They are also trained to bathe frequently in the sea; and it is an opinion generally received among the islanders, that by such means they are rendered bold, and become fortunate in fishing.

No traces are found of any religious worship amongst them. Several persons, indeed, pass for forerunners, and are held in high esteem, but without receiving any emolument. Filial duty and respect towards the aged are not held in estimation by these people. They are not, however, deficient in fidelity to each other; and are of lively and cheerful tempers, though rather impetuous, and prone to anger. Notwithstanding their savageness they are very docile; and the boys, whom the Russians keep as hostages, soon acquire a knowledge of their language.

Marriage ceremonies are unknown among them. Each man takes as many wives as he can maintain, but the number seldom exceeds four. These women are occasionally allowed to cohabit with other men; and they and their children are not unfrequently bartered in exchange for other commodities.

Feasts are very common among these islanders, and particularly when the inhabitants of one island are visited by those of another. The men of the village meet their guests beating drums, and preceded by the women, who sing and dance. This done, the guests sit down to partake of the fare provided for them; after which the diversions are introduced by the children, who dance and caper at the same time, making a noise with their small drums, while the owners of the hut, of both sexes, sing. Next follow the men almost naked, tripping after one another, and beating drums of a larger size. These are relieved by women, who dance in their cloaths, while the men sing and beat their drums. Those of the male natives who have several wives, do not withhold them from their guests; but where the host has no more than one wife, he makes the offer of a female servant.

The month of November is chiefly employed by these islanders in hunting, by which they obtain the skins of sea bears for their cloathing. In the spring they kill old sea bears, sea lions, and whales. In calm weather, both in summer and winter, they row out to sea, and catch cod and other fish. Their hooks are made of bone, and their lines of long tenacious seaweed, which, in these seas, are sometimes found near 160 yards in length.

They have two sorts of vessels: the larger are leathern boats, or baidars, which have oars on both sides of them, and will hold 30 or 40 people: the smaller are rowed with a double paddle, and will contain but two at most. In these, however, they pass from one island to another; and sometimes do not scruple to venture out to sea in them to a very considerable distance.

Strangers are not permitted to hunt or fish near a village, or to carry off any thing that is fit for food: therefore, when their provisions are quite exhausted on a journey, they are compelled to beg from village to village, and call upon their friends and relations for assistance.

The natives of these islands are very seldom engaged in war, either among themselves or with their neighbours. When it so falls out, and they happen to get wounded, they apply a kind of yellow root to the wound, and fast for some time. For relief in the head-ach they open a vein in that part, with a lancet made of stone.

Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts. The latter they throw with great dexterity, and a very considerable distance. For defence of their persons they use wooden shields, which they call *kujakin*. When they want to glue the points of their arrows to the shaft, they strike their noses pretty hard till they bleed, and use the blood as glue.

As these islanders have neither law or judge, the most atrocious crimes, and even murders, are suffered to pass unpunished.

Their funeral ceremonies, which are very singular, are as follow. When a poor person dies, the body is wrapped either in their own cloaths or mats, then laid in a grave, and covered over with earth. The bodies of the rich are bound round with thongs, and afterwards put in a kind of wooden cradle, supported by poles, which are placed cross-ways, and are exposed to the air until they rot. The surviving relations and friends express their grief, upon these occasions, by bitter lamentations.



C H A P. X.

SPANISH WEST-INDIA AND AMERICAN ISLANDS.

C U B A.

THIS island was discovered by Columbus in 1492. He had but a slight view of it, yet it proved fatal to the natives; for they having presented him with gold, some pieces of which he carried into Spain, it occasioned an immediate resolution to settle in it, which was accordingly effected in 1511.

The island of Cuba extends in latitude from 20 deg. 20 min. to the tropic of Cancer; and from 74 deg. to 85 deg. 15 min. west longitude. It is about 700 miles in length from east to west, but very narrow in proportion, not being above 70 in breadth. It lies 60 miles to the west of Hispaniola, 25 leagues to the north of Jamaica, 100 miles to the east of Yucatan, and as many to the south of Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of both the Gulphs of Mexico and Florida, and the Windward Passage; so that the Spaniards, who are the only possessors of it, may, with a tolerable fleet, not only secure their own trade, but annoy their neighbours.

In Cuba there are no winters; but in the months of July and August, when the sun is vertical, the rain and storm are great, otherwise the climate would be intolerable. The fairest season is when the sun is farthest off, and then it is hottest in the morning; for towards noon a breeze springs up, which blows pretty brisk till the evening. The trade winds in these seas blow from the north-east. At the full and change of the moon, from October to April, there are brisk winds at north and north-west, which, in December and January, often turn to storms; though this is called the fair season.

The country is well watered, and agreeably diversified with woods, lawns, and vallies. The soil is capable of producing, in the greatest plenty, every thing that grows in the other American islands; but the Cuba commonly called the Havannah tobacco is thought to excel that of all the world; and their sugar would rival that of tobacco in goodness, had their hands to cultivate the canes. The other products are ginger, long pepper, and other spices; cassia, mastic, aloes, large cedars, and other odoriferous trees; oaks, pines, palm-trees, plenty of large vines, fine cotton-trees, plantain, bananae, guava, lime, cocoa, and two sorts of fruit, called camiloe and guayana; the first like a china orange, and the other shaped like a heart, with a line between sweet and acid.

The Spanish plantations are remarkable for the mines of Cuba with a sufficiency of metal for all their business. Gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers; but it is uncertain whether there are any gold or silver mines; the hopes of which occasioned the butchery of all the ancient inhabitants, who were either unable or unwilling to surrender them. If there are any, they are not so rich. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island; but the land near the coast is generally a level campaign country. The interior parts lie quite uncultivated, and uninhabited.

The port and harbours here are of great advantage to ships for passing the gulph in safety; but there are scarce any navigable rivers. Both the coast and rivers abound with fish, and also with alligators. There are great conveniences for making salt, but the inhabitants have neglected them. The Spaniards have multiplied exceedingly, great numbers now ranging wild in the wood, of whom some are killed, some for their hides and tails, that are sent to Spain. Their flesh also, being cut into pieces and dried in the sun, is sold to victual ships. These cattle are often so fat, that they die

through the burthen of their grease. Here are likewise abundance of mules, horses, sheep, wild boars, and hogs, together with wild and tame fowl, parrots, partridges, blue heads, large tortoises, quarries of flint, and several fountains of bitumen, which is used instead of pitch, as well as for medicinal purposes.

The island of Cuba is pleasant, and its present state flourishing, the Spaniards having every year, for a considerable time past, added something to its improvement. Formerly its exportations never equalled those of the small British island of Antigua. The reason of this, next to the indolence of the Spaniards, was the great facility with which the inhabitants got their money, by means of the galleons and the flota, and the very great contraband trade carried on here, in defiance of their laws, and even with the connivance of the government of the island.

The civil government of Cuba is dependent on that of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola. Its bishop, whose see is at St. Jago, though he commonly resides at the Havannah, is suffragan to the archbishop of St. Domingo. The east part of the island is under the governor of St. Jago, and the west under the governor of the Havannah. There are several large towns in the island, but the most considerable are the two above-mentioned.

The Havannah, the capital, is situated on the north-west coast of the island, 50 leagues from Cape Antonio, its westernmost point; 490 miles west from St. Jago; 41 leagues south of the Cape of Florida, the gulph of which it commands, by being situated at its mouth, and two days sail from the Straits of Bahama. The town itself, distinct from the fortifications, is about two miles in circuit. The port is one of the finest and most secure in the world, yet the narrowness of its passage has rendered it so difficult of access, that the galleons have often been insulted and taken within sight of it, without receiving any assistance from the fortifications. The churches here are inconceivably magnificent, and rich in plate and ornaments; the streets clean and straight, but narrow; and the houses, which are of stone, make a good appearance, but are ill furnished. The inhabitants, in general, are said to be more sociable and more cheerful than those of the other Spanish dominions in America. The city, which is one of the most rich in America, especially when the galleons are here, stands in the most fruitful part of the island, on the west side, along the shore, which rounds so much, that above half of it is washed by the sea, and the rest by two branches of the river Lagida. There is a fine square, with uniform buildings in the middle of it. This city is of greater importance to the Spaniards than any other in America, being the place of rendezvous for all their fleets, in return from that quarter of the world to Old Spain, and lying at the mouth of the Gulph of Florida, through which they are all obliged to pass. They justly give it the appellation of the Key of all the West-Indies, to lock or open the door or entrance thereto; and, indeed, no ship can pass that way without leave from this port. Here is always a squadron of Spanish men of war; and here, in September, meet the galleon, flota, and other ships, from several ports, both of the continent and islands, to the number of, perhaps, 50 or 60 sail, to take in provisions and water, with a great part of their lading, and for the convenience of returning to Old Spain in a body. A continual fair is kept till their departure, which is generally before the end of the month, when a proclamation is made, forbidding any that belong to the fleet to stay in the town, on pain of death; and, upon firing a warning gun, they all go on board. The value of the cargo is seldom less than 700,000. sterling: so that it may be well

AMERICA.]

well imagined, that in a condition both ships that frequent it.

This city, after a surrender, with all Britannic Majesty's arms, of August, 1762, but following year.

The Spaniards have which the fortification English, and added precaution to secure of an enemy.

St. Jago stands at two leagues from the island. It is distant the addition of Di O Chili. Since the English, under Admiral Anson, the fortification town has recovered carrying on a good trade above all with the Continent.

The other towns a tolerable harbour, the Havannah; Puerto Rico, about 300 miles, and Baracoa, situated a small harbour.

HISPANIO

THIS island, from latitude miles in length, and about 13 leagues called the Windward.

Though the climate unwholesome, being is both fruitful and and vallies, woods, nanas, grapes, oranges, dates, and apricots, cabbage trees, chin trees, large and figs, sugar, hides, indigo, tobacco, salt, wax, and drugs and dyes, in fact its wealth at same time with tor

This island is Spanish and French. Called it Spanish it preferred under the flat of St. Domingo, whom it was dedicated mines exceedingly of Spain in crowdedians perished in males by the excessive maize for the use massacred, either for to they called, riards, covered made to a multitude naked, and flying extermination of difficulty of work the conquerors of Mexico, soon after all the involved capital by Drake, bring on the decay its establishment large island, have caniers from themselves there, have occupied it

well imagined, that a place of so much importance is in a condition both to defend itself, and to protect the ships that frequent it.

This city, after a long and obstinate defence, was surrendered, with all its forts and dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty's arms, by capitulation, on the 12th of August, 1762, but was restored by the peace of the following year.

The Spaniards have taken care to repair the damage, which the fortifications received during the siege by the English, and added new ones, besides using every other precaution to secure it, for the future, from all attempt of an enemy.

St. Jago stands at the bottom of a large bay, about two leagues from the sea, on the south-east side of the island. It is distinguished from St. Jago in Chili, by the addition of Di Cuba, as the other is by that of Di Chili. Since the unsuccessful attempt made by the English, under Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth, the fortifications have been repaired, and the town has recovered some degree of its former splendor, carrying on a good trade with Old and New Spain, and above all with the Canaries.

The other towns of note are Santa Cruz, which has a tolerable harbour, and stands about 163 miles east of the Havannah; Porto del Principe, situated on the coast, about 300 miles south-east of the Havannah; and Baracoa, situated on the north-east part, which has a small harbour.

HISPANIOLA, or ST. DOMINGO.

THIS island, styled by the natives Aiti, extends from latitude 17 to 20 deg. north, is about 450 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth. It is about 13 leagues distant from Cuba, which strait is called the Windward Passage.

Though the climate of this island is hot, it is not unwholesome, being refreshed by breezes and rains. It is both fruitful and pleasant, being diversified with hills and vallies, woods and rivers, producing ananas, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, coronias, limes, dates, and apricots; together with whole forests of cabbage trees, elms, oaks, pines, acacia, and other trees, large and lofty. The other commodities are sugar, hides, indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, honey, ambergris, and various kinds of drugs and dying woods. Crocodiles and alligators infest its coasts and rivers; but they abound at the same time with tortoises or turtles.

This island is possessed in common by the Spaniards and French. Columbus discovered it in 1492, and called it Spanish Island; a denomination which it has preserved under the name of Hispaniola, along with that of St. Domingo, derived from St. Dominique, to whom it was dedicated. They found there some gold mines exceedingly rich, which brought all the robbers of Spain in crowds. The greater part of the male Indians perished in these mines; and almost all the females by the excessive labour of cultivating the fields of maize for the use of the conquerors; the others were massacred, either in cool blood, or in ranged battles; for to they called those kinds of chaces which the Spaniards, covered with iron, and followed by bull-dogs, made to a multitude of these unhappy wretches, quite naked, and flying with all their might. The quick extermination of the natives, and consequently the difficulty of working the mines; the bloody quarrels of the conquerors among one another; the discovery of Mexico, soon after that of St. Domingo, drawing thither all the invaders; and, lastly, the pillaging of the capital by Drake in 1586; all these events conspired to bring on the decay of the new colony a few years after its establishment. The Spaniards, scattered about this large island, having become unable to hinder the Buccaneers from seizing the western parts, and settling themselves there, retired to the eastern side, which they have occupied since that time. Their part, both for

culture and commerce, is much the best; it has large fruitful plains, and the situation of its coast is infinitely more favourable to navigation than that of the French part.

The Spaniards, through their natural indolence, plant very little; their principal employment is to breed cattle, or to hunt those which have multiplied in the woods. They get from their neighbours, stockings, hats, linen, guns, iron ware, and some cloaths; for which they give in return, horses, horned cattle, minked beef, hogs, and hides.

The principal places in the island, belonging to the Spaniards, are the following:

St. Domingo, the capital, is a large well built city, situated on a spacious harbour on the south side of the island, and defended by a castle and other works. It has a university and a college, a Latin school, several convents, a magnificent cathedral, an hospital, and a fine market place in the center of the city. St. Domingo is also the residence of the governor-general of the Spanish Indies, of an archbishop, and court of royal audience. The archbishop's suffragans are the bishops of Concepcion in this island, St. John's in Porto Rico, St. Jago in Cuba, Venezuela in New Castile, and of the city of Honduras. The jurisdiction of the court of royal audience extends to all the Spanish West-Indian Islands. A fine navigable river falls into the sea a little to the west of it.

Concepcion is a considerable town, and the see of a bishop, 20 leagues north of St. Domingo. St. Jago de los Cavalieros lies 10 leagues north-west of Concepcion, and enjoys a fine air. Porto la Plata, or the Haven of Silver, stands on an arm of the sea, 35 leagues north of St. Domingo and Monte Christo, at the mouth of the river Yagney, 10 miles west of Porto de la Plata, and 40 north-west from St. Domingo.

The towns belonging to the French in this island are the following:

Cape St. Francois, situate on the north side of the island, is in a very flourishing and opulent condition, having a fine harbour, a brisk trade, and a great number of inhabitants.

St. Lewis, or Port Lewis, stands on a small island on the south-west coast of the island, and possesses a good harbour, with a fort, but labours under a scarcity of fresh water.

Port Paix is a place of considerable strength, lying opposite the Island of Tortuga, on the north-west coast of the island.

Petit Cuaves, and Leogane, stand on Donna Maria Bay, near Cape St. Nicholas, at the west end of the island. The former is the oldest French settlement in the island, and a place of considerable trade; and the latter is the residence of the French governor-general, and of the royal judicature, with that of the supreme council, whose jurisdiction extends from Cape Mougon to the river Artibonite.

There are two other small places belonging to the French, called La Petit Riviere, and L'Etierre, the latter of which stands a little within land.

The Island of Tortuga had its name from the turtles with which it formerly abounded. It is about 6 leagues long from east to west, and 3 where broadest. The French have a populous and flourishing settlement, called Cayona, with a harbour in the south part of the island. It yields all the commodities found in the other West-India Islands, together with wild boars; but has little or no fresh water.

Of the other islands on this coast the chief are Siveona and Mona, belonging to the Spaniards.

PORTO RICO.

THIS island is situated between 64 and 67 degrees west longitude, and in 18 degrees north latitude, lying between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's. It is about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The chief part of the country is diversified with woods, vallies,

vallies, and plains, and it is extremely fertile, producing the same fruits as the other islands. It is well watered with springs and rivers; but the air is excessive hot, and, during the rainy season, very unwholesome.

The north part of the island, which is the most barren, contains several mines, some of which formerly produced great quantities of silver and gold. It was on account of the latter that the Spaniards settled here; but there is no longer any considerable quantity found in it.

In the woods are parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and the coast abounds with fish. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards brought over to hunt and tear in pieces the defenceless natives, are said to run wild in the woods, and subsist upon land-crabs that burrow in the ground.

The principal commodities here are sugar, ginger, hides, cotton, thread, cassia, mastic, &c. Their pork is excellent, as is likewise the flesh of their kids, but their mutton is very indifferent. They have good ship-timber and fruit-trees, with rice and Indian corn.

This island was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake. It was afterwards conquered by the Earl of Cumberland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but he was obliged to abandon it, having lost most of his men by sickness in the latter end of the summer, when this and all other places in these latitudes are very unhealthy.

The Spanish government have taken great pains to prevent an illicit trade being carried on at this place; but such is the convenience of its situation for that traffic, that all the severe edicts issued against it have been ineffectual.

Porto Rico, the capital town, is situated on a small island on the north coast. This island forms a very convenient harbour, and is joined to the chief island by a causeway. It is defended by forts and batteries, which render the place almost inaccessible. The town is well built, and populous, and the seat of a governor, as well as a bishop's see.

The only places worthy of notice in this island, exclusive of the capital, are Port del Agnada, where the Flota provide themselves with water, and other necessaries, in their voyage to Old Spain; and Boraba de Infernes, which is remarkable for having an excellent turtle fishery.

On the coast of Porto Rico is a small place, called Crabs Island, from the great number of crabs that are found on it.

TRINIDAD.

THIS island lies between the Island of Tobago and the Spanish Main, from whence it is separated by the Straits of Paria. It is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad; and is an unhealthy climate, though a fruitful soil. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1766, who plundered it, and extorted money from the inhabitants.

The principal productions of this island are sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, variety of fruit, some cotton trees, and Indian corn.

MARGARITA

LIES 200 miles west of Trinidad, is about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and, being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. It abounds in pastures, fruits, and Indian corn; but there is a great scarcity of wood and water. On the coast of this island was formerly a pearl fishery, but it has been for many years discontinued.

IN the South Seas the Spaniards claim the Islands of Chiloé, St. Mary, Quiriquina, Mocha or Mocha, Juan Fernandez, Tierra, Fuera, and several others; but Juan Fernandez, Fuera, and Chiloé, only deserve description

SPANISH ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.

JUAN Fernandez, and Fuera, or Mafa-Fuero, are distant from each other about 31 leagues. They were first discovered by Juan Fernandez, a Spaniard, from whom they take their name, in 1572. The Spaniards distinguish them by the Greater and Lesser Juan Fernandez; but the smaller island is more generally known by the name of Mafa-Fuero. The Greater Juan Fernandez lies to the eastward, in latitude 33 deg. 40 min. south, and longitude 78 deg. 30 min. west. It was formerly a place of resort for the buccaners, who annoyed the western coast of the Spanish continent. They were led to resort hither by the multitude of goats which it nourished; to deprive their enemies of which advantage, the Spaniards transported a considerable number of dogs here, which, increasing greatly, have almost extirpated the goats, who now only find security among the steep mountains in the northern parts, which are inaccessible to their pursuers.

There are instances of two men living, at different times, alone on this island for many years: the one a Muskito Indian; the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who was, after five years, taken on board an English ship, the Duke privateer, from Bristol, which touched here in about 1710, and brought back to Europe. From the history of this recluse, Daniel Defoe is said to have conceived the idea of writing the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. Selkirk was a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, and was bred a sailor from his youth. The reason of his being left on the island was a difference between him and his captain. He had his cloaths and bedding with him; also a fire-lock, a little powder, some bullets and tobacco, a hatchet, a kettle, a knife, a bible, some books of practical divinity, and his mathematical instruments and books. He built himself two huts; one for the purpose of reading, sleeping, and amusement; the other for dressing his victuals. He procured fire by rubbing two sticks of pimento wood upon his knee. He found here a sort of cray-fish, of exquisite flavour, and as large as a middling sized lobster. These he both broiled and boiled, as he did the goats flesh, and made very good broth of it. There was abundance of good turneps and cabbages here. When his clothes were worn out, he made himself a coat and cap of goats skin. Having some linen cloth by him, he cut out some shirts, which he sewed with the worsted of his old stockings, pulled out on purpose, using an old nail to make holes instead of a needle; and he had his last shirt on when he was found.

He had so far forgot his native tongue, for want of use, that, on his first going on board, he could not speak plainly. A dram was offered him, but he would not taste it, having drank nothing but water for so long a time. He was left here by Capt. Straddling, commander of a vessel called the *Cinque Ports*, and taken away by Capt. Wood Rogers, who landed at this island to procure water.

This island was very propitious to the remains of Commodore Anson's Squadron in 1741, after having been buffeted with tempests, and debilitated by an inveterate scurvy, during a three months passage round Cape Horn. They continued here three months, during which time the dying crews, who, on their arrival, could scarcely, with one united effort, heave the anchor, were restored to perfect health.

Capt. Carteret, in the *Swallow*, in 1767, having met with many difficulties and impediments in his passage into the South Sea, by the Straits of Magellan, attempted to make this island, in order to recruit the health of his men; but he found it fortified by the Spaniards, and therefore chose rather to proceed to the Island of Mafa-Fuero. But M. de Bourgainville, that same year, is said to have touched here for refreshments. *ough,*
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AMERICA.]

in the narrative of the voyage, suppressed.

This island is not quite broad. It has only one tide. It is said to be and to abound with a great number of highly antiscorbutic stones of plumbs, apricots many years afterwards in and now, doubtless, furnish the natural productions of

Vast herds of fish, of the coast, particularly cod of fish, in not less abundance found. There are but a few species well known

FUERA, OR

COMMODORE BYRON, in 1765, and sent out wood and water; but it broke with great violence to put on cork jackets, by off a considerable quantity of plenty of goats, which a pension in England. In and a seaman who could the waters, and, when the violence of the fever, made them afraid to visit their fore, 1 ft behind on a con. mode. But out a boat guard was sent on board the seaman had to undergo in the attempt to reach the social intercourse, he eluded all events. Having torn affectionate leave of the shipman, however, just without him, taking on jumped into the sea, and beach, where the poor, nating on his situation, to him on the absurdity and having made a run threw it over the sailors, the people in the boat surf, and thus brought down to great a quantity he was to all appearance used, he soon recovered, dantly thankful for the him from the dreary to courted.

WEST-IN

S E C

FRENCH W

M A

THE Island of M 14th and 15th deg. of west longitude west of Barbadoes, at 30 in breadth.

No. 49.

in the narrative of the voyage, the fact is cautiously suppressed.

This island is not quite 15 miles long, and about 6 broad. It has only one safe harbour, which is on the north side. It is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of excellent vegetables, highly antiscorbutic: besides which, Commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden seeds, and planted the stones of plumbs, apricots, and peaches, which he was many years afterwards informed had thriven greatly, and now, doubtless, furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Vast shoals of fish, of various kinds, frequent this coast, particularly cod of a prodigious size, and, it is said, in not less abundance than on the banks of Newfoundland. There are but few birds here, and those are of species well known and common.

FUERA, OR MASA-FUERO.

COMMODORE BYRON anchored off this island in 1705, and sent out his boats to endeavour to get wood and water; but as the shore was rocky, and a surf broke with great violence upon it, he ordered the men to put on cork jackets, by the help of which they brought off a considerable quantity of both. Here they found plenty of goats, which proved to be as good food as venison in England. In this expedition the gunner, and a seaman who could not swim, went on shore with the waterers, and, when the business was completed, the violence of the surf, which beat against the shore, made them afraid to venture off to the boat: they were, then, fire, 1 ft behind on the island. The next day the commodore sent out a boat to bring them back. The gunner swam through the surf, and got on board; but the seaman had so thorough a pretence of being drowned in the attempt to reach the boat, that, preferring life to social intercourse, he chose to remain on the island at all events. Having formed this resolution, he took an affectionate leave of the people in the boat. A midshipman, however, just as they were about to return without him, taking one end of a rope in his hand, jumped into the sea, and swam through the surf to the beach, where the poor insulated delinquent sat ruminating on his situation. The young man remonstrated to him on the absurdity of the resolution he had formed, and having made a running noose in the rope, suddenly threw it over the sailor, and fixing it round his body, the people in the boat began to drag him through the surf, and thus brought him on board; but he had swallowed so great a quantity of water on his passage, that he was to all appearance dead; yet proper means being used, he soon recovered, and was, no doubt, abundantly thankful for the friendly violence that had forced him from the dreary solitude which his fears had before courted.

Capt. Carteret describes this island to lie in 33 deg. 45 min. south longitude, 80 deg. 46 min. west, from Greenwich. It is very high and mountainous, and at a distance, appears as one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, and seven or eight leagues in circumference.

Here is such plenty of fish, that a boat with a few hooks and lines, may presently catch as much as will serve 100 people. Here are coal-fish, cavilliers, cod, haddock, and cray-fish. Capt. Carteret's crew caught a king-fisher that weighed 87 pounds, and was five feet and a half long. The sharks here were so ravenous, that in taking soundings, one of them swallowed the lead, by which they hauled him above water; but he regained his liberty by disgorging his prey. Seals are so numerous here, that Capt. Carteret says, if many thousands were killed in a night, they would not be missed the next morning. These animals yield excellent train oil; and their hearts and livers are very good food, having a taste something like those of a hog. Their skins are covered with very fine fur. There are many birds here, and some very large hawks. Of the parula bird the crew of the swallow caught 700 in one night.

CHILOE.

CHILOE, a considerable island, on the coast of Chili, lies in south latitude deg. and is above 112 miles long, and 21 broad. The south part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the continent there makes a bay. This coast is subject to tempestuous weather, especially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this island, called Chacao, always well provided with warlike stores. Bating wind, this island produces all necessary refreshments and provisions; and a great deal of ambergris is found here. About this island are 40 more, all taking name from it.

A late navigator tells us, these islands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their soil is not really so, only the excessive rains choke the seed, and let no corn thrive, so that they are without wheat, wine, or oil, and other plants which need much sun.

The nature of the climate of this cluster of islands is such, that it rains almost all the year; so that only maize, or other such grain, can ripen, that want not so much sun. The diet of the natives is mostly of a root called papais, which grows bigger here than in any other place. The manufactures are clothing for the Indians, who have a kind of vest, which they call macun, without sleeves, over which is a kind of cloak. They have vast woods of cedar trees of a prodigious size, so as hardly to be encompassed by a rope six yards long. The principal town is called Castro.

CHAP. XI.

WEST-INDIA ISLANDS belonging to the FRENCH, DUTCH, and DANES.

SECTION I.

FRENCH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

MARTINICO.

THE Island of Martinico is situated between the 14th and 15th deg. of north lat. and in the 61st deg. of west longitude. It lies about 40 leagues north-west of Barbadoes, and is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

No. 49.

The climate of Martinico is not esteemed unwholesome; though there is a dampness in the air which, at times, must be disagreeable. The inland parts are mountainous, and from thence arise many rivulets, which, in their course towards the sea, at once adorn and fertilize the country.

The productions of this island consist of sugar, tobacco, cotton, ginger, indigo, aloe, pimento, cocoas, plantains, and other tropical fruits. The coasts abound with turtles; but the French are not so expert in fishing for them as the English.

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In the year 1700 the French settled upon the island of Martinico were computed to be 1500, besides the negroes whom they employed, and great numbers of Caribbeans, who were re-admitted into the island, but were obliged to work as slaves, and to live among the French, that they might have no opportunity to form conspiracies or plots with their countrymen, or to associate together. Before it was subdued by the English in 1759, it contained 10,000 white inhabitants fit to carry arms, and above 40,000 negroes or slaves. Besides this force, some companies of regulars were always quartered in the island; so that nothing but the most notorious misconduct could have rendered the British troops masters of it with so little loss as they suffered on that occasion.

Martinico is not only the residence of the governor-general and intendant, but likewise of a sovereign council, which superintends all their other islands, and even the settlements of St. Domingo and Tortuga.

The island owes its flourishing state to the French government having transported thither, by way of punishment, great numbers of its Protestant subjects, some of whom voluntarily settled there.

The two principal towns in this island are Fort Royal and St. Pierre, or St. Peter's. The first is the seat of government: its streets are regular, the houses agreeable, and the inhabitants very much given to all kinds of luxury: they are the Parisians of the West-Indies. To the east of the town, on a neck of land, is an irregular fort, badly built, and worse designed, which gives name to the town it poorly defends. Fort Royal, as well as the rest of the island, fell under the power of the English in the year 1756, but they restored it at the peace of 1763. The French have since built a citadel upon Morne Carnier, an eminence higher than the most elevated points of Morne Patate, Tartanson, and Cartouche, which all command Fort Royal.

The harbour of Fort Royal, where the men of war anchor in winter, is one of the best of the Windward Islands, and its security against the hurricanes generally acknowledged. It is supposed that the inner part has been spoiled by sinking the hulks of several ships to make a fence against the English in the war of 1759.

The Fort of St. Pierre, is five leagues to the leeward of Fort Royal, in a round bay of the western coast. The town, the first built in the island, is the place of communication between the colony and mother country. It is the residence of merchants, and the center of business. That part situated along the sea-side, on the strand itself, called Le Mouillage, (the anchoring-place,) is very unhealthy. The other part, separated from this by a river, is built upon a low hill; and they call it the Fort from a small fortress which defends the road. This road is very convenient for loading and unloading the ships, and the facility of coming in or going out; but they are obliged in winter time, to take shelter at Fort Royal.

The town of St. Pierre suffered great damage by a dreadful hurricane which happened in the month of October 1780, in which 200 houses were blown into the sea, and great damage was done among the shipping that lay in the harbour.

The chief export of Martinico is sugar, of which vast quantities are annually shipped for France.

GUADALOUPE.

THIS island is situated about 30 leagues north-west of Martinico, in 16 deg. north latitude. It is about 45 miles in length, and 38 in breadth, and is divided by a deep gulph or bay, and a channel called the Salt River.

The air of Guadeloupe is preferable to that of Martinico, being more salubrious, and less sultry. The soil is very fertile. Its products are sugar, coffee, cotton, buffard cinnamon, indigo, ginger, and many other vegetables, particularly the capua-tree, from which is extracted a most excellent balm; the milk-

shrub, so called from its yielding a substance like milk, when pressed, which falls little short of the capua balsam; the moubane-tree, which bears a yellow plum, with which the natives fatten their hogs; and the cor-berry-tree, the gum of which, when hardened in the sun, becomes so translucent, that the Caribbeans wear it formed into beads and bracelets.

Many of the mountains with which Guadeloupe abounds, are covered with wood; and nothing can be more verdant, or more beautifully variegated, than the large plains which lie beneath them. One of the mountains emits a continual smok, and communicates a sulphurous taste to the neighbouring streams.

The most remarkable bird on this island is that called the Devil's Bird, which is peculiar to this island and Dominica; it is a bird of passage, of the size of a pullet, and all its plumage coal black: it lives on fish, which it catches in the sea at night, being unable to bear the light in the day-time when flying; so that they often run against interposing objects, and fall down. After their night-hunting in the night, they repair to a mountain called the Devil's Mount, where they lodge by pairs in holes like rabbits. Their flesh is good nourishing food, though of a fishy taste.

The island is pestered with an insect called a ravet, shaped like a cock-chaffer, of a stinking smell, which destroy both books and furniture; and whatever they do not gnaw is discoloured by their ordure: but great numbers of them are destroyed by a kind of spiders found on the island, some of which are as big as a man's fist. The bees of Guadeloupe are exceeding different from those of Europe, being black, smaller, and without stings. These bees, instead of making combs, lay their honey in bladders of wax, about the form and size of a pigeon's egg. The only use made of their wax, which is of a dark purple colour, is to secure the corks of bottles. The honey is never of a thicker consistence than that of olive oil.

The Cul de Sacs, as the French call them, or gulphs about this island, abound with turtle, sharks, land crabs, and various other fishes.

One of the two divisions of this island is called Grande-Terre; and the other is divided into Capes Terre, or Cables Terre, and Bailee-Terre, which last is also the name of the capital, a very considerable town, situated on both sides of Bailiff River, and well fortified.

This island, as well as Martinico, was reduced by the British arms in the year 1759, but restored by the definitive treaty of peace in 1763. The French first began to send colonies to it about the year 1632.

ST. LUCIA.

THIS island, which is situated in 14 deg. north latitude, was first settled on by the English in 1637, who were much annoyed by the natives and the French. At length it was agreed between the latter and the English, that St. Lucia, with Dominica and St. Vincent, should remain neutral. By the definitive treaty of 1763, it was ceded to France. St. Lucia lies two miles south of Martinico, and is about 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is one of the finest and most convenient of any of the Caribbee Islands, being diversified with hills and valleys, well watered, and furnished with excellent harbours. The land is rich, but a great part of it is covered with woods, which abound in wild fowl, and yield great quantities of excellent timber. The neighbouring sea is well stored with fish.

St. Lucia sustained considerable damage by a dreadful hurricane which happened in the month of October, 1780. Great numbers of houses were levelled with the ground; and the ships in the harbour being driven out to sea, many were lost.

This island was taken by the English forces in 1778, but restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1783.

MARAGALANTE.

AMERICA.]

MARAG

THIS island, which is Guadeloupe, is about 40 miles in breadth. It was discovered by him Mangalan, the name of his ship. It is rather larger than Barbadoes, and contains a great number of mountains, and other products are found; as also fever water. Along the eastern rocks, which give their name to the island, the birds, as they are full of

T O

THE island of Tobago, from Barbadoes, a Vincent, 40 east from Guadeloupe, and 70 from the Spanish Main. It is 9 in breadth, and 70 in length, and is rather larger than Barbadoes, and contains a great number of mountains, and other products are found; as also fever water. Along the eastern rocks, which give their name to the island, the birds, as they are full of

The climate is far more temperate than that of the other islands, being situated between the equator, for that reason, it is less affected by the sea breezes.

which it abounds. Contrary to the opinion of some, it has another favourable climate, its lying out of the way of the trade winds, which often prove to fatal. The north-west extremity of the island agreeably different from the other islands. The soil, in general, is proper for producing, in many parts, sugar, and many springs, together with the usual products of the tropics. But the value of the island, perhaps, its greatest riches, are the kinds of wood that are found there. It is said, that the cinnamon tree, with the copal, are found on this island, and are reckoned equal to those of the other islands. Indian and Gum kinds of peas, the cotton, drink, and yields an excellent apple, banana, pomegranate, bitter orange, lemons, tamarind, temper various guavas, plantains, taro, four-apple, papaw-apple, cherries; the cocoa-tree, and clothing; musk, skins, geodes, potatoes, mops, omelette, catfish, with five different sorts of the fish, the round, and on this island.

Here are wild hogs, hogs; ana hogs; guinea fow; Indian combs, sheep, deer, goats, a world, we are told, eat both flesh and others, of a most delicious taste is also a great variety. The island are found green tious shells, bones, mar-

The value and importance of the island, and the expense and importance of it, have been lent thither by the different claims. It was the Dutch, who defended it, and France.

MARAGALANTE.

THIS island, which is situated to the south-east of Guadalupe, is about 15 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and named by him Maragalante, or the Gallant Mary, after the name of his ship. It abounds with tobacco, cinnamon-trees, and other productions of the Caribbee Islands; and contains a great many grottos, where large crabs are found; as also several rivers, and ponds of fresh water. Along the eastern shore run high perpendicular rocks, which give shelter to vast numbers of tropical birds, as they are full of holes like a pigeon-house.

TOBAGO.

THE island of Tobago lies 40 leagues south by west from Barbadoes, about 35 south-east from St. Vincent, 40 east from Grenada, and between 30 and 40 from the Spanish Main. It is 32 miles in length, about 9 in breadth, and 70 in circumference; so that it is rather larger than Barbadoes, or, indeed, any of our Leeward Islands; and near the north-west extremity lies a small island called Little Tobago, which is two miles in length, and one in breadth.

The climate is far more temperate than could be expected in an island that is but 11 deg. 10 min. north from the equator, for the force of the sun is diminished by the sea breezes. The spice and gum trees, with which it abounds, contribute to its salubrity. Tobago has another favourable circumstance to recommend it, namely, its lying out of the track of those hurricanes that often prove so fatal to the other West India Islands. The north-west extremity is mountainous, but the rest of the island agreeably diversified with ridges and fallings. The soil, in general, is a rich black mould, proper for producing, in the greatest plenty, whatever is raised in other parts of the West Indies. There are many springs, together with commodious bays and creeks. But the valuable trees which grow here, are, perhaps, its greatest riches; for, besides the different kinds of wood that are found in the other West India Islands, it is said, that the true nutmeg-tree, and the cinnamon tree, with that which produces the real gum-copal, are found on this island. The fig-trees of Tobago are reckoned equal to those of Spain and Portugal. Indian and Guinea corn, French beans, various kinds of peas, the cotton-apple, that is both meat and drink, and yields an excellent lamp-oil, the pickle-apple, banana, pomegranate, pine-apple, sweet and bitter orange, lemons, sugar, tobacco, indigo, ginger, farfarailla, scamp vivum, citrons, vanilles, limes, guaves, plantains, tamarinds, grapes, custard-apple, four-apple, papaw-apple, mamme-apple, yellow plum, cherries; the cocoa-tree, that yields both meat, drink, and clothing; nut, cucumbers, water-melons, pumpkins, gourds, potatoes, yams, carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, cassia-root, natural balsam, silk-grass, with five different sorts of pepper, the long, the cod, the bell, the round, and the Jamaica are also produced on this island.

Here are wild hogs, pickarees, which resemble a hog; anna lilies; guanoes, which are of the alligator kind; Indian combs, badgers, hories, cows, asses, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits. No island in the world, we are told, can boast such a variety of fishes, both shell and others, particularly turtle and mullets, of a most delicious taste. Of the feathered species there is also a great variety. Lastly, in different parts of the island are found green tar, soap earth, with many curious shells, bones, marceline, and minerals.

The value and importance of this island appears from the expensive and formidable ornaments which have been sent thither by European powers in support of their different claims. It was heretofore chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who defended their pretensions against both England and France with the most obstinate perseverance.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; but by the treaty of peace in 1673, it was yielded up to Great Britain. In June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783.

ST. MARTIN, ST. BARTHOLOMEW, AND DESEADA ISLANDS.

THESE are three of the inconsiderable islands the French possess in those parts. St. Martin's is of no consequence whatever. St. Bartholomew produces some tobacco, also excellent woods and lime-stones. Deseada, which is a corruption of the word Desiderada, or the Desirable Island, was so called by Columbus, being the first land he discovered in his second voyage to America. It produces very good cotton.

SECTION. II.

DUTCH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

ST. EUSTATIA.

THE island of St. Eustatia is situated about three leagues north-west of St. Christopher's, is about 29 miles in circumference, and well cultivated. Besides tobacco, the inhabitants have of late years raised and exported great quantities of sugar. They also breed hogs, rabbits, goats, and most sorts of poultry. The air is wholesome, but it is subject to terrible thunder-claps, earthquakes, and hurricanes; and there is a scarcity of fresh water. Before a hurricane, it is said, the birds lay themselves flat on the ground; and the rain that precedes it is always salt and bitter.

St. Eustatia is reckoned the strongest of all the Caribbee Islands, there being but one landing-place, which is commanded by a fort, and may be easily defended by a few men. The Dutch took possession of it in 1635; and, since the treaty of Kyivich, preserved it till February, 1781, when it was taken from them by the British forces, under Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan: but in November following it was retaken by the French.

This island sustained considerable damage by a dreadful hurricane which happened in the month of October, 1780. Great numbers of warehouses were blown down, and most of the goods destroyed, the whole loss of which was estimated at 150,000l.

CURASSAO, OR CURACOA,

IS situated about 10 leagues from the coast of Terra-Firma, in 12 deg. 14 min. north latitude. It is about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The climate is neither wholesome or agreeable, nor the soil fruitful; yet the island is populous, and the industry of the inhabitants such, that it produces a great deal of sugar and tobacco. It is well supplied with provisions, and all other commodities from Europe, and the other Dutch settlements, in which it carries on a very lucrative and extensive contraband trade with the Spaniards in Terra-Firma. Let the Spanish governors prohibit this trade ever so severely, the Spaniards stand too much in need of European commodities, that they will run all hazards to obtain them. The chief town and harbour is about three leagues from the south-east end of the island. The town, for its size, is one of the fairest and finest in America, and contains every thing necessary to render it commodious and agreeable, as far as the climate and soil will permit.

Here are three other smaller islands belonging to the Dutch, namely, Saba, Bonaire, and Aruba.

Saba is a very pleasant island, situated about 13 miles north-west of Eustatia. The sea is so shallow about it, that none but sloops can come near it; nor even those, but at a small creek, on the south side of the island.

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When the ship was brought to anchor in the Bay of Good Success, *Captain Cook* went on shore, accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, to look for a watering place, and confer with the Indians, several of whom had come in sight. They landed on the star-board side of the bay, near some rocks, which made fresh water and good landing; thirty or forty of the Indians soon made their appearance at the end of a sandy beach, on the other side of the bay, but feeling the number of our people, which was ten or twelve, they retreated. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander then advanced about 100 yards before the rest, upon which two of the Indians returned, and having advanced some paces towards them, sat down: as soon as they came up, the Indians rose; and each of them having a small stick in his hand, threw it away in a direction born from themselves and the strangers, which was considered as the renunciation of weapons, in token of peace. They then walked briskly towards their companions, who had halted at about fifty yards behind them, and beckoned the gentlemen to follow, which they did. They were received with many uncouth signs of friendship, and in return they distributed among them some beads and ribbons, which had been brought on shore for that purpose, and with which they were greatly delighted.

A mutual confidence and good-will being thus effected, the parties joined, and the conversation, such as it was, became general, and three of them accompanied our people back to the ship. When they came on board, one of them (supposed to be a priest) performed much the same ceremonies as are described by M^r. Beauvois, which he is of opinion were of a religious nature. When this person was introduced into a new part of the ship, or when any thing he had not seen before caught his attention, he shouted with all his force for some minutes, without directing his voice either to our people or his companions. They eat some bread and beer, but not apparently with much pleasure, though such part of what was given them as they did not eat, they took away with them; but they would not swallow a drop of either wine or spirits: they put the glass to their lips, but having tasted the liquor, they returned it with very strong expressions of disgust.

They appeared to have very little of the passion of curiosity, as they went from one part of the ship to another, and looked at the great variety of new objects that every moment presented themselves, without any expression of wonder or pleasure; for the vociferations of the supposed priest seemed to be neither.

The natives, after having been on board two hours, expressed a desire to go on shore. Mr. Banks accompanied them, landed them in safety, and conducted them to their companions, among whom he remarked the same vacant indifference as in those who had been on board; for as on one side there appeared no eagerness to relate, so on the other there seemed to be no curiosity to hear, how they had been received, or what they had seen. When Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and other gentlemen, with their attendants and servants, set out from the ship, with a few of the men, to penetrate as far as they could into the country, and return at night, the hills, when viewed at a distance, seemed to be partly a wood, partly a plain, and above them a bare rock. Mr. Banks hoped to get through the wood, and made no doubt but that beyond it he should, in a country which no botanist had ever yet visited, find plants which would abundantly compensate his labour.

They entered the wood at a small sandy beach, a little to the westward of the watering place, and continued to ascend the hill through the pathless wilderness for several hours, before they had a near view of the places they intended to visit. Soon after they reached what they had taken for a plain; but to their great disappointment they found it a swamp covered with low bushes of birch, and so interwoven and stubborn,

that it was necessary to lift the leg over them, which at every step was buried ankle deep in the soil. To aggravate the pain and difficulty of such travelling, the weather, which hitherto had been very fine, much like one of our bright days in May, became gloomy and cold, with sudden blasts of a most piercing wind, accompanied with snow. They pushed forward, however, in good spirits, notwithstanding their fatigue; but when they had got about two thirds over this woody swamp, Mr. Buchan, one of Mr. Banks's draughtsmen, was unhappily seized with a fit. This made it necessary for the whole company to halt, and, as it was impossible he should go any farther, a fire was kindled, and those who were most fatigued were left behind to take care of him. Mr. Banks and the other gentlemen went on, and in a short time reached the summit. As botanists, they were abundantly gratified by finding a variety of plants, which, with respect to the Alpine plants in Europe, are exactly what those plants are, with respect to such as grow in the plain.

The cold was now become more severe, and the snow blasts more frequent; the day also was so far spent, that it was found impossible to get back to the ship before the next morning. To pass the night on such a mountain, in such a climate, was not only uncomfortable, but dreadful: it could not, however, be avoided, and they were to provide for it as well as possible.

While they were gathering the plants two of the company went back to the draughtsman and the people that were with him, with directions to bring them to an hill, which it was thought lay in a better rout for returning to the wood, and which was therefore appointed as a general rendezvous.

Their whole company attended at this rendezvous, and, though pinched with the cold, were in health and spirits. The draughtsman, however, had retained his strength in a much greater degree than could have been expected. Though not a good climber in the morning, it was still day-night, and they set forward for the nearest valley, Mr. Banks limited on errand to bring up the rear, and see that no finger was left behind; a caution that soon appeared to be of the utmost importance.

Dr. Solander, who had more than once crossed the mountains which divide Sweden from Norway, well knew that extreme cold produces a sleepiness that is almost irresistible, and therefore counselled the company to keep moving, however painful it might be. His words were, "Whoever sits down will sleep, and whoever sleeps will wake no more." Though thus admonished, the cold became suddenly so intense as to produce the effects most dreaded. Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination upon which he had warned others as irresistible, and insisted upon being suffered to lie down. Mr. Banks in vain remonstrated; he lay down upon the ground, though it was covered with snow, and it was with great difficulty his friend could keep him from sleeping. Richmond also, one of the black servants, began to linger, having suffered from the cold in the same manner. Mr. Banks, therefore, sent five of the company, among whom was Mr. Buchan, forward to prepare a fire at the first convenient place; while himself, with four others, remained with the Doctor and Richmond, whom partly by persuasion and entreaty, and partly by force, they brought on, but when they had got through the greatest part of the birch and swamp, they both declared they could go no farther. Mr. Banks again entreated and expostulated, but without effect. When Richmond was told, that if he did not go on he would be frozen to death in a short time, he answered, that he desired nothing but to lie down and die. Doctor Solander did not so explicitly renounce his life: he said he was willing to go on, but that he must first take some sleep, notwithstanding his former declaration that whoever slept would wake no more.

As it was impossible to carry them, and there was no remedy, they were both suffered to sit down on the ground,

ground, and, in a few minutes, they fell into a profound sleep.

Soon after some of those who had been sent forward returned with the welcome news, that a fire was kindled about a quarter of a mile farther on. Mr. Banks then happily awakened Dr. Solander, who, though he had not slept five minutes, had almost lost the use of his limbs; and the muscles were so shrunk, that his shoes fell from his feet. He consented to go forward with such assistance as could be given him; but all attempts to relieve poor Richmond were ineffectual. Mr. Banks, therefore, left his other black servant, and a seaman who seemed to have suffered least from the cold, to look after him, promising that as soon as two others should be sufficiently warmed, they should be relieved. Mr. Banks, with great difficulty, got the Doctor to the fire; and soon after sent two of the people who had been refreshed, hoping that, with the assistance of those who had been left behind, they would be able to bring Richmond, though it might still be impossible to awake him.

In about half an hour they had the mortification to see the two men return alone. They informed them, that, after the most minute search, they could neither find Richmond, or those who had been left with him; and that though they had repeatedly shouted, no voice had replied. As Mr. Banks was expressing his surprise at this circumstance, he mist a bottle of rum, the company's whole stock, which they concluded to be in the knapsack of one of the absentees. It was supposed that by means of this, Richmond had been routed by the two men that had been left with them, and that having drunk too freely of it themselves, they had all straggled from the place where they had been left, in search of the fire, instead of waiting for guides and assistants.

Another fall of snow came on, and continued incessantly for two hours; so that all hope of seeing them again, at least alive, was given up; but in some time, to the general joy of the company at the fire, a shouting was heard at a distance. Mr. Banks, with four others, immediately went out, and found the seaman with just strength enough left to stagger along, and call for assistance. Mr. Banks having sent him immediately to the fire, proceeded, by his directions, in search of the other two, whom he soon after found. Richmond was upon his legs, but not able to put one foot before the other. His companion was lying upon the ground, as lifeless as a stone.

The whole company was now called from the fire, and an united attempt was made to carry them to it, but without effect. The night was extremely dark, the snow very deep; so that finding it very difficult to make way through, the sailors and boys themselves all getting many falls in the attempt, the only alternative was to make a fire on the spot, but the snow that had fallen, and was still falling, besides what was momentarily shaken in flakes from the trees, rendered it equally impracticable to kindle one there, or to bring any part of that which had been kindled in the wood thither. They were reduced to the melancholy necessity of leaving the two wretches to their fate, having previously procured them a bed of boughs from the tree, and placed a covering of the same kind over them to a considerable extent.

After falling into the shower of the cold and snow near a bed of boughs, some of the rest began to lose their senses; and Briscoe, another of Mr. Banks's servants, was so much affected, that it was apprehended he must die before he could get to the fire. However, at length they reached the fire, and passed the night in a situation dreadful in itself, and rendered more so by the remembrance of past events, and the uncertainty of what was to come.

They were twelve in number who had set out in health and spirits. Of these two were supposed to be already dead; a third was so bad, that it was doubtful whether he would be able to proceed in the morning; and a fourth (Mr. Buchan) was in danger of the return

of his fits, from fresh fatigues after so uncomfortable a night. They were a long day's journey distant from the shore, through pathless woods, in which they might be overlooked till overtaken by the ensuing night; and not having prepared for a journey of more than eight or ten hours, their whole stock of remaining provisions was so small, which they happened to shoot when they were out, and which, if equally divided, would not afford each of them half a meal; and they knew not how much more they might suffer from the cold, as the snow still continued to fall; a dreadful proof of the rigour of the climate, as it was now the middle of summer in this part of the world; and every thing might be dreaded from a phenomenon, which, in the corresponding season, is unknown even in Norway and Lapland.

The only object visible at day-break was snow, which seemed to be as thick upon the trees as upon the ground; and the blasts returned so frequently, and with such violence, that they found it impossible for them to get out. They knew not how long this might last, and had but too much reason to apprehend, that it would confine them in that desolate forest till they perished with hunger and cold.

A dawn of hope succeeded these terrific apprehensions; for, about six o'clock in the morning, they discovered the place of the sun, through the clouds, which were become thinner, and began to break away. Their first care was to know whether the poor wretches they had been obliged to leave among the bushes were yet living; for this purpose they dispatched three of the company, who soon after returned with the melancholy news of their death.

Favourable as appearances had been, the snow continued to fall so thick, as to prevent their setting out for the ship. But about eight o'clock a small regular breeze sprang up, which, with the prevailing influence of the sun, at length cleared the air, and, to their great joy, they soon after saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees; a certain sign of an approaching thaw.

It was now deemed expedient to examine more minutely into the state of their invalids. Briscoe, though he remained very bad, said he thought himself able to walk; and Mr. Buchan was much better than there was reason to expect. They were now, however, pressed by the calls of hunger, to which every other consideration must give way. They therefore came to an unanimous resolution, before they set forward, to eat their victuals, which was accordingly kindled; and it being thought best to divide it before it was fit to be eaten, it was cut into ten portions, and every man cooked his own as he thought proper.

After this slender meal, which furnished about three mouthfuls each, they prepared to set out; but it was ten o'clock before the snow was so far dissolved as to render their progress practicable. Having proceeded about three hours, they were most agreeably surprised to find themselves upon the beach, and much nearer the ship than they had reason to expect. Upon reviewing their track from the vessel, they perceived that, instead of ascending the hill in a line, so as to penetrate into the country, they had made almost a circle round it. On their arrival on board, they congratulated each other, and were congratulated by the crew in general, with an exult of joy that can only be conceived by such as have been exposed to equal danger; and *Captain Cook*, to the honour of his humanity, observes, that, as he suffered the greatest anxiety from their not returning in the evening of the day on which they set out, he participated in no small degree of the general joy.

The next time that Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went on shore, they landed in the bottom of the bay; and while the seamen were employed in cutting brooms, they pursued their great object, the improvement of natural knowledge, and had great success in the collection of shells and plants hitherto unknown. They afterwards visited an Indian town. When they got within a small distance, two of the people came out to meet them,

them, with such state as they began to be ships, without admitting of any other than a common frigate vociferation for their own, which was

The natives were, flayed, beardless race of the rest of men, by a black hair. The men, then flatter is in the. The women are, in general, homely and ungainly, in general, of their words by a loud voice make to clear the obstruct it. Their complexion, or seal, the same flatter is in the, about the ankles, drawn together, reaches to their knees, one skin, hardly large, and the lower parts, have a small flap, as their dress, in no other men. The children, injured in their nature, though they are contented to be fine. The forms: the region of, and the rest of the face of red and black; yellow. This is a corollary, elaborate upon particular natives who introduced into the town, were black, in all direction appearance. Both as they can make their. The women have their, the men upon the plate for the want of a kind of fillet of hair. They fit a particular, and prefer beads even.

Their chief food is collected by the water at low water, with a cl and barbed in the. They look on the long to the rocks, with a basket, which, when. The muscles are of, cannot procure a fish other shell-fish, necessary; but a fish have to be employed for the purpose, they are frequently.

Their habitation, structure, consisting set up to as to inclose the top, forming a kind of our bee-hives, with a few boughs, side, about one eighth for a door and a fire in a contiguous place of which the ember.

The furniture is little grass, which is for chairs and beds, ments, which need to produce among only seen a basket at the back, and the

them, with such flate as they could affume. On joining them, they began to hollow as they did on board the ship, without adverting themselves either to the flaring or their companions; and having continued the strange vociferation for some time, conducted them to the town, which was situated on a small hill.

The natives were, in appearance, an ugly, black-flavoured, beardless race. Their colour resembled that of the rust of iron, mixed with oil. They have long black hair. The men are disproportioned in the form. Their stature is from five feet eight, to five feet ten. The women are considerably less. Both sexes have, in general, horrid and distorted aspects. Their language is, in general, guttural, and they express feelings of their words by a sound exactly resembling that which we make to clear the throat, when any thing happens to obstruct it. Their clothing consisted of the skins of the guanaco, or seal, thrown over their shoulders, except in the same flate in which it comes from the animal. A piece of the same skin is drawn over their feet, and is fastened about the ankles like a purse; and two or three flaps sewed together, to as to make a cloth, which reaches to their knees; but the lower part have only one skin, hardly large enough to cover their shoulders; and the lower part are quite naked. The women have a small flap, as a fence-lancet for a skirt. Their dress, in no other respect, differs from that of the men. The children go entirely naked, and are thus injured in their infancy to cold and hardships. But although they are content to be naked, they are very ambitious to be free. Their faces are painted in various forms; the region of the eye was, in general, white; and the rest of the face adorned with horizontal streaks of red and black; yet scarcely any two were exactly alike. This decoration seems to be more profuse and elaborate upon particular occasions; for the two natives who introduced Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander into the town, were almost covered with streaks of black, in all directions, so as to make a very striking appearance. Both sexes wear bracelets of such beads as they can make themselves of small shells or bones. The women have them both upon their wrists and ankles; the men upon their wrists only; but to compensate for the want of bracelets upon their legs, they wear a kind of fillet of brown worked about their heads. They set a particular value upon any thing that is red, and prefer beads even to a knife or hatchet.

Their chief food is shell-fish and seals. The former are collected by the women, whose business it is to attend at low water, with a basket in one hand, a stick pointed and barbed in the other, and a fatchel at their backs. They loosen the limpets, and other fish, that adhere to the rocks, with the stick, and put them into the basket, which, when full, they empty into the fatchel. The muscles are of a very fine flavour. When they cannot procure a sufficient supply of these, and the other shell-fish, necessity urges them to seek other resources; but as, from their want of ingenuity, they have so few implements, and those so badly constructed for the purposes of catching and despoiling animals, they are frequently reduced to the utmost distress.

Their habitations are of the most rude and artificial structure, consisting of nothing more than a few poles, set up so as to incline towards each other, and meet at the top, forming a kind of cone, which resembles some of our bee-hives. On the weather side they are covered with a few boughs, and a little grass; and on the lee side, about one eighth of the circle is left open, both for a door and a fire-place. Of this kind were huts seen in a contiguous place called St. Vincent's Bay, in one of which the embers of a fire were still remaining.

The furniture seen was, if it may be so called, a little grass, which lay within-side of a hovel, and served for chairs and beds. And of all the utensils and implements, which necessity, or ingenuity, have concurred to produce amongst other savage nations, here were only seen a basket to carry in the hand, a fatchel to hang at the back, and the bladder of some beast to hold wa-

ter, which the natives drink through a hole that is made near the top for that purpose.

Their weapons consist of a bow and arrow. Their bows are indifferently formed, but the arrows are extremely neat, being made of wood, and polished to the highest degree. The point, which is of glass or flint, and barbed, is formed and fitted with wonderful dexterity. Some pieces of glass and flint, unwrought, were seen among them; besides rings, buttons, cloth, and canvas, with other European commodities. It was thence inferred, that they must sometimes travel to the southward, as it was many years since any ship had been seen south of this part of Terra del Fuego. Our people observed that they showed no surprize at their fire-arms, with the use of which they appeared to be well acquainted; for they made signs to Mr. Banks to shoot a seal, which followed the boat as they were going on shore from the ship. They have likewise darts, or rather harpoons, made of bone, and fitted to a staff, with which they kill seals, whales, and other fish.

Their canoes were made of bark, and in each was a fire, over which the poor frozen creatures huddled themselves together. *Captain Cook* observes, that he could not suppose they carried a fire in their canoes for this purpose only, but rather that it may be always ready to remove on shore wherever they land; as, let their method of obtaining a fire be what it may, they could not always be sure of finding fuel that would kindle from a spark. They likewise carried in their canoes large seal hides, which *Captain Cook* judged was to shelter them when at sea, to serve as coverings to their huts on shore, and to be used occasionally as sail.

No quadrupeds were seen in this country, but sea-bears, seals, and dogs. It was deemed remarkable that these dogs barked, which those that are originally bred in America do not. This is adduced as a further proof that the people seen here by our voyagers, either immediately, or remotely, communicated with the Europeans. When Mr. Banks ascended the highest hill, in his expedition through the woods, he saw the foot-prints of a large beast imprinted upon the surface of a bog, though he could not, with any probability guess of what kind it might be.

The wild fowl are sea-pies, flags, hawks, vultures, ducks, geese, and a large bird called the Port Egmont hen. There were ducks called by our people race-horses, on account of the great swiftness with which they run on the water; for they cannot fly, the wings being too short to support the body in the air. The geese here are much smaller than those of England, but in flavour equally agreeable. They have short black bills, and yellow feet. The gander is quite white; the female is spotted black and white, or grey, with a large spot on each wing. Here are several other aquatic birds, and some land ones, but not many of the latter.

Scarcely any fish were seen, nor could our people catch any with their hooks that were fit to eat. The shell-fish were limpets, clams, and muscles, and were found in abundance.

Among the insects, which were not numerous, there were neither gnat or musketo, nor any other species that was either hurtful or troublesome, which in an uncleared country, was deemed extraordinary. During the snow blasts (which happened every day while our people were here) they hid themselves; and the moment it is fair weather appear again, as nimble and vigorous as the warmest weather could make them.

The labour of the botanists was amply rewarded; for they found a vast variety of plants, the far greater part of which were wholly different from any they had seen or heard of before, but cannot be enumerated here. One was found particularly beneficial: this was the wild celery, as it contained antiscorbutic qualities, which may be of great benefit to the crews of such ships as may hereafter visit this place. *Captain Cook* ordered large quantities of this plant to be put into the seamen's soup, which, thus medicated, produced the same salutary effects, which seamen generally derive from vegetable diet,

diet, after having been long confined to the use of salt provisions.

The tree which produces the winter's bark is known by its broad leaf, shaped like the laurel, of a light green colour without, and inclining to blue within. The bark is easily stripped with a bone or tack, and its virtues are well known. It may be used for culinary purposes as a spice.

There is a species of birch tree, the stem of which is from 30 to 40 feet high, and from two to three feet in diameter; so that in case of necessity they would supply a ship with topmasts. They are a light white wood, bear a small leaf, and cleave very flint.

Cranberries grow here on a bushy plant, and have a bitterish taste, rather insipid, but may be eaten either raw or in cakes. They are sometimes eaten by the natives.

The natives do not appear to have among them any government or subordination: no one is more respected than another, yet they seem to live together in the utmost harmony and good fellowship. No appearance of religion is discovered among them, except the notions that have been mentioned, and which are supposed to be a superstitious ceremony, merely because it cannot be referred to any thing else. Upon the whole, these people appear to be the most destitute and foolish, as well as the most stupid, of all human beings; the very outcasts of nature, who spend their lives in wandering about the dreary wastes where two of our people perished with cold in the midst of summer, with no dwelling but a wretched hovel of sticks and grass, which will not only admit the wind, but the snow and rain, almost naked, and destitute of every convenience that is furnished by the rustic art, having no utensil even to dress their food; yet they are contented. They seem to have no wish for any thing more than they possess; nor did any thing offend them by our voyages appear acceptable, except beads, as an ornamental superfluity of life.

Captain Cook expresses his surprize that these people do not clothe themselves better, since nature has certainly provided materials. They might line their seal skin cloaks with the skins and feathers of aquatic birds; they might make their cloaks larger, and employ the same skins for other parts of clothing; for it cannot be supposed they are scarce with them. They were ready enough to part with those they had to our people, which they would hardly have done had they not known where to get more. These people appear doomed to live in one of the most inhospitable climates in the world, without having sagacity enough to provide themselves with such conveniences as may render life, in some measure, more comfortable; and, strange as it may appear, *Captain Cook* remarks, that the clothing they wore, when he was here in the summer, was scarcely sufficient to prevent their perishing with cold even in that season. What, then, must they feel from the extreme rigour of their climate in the winter? In a word, they are, without exception, the most dejected, miserable, and uncouth beings on the face of the earth.

It is worthy of observation, that almost all writers who have mentioned the island of Terra del Fuogo describe it as destitute of wood, and covered with snow. In the winter it might be, and those who saw it that season might, perhaps, be easily deceived by its appearance into an opinion that it was destitute of wood. Lord Anson was there in the beginning of March, *Captain Cook* in the beginning of January, (that is the first time) which answers to our July a circumstance that may account for the difference of his description from that of *Captain Cook*.

Captain Cook, in his second voyage, when he left New Zealand, sailed again to Terra del Fuogo, and gives the following description of several parts on the south-west coast, which materially differ from those he had visited before. He observes, that this is the most desolate coast he ever saw. It seemed entirely com-

posed of rocky mountains without the least appearance of vegetation. These mountains terminate in horrid precipices, whole craggy summits spire up to a vast height, so that hardly any thing in nature can appear with a more barren and savage aspect than this part of the country. The inland mountains were covered with snow, but those on the sea coast were not.

To a lofty promontory which terminated in two high towers, which was a hill shaped like a tugard, *Captain Cook* gave the name of York Minster. Leaving this spot they arrived in Christmas Sound, and came to anchor in an harbour distinguished by the name of the Davis Basin. It is a very secure place, but nothing could be more gloomy; for the vast height of the rocks which encloses it deprive great part of the labour of the meridian sun.

On the shore to the westward were found other harbours, in any of which were fresh water and wood for fuel, but from the little tufts of bushes the whole country appeared as a barren rock, doomed by nature to perpetual sterility. The sea coast is composed of a number of large and small islands. On one of the latter our people, in an expedition up the country, found several huts which had lately been inhabited: near them grew a good deal of cellery, which was gathered and taken on board the ship. They met with little game, one duck, three or four flags, and about that number of rails, or sea pies, being all they got.

The island under which the ship was brought to anchor *Captain Cook* called Shee Island, from observation made of the flags breeding in great numbers in cliffs of the rocks. Our people shot some of the old ones, but could not come at the young ones, which are by far the best eating. They saw some geese, of which they killed three, which proved highly acceptable.

One of the lieutenants sent to explore the east side of the Sound, having informed *Captain Cook* that the land opposite the spot where the ship was stationed was an island, and that without the island lay a cove in which were many geese, two shooting parties went thither the next day. *Captain Cook's* party went by the south-west side. As soon as they got under the island which obtained the name of Goose Island, they found plenty of flags in the cliffs, and on the south side many geese. It appeared to be moulting time, and most of them were cast there for that purpose, and could not fly. They being a very great furt, the parties found much difficulty in landing, and very bad climbing over the rocks when they were landed; so that hundreds of the geese escaped them, some into the sea, and others up into the island. By some means or other they got 62, with which they returned on board, all heartily tired: but the acquisition overbalanced every other consideration, and they sat down with a good appetite to supper on a part of what the preceding day had produced. The other party had before brought on board 14 geese; so that the *Captain* was able, the next day, to make a distribution to the whole crew, which was the more acceptable on account of the approaching festival, this being the 24th of December; and had not Providence thus singularly provided for our voyagers, the Christmas fare must have been salt provision.

During the absence of the *Captain*, a number of the natives had been along-side the ship, and some on board. They seemed well acquainted with Europeans, and had amongst them some of their knives. On another visit, the 25th, *Captain Cook* found them to be of the same nation as those he had before seen in Success Bay, on his former voyage. They were observed to be very fond of train oil, as they, and every thing they had, smelt of it most intolerably. *Captain Cook* ordered them some biscuit, but they did not appear to be so fond of it as he had been told. They were much pleased when he gave them some medals, knives, and other articles of hardware.

The natives all retired before dinner, and did not wait to partake of the Christmas fare. Indeed, the *Captain* was of opinion, that they received no invitation,

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 ollowing Table, shew-
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OF SOUTH AMERICA.	
of Cities, &c.	Belonging to
12	} Spain
s Ayres	Spaniards and Jesuits
go	Spain
—	Its Natives
bastian	Portugal
—	Its Natives
inam	Dutch
yenne	French

diet, after having been provisions.

The tree which grows by its broad leaf, thick colour, wisdom, and bark is easily stripped. The trees are well known, and poles are a great use.

The tree which is from 20 to 40 feet in diameter, to that a ply of bark is not more than a leaf, and

Crab apples, which are bitterish taste, and are not used in any way.

The natives, being a government or a small than another, yet they most harmonious and religion is discovered as have been mentioned, for, as the natives are referred to any thing else appear to be the most the most stupid, of all of nature, who spend their weary waits where two in the midst of the wretched hovel of the admit the wind, but are and destitute of every the rustic art, having food; yet they are content with for any thing did anything else; except, except bread in.

Captain Cook explains do not clothe themselves, mainly provided material skin cloaks with the skin they might make their same skins for other purposes. They are not so richly enough to part with, which they would know where to get some to live in, and in the world, without in the case of a rich man in some measure, none of them appear, *Captain* in the worst, which he scarcely sufficient to give even in that respect from the extreme. In a word, they are, with few exceptions, destitute of all.

It is worthy of observation who have mentioned it describe it as destitute of knowledge. In the winter, that for some time, it appeared into an open wood. Lord Anson, in March, *Captain Cook* (that is the first time) circumstance that may a description from that of

Captain Cook, in his New Zealand, sailed and gives the following description of the south-west coast, which had visited before. The desolate coast he ever

AMERICA.]

tion, and for a very persons, and their nau spoil the appetite of a have been a most in people not having had Roast and boiled geese little known to them some Madeira wine le of provision that was observed at the close of England did not, percheafefully than they world.

The day following another visit; and when he saw these naked on the deck, he was to cover themselves.

A party went out a being fine and pleasant south-side of Goose Island. From the festival *Cook* gave it the name

INTER

THIS immense territory of Darien to derived the general Spaniards; though Portuguese, possess the North Sea to the again at Rio de Janeiro of Brazil occupying River of Plate quite Spaniards rather than. Such a profusion Spaniards and Portuguese in this part of no farther induces quests or discoveries miles from east to south, remains possession of the native those parts which reason to suppose, and valuable commodities, fruits, cattle.

The Spanish do not have two governors, subordinates to of Panama, Terra Los Charcas, and a certain number, with the king. Brazil, the most dominions in four only two or three tion of government called Capitaneas, ing a principality.

tion, and for a very obvious reason, as their filthy persons, and their nauseous stench, were enough to spoil the appetite of any European; and that would have been a most mortifying disappointment, our people not having had such a good fare for some time. Roast and boiled geese, goose-pie, &c. was a treat little known to them; and the cabin guests had yet some Madeira wine left, which was the only article of provision that was better for keeping. *Capt. Cook* observed at the close of the day, that their friends in England did not, perhaps, celebrate Christmas more cheerfully than they did in this remote part of the world.

The day following the natives paid our people another visit; and the Captain humanely feeling, when he saw these poor wretches trembling and naked on the deck, gave them some baize and canvas to cover themselves.

A party went out again to shoot geese, the weather being fine and pleasant. They proceeded round by the south-side of Goose Island, and picked up in all 31.

From the festival celebrated at this place, *Captain Cook* gave it the name of Christmas Sound. The en-

trance, which is three leagues wide, is situated in latitude 55 deg. 27 min. south, and longitude 70 deg. 16 min. west, 10 leagues from St. Ildefonso Isle which, are the best land-mark for finding the sound. *York Minster, Captain Cook* observes, will hardly be known by a stranger, from any description that can be given of it, because it alters its appearance according to the different situations from which it is viewed. Besides the Black Rock, which lies off the end of Shag Island, there is another about midway, between this and the east shore. He adds, that a copious description of this sound is unnecessary, as very few would derive entertainment or benefit from it.

HAVING thus given an ample description of all the American and West-Indian Islands, with every curious incident we could procure from the latest and most authentic navigators (particularly our celebrated countryman Capt. Cook) we shall now proceed to give a description of the continent of South America, in which, as well as in other parts of the world, we shall insert every new discovery; including all those of our celebrated countryman Captain Cook.

C H A P. XII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS immense track, extending from the Isthmus of Darien to Cape Horn, in form of a triangle, derived the general appellation of Peruviana from the Spaniards; though other nations, particularly the Portuguese, possess a considerable part of it. On one side the Spanish territories reach no farther than from the North Sea to the Equinoxial, and commence again at Rio de la Plata on the other, the fine country of Brazil occupying the middle space; and from the River of Plate quite to the Straits of Magellan, the Spaniards rather claim than possess a real dominion.

Such a profusion of wealth has accrued both to the Spaniards and Portuguese from their respective territories in this part of the globe, that they seem to have no farther inducement to extend either their conquests or discoveries. From this cause a prodigious expanse of interior parts, comprehending near 2000 miles from east to west, and about 1000 from north to south, remains unexplored, and consequently in possession of the natives; though from the produce of those parts which are known, there is the greatest reason to suppose, they abound in the most choice and valuable commodities, as gold, silver, gems, drugs, fruits, cattle, corn, and various other articles.

The Spanish dominions in South America are under two governors, styled viceroys and captain-generals, subordinate to whom are several audiences, as those of Panama, Terra-Firma, Chuquibaca, Quito, Lima, Los Charcas, and Chili, consisting each of a president and a certain number of counsellors, appointed by the king, with the inferior officers dependent on them.

Brazil, the most important part of the Portuguese dominions in South America (as they possess besides only two or three single islands) for the better regulation of government, is divided into 15 provinces, called Capitaneas, or Captainries, the whole forming a principality, which gives title to the presump-

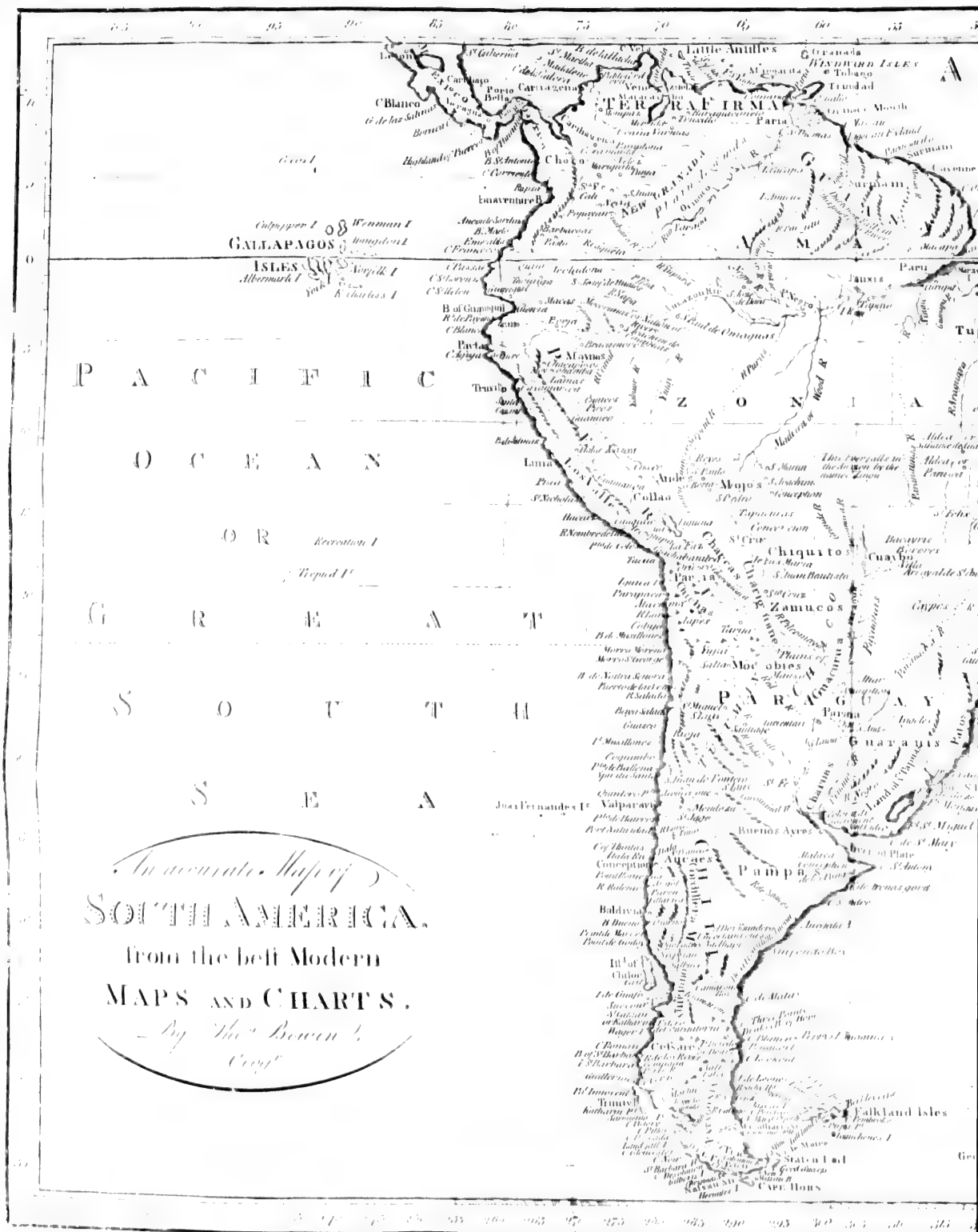
tive heir of the crown of Portugal. There are only six of these captainries annexed to the crown. These are offices of great honour and profit, and therefore objects of pursuit among the first grandees of Portugal. They are, as in other states, presented to the favourites of the monarch, and productive of good or ill, in proportion to the character and disposition of those on whom they are conferred.

Those parts of the continent of South America belonging to the French and Dutch, are very inconsiderable, when compared with the opulent and extensive dominions of the Spaniards and Portuguese.

As we proceed in our description of South America, we shall point out the nations to which the various parts respectively belong, with every particular worthy of description. But previous to this, it may not be improper to insert the following Table, shewing, at one view, the respective parts into which the whole is divided.

TABLE OF THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Countries.	Long.	Bread.	Chief Cities, &c.	Belonging to.
Terra-Firma	1400	700	Panama	Spain
Peru	1500	500	Lima	
Paraguay	1500	1000	Buenos Ayres	Spaniards and Jesuits
Chili	1200	500	St. Jago	Spain
Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia	700	300	—	Its Natives
Brazil			St. Sebastian	
Amazonia	1200	960	—	Its Natives
Guiana	780	480	Surinam Cayenne	Dutch French





SPANISH DOMINIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SECTION I.

TERRA-FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL ORO.

THIS province is situated between the equator and 12 deg. north latitude, and between 60 and 82 deg. west longitude, being about 1400 miles in length, and 700 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Guiana; on the west by New Spain and the Pacific Ocean; and on the south, by Peru, and the country of the Amazons. It derived the name of Castile del Oro, or the Golden Coast, from the great quantity of gold it contained.

The Isthmus of Darien, or Terra-Firma Proper, joins North and South America. The climate of Terra-Firma, especially in the northern divisions, is very sultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, there is an almost continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempest. The excessive heats raise the vapour of the sea, which is precipitated in such rains as seem to threaten a deluge. From the middle of December to the middle of April, the rains cease, and the weather becomes more agreeable.

The soil of this country is very different, the inland parts being rich and fertile, and the coasts sandy and barren. The productions are Indian corn, balsam, gums and drugs, several sorts of fruit, sugar, tobacco, various kinds of dying woods, precious stones, particularly emeralds and sapphires, venison, and game. Great numbers of cows and hogs are fed in the meadows. The mountains abound with tigers, and numbers of other wild beasts. In the forests and woods are monkeys of various colours and sizes. The fish of them, in general, but that of the red in particular, is highly valued by the Negroes; and it is said that, in many places, not only the Negroes, but the Creoles, make no scruple of eating them.

Many birds are found in this country, whose plumage is particularly beautiful and brilliant. But the most remarkable is the toucan, or picaheer. The bill of this bird is variegated with all those bright colours which adorn the plumage of other birds. It is called the preacher from its custom of perching on the top of a tree, and making a noise resembling ill articulated sounds. The rivers, sea, and lakes, abound with a variety of fish.

The Isthmus of Darien swarms with reptiles and insects of divers species. Many of them are baneful to the inhabitants, and others objects of curious and philosophical speculation.

The trees most remarkable for their dimensions are the robe, the cedar, and the mania. The manzamillo tree is particularly remarkable: it bears a fruit resembling an apple, but which, under this specious appearance, contains a most subtle poison, against which common oil is found to be the best antidote. The malignity of this tree, that if a person touches the fruit, his body swells, and he is racked with the fiercest torments. The beasts, from instinct, always avoid it. In the woods about Carthagena is a species of willow, particularly known on account of its fruit, called Habell de Carthagena, or the bean of Carthagena. This bean contains a kernel resembling an almond, but less white, and very bitter. This kernel is an excellent remedy for the bites of vipers and serpents, which are very common throughout this country. Those who frequent the woods, therefore, usually take a little of this kernel fasting, and then repair to their work, without any apprehension of danger.

There were once a number of gold mines in this country, but they are now in great measure exhausted.

Terra-Firma is a very mountainous country. Terra-Firma Proper, in particular, consists of prodigious high mountains and deep valleys, flooded more than half the year. The mountains in the province of Carthagena and St. Martha, according to Dampier, are the highest in the world, being seen at ten 200 miles off. From these run a chain of hills, of almost equal height, quite through South America, as far as the Straits of Magellan, called the Cordilleros des Andes. The province of Venezuela, and the district of the Caracas, are likewise very mountainous. Some of the mountains in the province of Popayan contain volcanos; but towards the shore of the Pacific Ocean the country is low and marshy. The whole is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which is that of Oroonoko; and here are many gulphs, bays, &c. The provinces of this country are thus divided:

Terra-Firma Proper, which lies in the form of a crescent about the Bay of Panama, being the isthmus which joins South and North America, is 300 miles in length, but only 60 in breadth, where the isthmus is narrowest. It is tolerably fruitful, and abounds in gold and pearls. The principal places are,

Panama, which, in 1737, was entirely consumed by fire, but has since been rebuilt in a neat, though not magnificent, manner. It is strongly fortified and garri- soned, and the walls mounted with large cannon. Here is the residence of the governor of the province, and the seat of a royal audience, with a convenient harbour, well secured against storms by a number of surrounding islands. At the bottom of the sea are found numbers of pearls, and the oysters are exceeding delicious in which they are found. This kind of fishery is very beneficial to the inhabitants of all the islands in the bay; and there are few persons of substance about Panama, who do not employ a part of their slaves in it at least. The slaves thus employed must be expert swimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time. During the season, eight, ten, or twenty of them set out, under the command of an officer, in a boat, from the islands, where they have huts built for their lodgings, to such parts of the bay as are known to produce pearls, and where the depth of the water is not above 10, 12, or 15 fathoms. Here they come to an anchor, and the negroes, having a rope fastened round their bodies, and the other end to the side of the boat, take with them a small weight, to accelerate their sinking, and plunge into the water. On reaching the bottom, they take up an oyster, which they put under the left arm; the second they hold in their left hand, and the third in their right. With these three oysters, and sometimes another in their mouth, they rise to breathe, and put them in a bag. When they have rested themselves awhile, they dive a second time, and thus continue till they have either completed the task, or their strength fails them. Every one of these negro-drivers is obliged daily to deliver to his master a certain number of pearls; so that when they have got a sufficient number of oysters in their bag, they begin to open them, and deliver the pearls to the officer, till they have made up the number due to their master; and if the pearl be but formed, it is sufficient, without regard to its being small or faulty. The remainder, however large or beautiful, are the negro's own property; nor has the master the least claim to them, the slaves being allowed to sell them to whom they please; though the master generally purchases them himself at a very small price.

Besides the toil of this fishery, from the oysters adhering strongly to the rocks, the negroes are in no small danger from some kinds of fish, which either seize them,

them, or run against or crush them, and defend himself. He gives him a sharp knife, immediately flies, and, eye on these voracious, shake the negroes, that they the diver's being into the water, defence: but all frequently not being from being devoted an arm by their b

Porto-Bello is the city of a mountain. This harbour is so bus gave it the name. The governor is a to the president of inhabited, owing more than 200 inhabitants let when any temporary of the town there all the negroes, During the fair, comes extremely for the ships crew- ture of the galley, mited to any parti was found to be v traders, an order w it should not cont- glith were allowe which turned to since been abridg-

In the year 17 with six ships only forts, and disman-

The surrounding tains. One of the tremely high, serv by the appearance can prognosticate of which are very here is excessive, the storms of thun not only the peo brought from dist become scarce cat-

In 1695, a Scot the English govern and the East and Y Isthmus of Darien gulph. Here a for burgh, and the cir donia. The Indi they thought, by Spaniards. For f at last the compan English East Indi of the court of Ma

Carthagena prod and drugs, but no great quantity of

Carthagena, the only a fine opulent on a sandy island. and the main, and end; the other pa been filled up by the attack made v Admiral Vernon an ward the town has wooden bridge, w built on another i nent by a bridge of tions, both of the

country. Terraces of prodigious height, and flooded more than the province of Caraccas to Dampier, are at least 200 miles off, at an equal height, as the Straits of the Andes. The district of the Caraccas. Some of the Andean contain volcanoes. The Pacific Ocean the whole is watered by a river of which is that of the Caraccas, gulphs, bays, &c. is divided:

in the form of a bay, being the isthmus of Darien, is 200 miles in length, the isthmus is very narrow, and abounds in rivers.

It is surrounded by a wall of earth, though not fortified and garth large cannon. The province, with a convenient bay, by a number of ships of the sea are the waters exceeding deep. This kind of inhabitants of all the low persons of sub-employment a part of these thus employed are the people of holding the season, eight, and the command of the province, where they have the parts of the bay and where the depth is 5 fathoms. Here the negroes, having a small weight, to go into the water, upon an oyster, which they hold in their right. With another in their left, they dive, while they have either the length fails them, they are obliged daily to go to the beach for pearls; so the number of oysters is very great, and deliver have made up the pearl but is being however large or small; nor has the slaves being allowed to leave, though the himself at a very

from the officers and negroes are in no small number, which either serve them,

them, or run against them so violently, as either to kill, or crush them against the bottom. Every negro, to defend himself against these animals, carries with him a sharp knife, with which the fish being struck, immediately flies off. The officers keep a watchful eye on these voracious creatures, and, on discovering them, shake the ropes fastened to the bodies of the negroes, that they may be upon their guard. Many, on the diver's being in danger, have thrown themselves into the water, with the like weapon, to assist in his defence: but all their dexterity and precaution have frequently not been sufficient to protect the diver from being devoured by these fish, or losing a leg or an arm by their bite.

Porto-Bello is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain, which furrounds the harbour. This harbour is so large, deep and safe, that Columbus gave it the name of Porto-Bello, or Fine Harbour. The governor is always a military officer, subordinate to the president of Panama. The town is but thinly inhabited, owing to its noxious air, and contains not more than 200 wooden houses, which most of the inhabitants let when the galleons are here, and make any temporary shift for themselves. At the east end of the town there is a quarter called Guinea, where all the negroes, and many of the mulattoes reside. During the fair, while the fleet is here, the place becomes extremely populous, and barracks are erected for the ships crews, but taken down after the departure of the galleons. Formerly the fair was not limited to any particular time; but as a long stay here was found to be very prejudicial to the health of the traders, an order was made by the king of Spain, that it should not continue above 40 days. Once the English were allowed to send a ship hither annually, which turned to very good account; but they have since been abridged of that privilege.

In the year 1739, the gallant Admiral Vernon, with six ships only, took this place, demolished the forts, and dismantled the fortifications.

The surrounding country is full of forests and mountains. One of the latter, named Capira, which is extremely high, serves as a barometer to the people, for by the appearance of the clouds on its summit, they can prognosticate what weather will ensue, the changes of which are very sudden, and frequent. The heat here is excessive, the torrents of rain impetuous, and the storms of thunder and lightning dreadful. So that not only the people die very fast, but the cattle brought from distant places soon lose their flesh, and become scarce eatable.

In 1695, a Scotch company having obtained, from the English government, permission to trade to Africa and the East and West Indies, planted a colony on the isthmus of Darien, near the north west point of the gulph. Here a fortress was erected, called New-Edinburgh, and the circumjacent district was termed Caledonia. The Indian princes were pleased at this, as they thought, by the help of the Scotch, to expel the Spaniards. For some time the colony flourished; but at last the company was ruined, by the jealousy of the English East India Company, and the remonstrances of the court of Madrid.

Carthagena produces some valuable gums, balsms, and drugs, but no mines of gold or silver, nor any great quantity of corn or cattle.

Carthagena, the metropolis of the province, is not only a fine opulent city, but a strong fortress, situated on a sandy island. The harbour lies between the island and the main, and the entrance is at the south-west end; the other passage, called Bocha-chica, having been filled up by an order from the court of Spain since the attack made upon the town in the year 1741, by Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth. To the eastward the town has a communication, by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb, called Xexemani, built on another island, which is joined to the continent by a bridge of the same materials. The fortifications, both of the city and suburbs, are constructed in

the modern fashion, and built with free-stone; and, in time of peace, the garrison consists of 10 companies, besides the militia. The city and suburbs are well laid out, and the streets straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built of stone or brick, with balconies and lattices of wood, which is more durable in this climate than iron, the latter being sooner corroded by the acrimonious quality of the nitrous atmosphere. The city is populous, though most of the inhabitants are descendants of the Indian tribes; but it is by no means opulent, compared with many other cities in South America, the country producing no mines.

At a small distance from the suburb of Xexemani, on a hill, is a fort called Lazaro, commanding both the city and suburbs, and affording a very extensive and agreeable prospect over the sea and land.

The government of Carthagena was independent of any other till the year 1739, when the viceroy of New Granada was appointed. It extends about 55 leagues from west to east, and 85 from south to north, containing several fruitful vallies, called by the natives savannahs, in which are many settlements of Europeans, Spanish Creoles, and Indians. The Bay of Carthagena is the first place in America at which the galleons touch. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and, among other diseases, the black vomit and leprosy are particularly fatal to Europeans. The Guinea worm is very troublesome, as it occasions painful tumours in the muscles of the legs and thighs; and another insect, peculiar to this country and Peru, is still more dreadful; it is called pique, and, being extremely small, is scarce visible to the naked eye. It breeds in the dust, and insinuates itself into the soles of the feet, giving exquisite pain, and frequently attended with imminent danger.

The province of Santa Martha is 200 miles long, and 140 broad, very mountainous, but produces gold, jewels, marble, salt, &c. The capital of the same name, on a branch of the Rio Grande, is the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor.

Rio de la Hacha is a pleasant and fertile province. It has a pearl fishery, and mines of jasper and chalcidony. The capital, which gives name to the province, contains nothing remarkable.

Venezuela, which includes the district of Caraccas, lies on the North Sea. It is populous and fertile, but rather labours under a scarcity of water. The capital of the same name is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a governor; and Caraccas is a large, populous inland town.

New Andalusia, including the districts of Commana and Paria, is fertile, and rich in gums, drugs, medicinal plants, sugar, tobacco, and several sorts of valuable timber. Comana, or New Cordulia, is the capital, but the town of St. Thomas is superior to it.

New Granada, sometimes called Santa Fé, and Casale del Oro, is an inland province, of great extent, beautifully diversified with mountains and vallies. The mountains contain gold, silver, and emeralds; and the vallies produce corn, cattle, roots, and fruits, with great quantities of guano, balsms, gums, drugs of various kinds, with other rich articles of commerce. Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital not only of this province, but of all Terra Firma, and the seat of the viceroy, of the royal audience, and an archbishop, is a large, populous, opulent, and well built city, situated on the banks of a lake, with altars at stated distances, higher than houses, and richly adorned.

Guiaquil is a considerable commercial town, on a river of the same name; and Paiza, a sea-port town, was sacked by the late Lord Anson in 1741.

The original natives of Terra Firma are bold and warlike; and as they have almost impregnable and inaccessible fastnesses, and bear an inveterate hatred to the Spaniards, they never have been, and it is probable never will be, entirely subdued. They have lank, coarse, long black hair. Their natural complexion is a copper colour. The inhabitants are differently dressed according to the Spanish fashion. The men wear a cassock

caslock without folds, descending to the knees, a large cape, and sleeves open at both sides. It has button-holes, and two rows of buttons. The habits of the better sort are made of embroidered stuffs. The handicrafts wear a blue stuff, of the manufacture of the country, but in make it differs not from the other. The Indians of distinction are singular in wearing a kind of trowsers of white cotton, which descend from the waist to the middle of the leg. The barbers here are distinguished by the fineness of their linen, and elegance of their dress in general. They have shirts without sleeves, about the neck they have a kind of black collar, with a lace of four fingers breadth, which forms a sort of fringe that falls on the stomach and shoulders. They wear shoes with gold or silver buckles, but no stockings.

The women wear the Faldelin, a species of stays, or rather jumps. A shift which descends only to the waist. A bay mantle which incloses the upper part of the body, consisting of an ell and a half of that stuff, and their whole dress is ornamented with rich laces. The dress of the labouring women is not distinguishable from that of the ladies, but by its inferiority, the fashion being the same. A Mongrel, or Creole, is known by the superiority of his habit and his ingenuity. The Indian peasant wears a bay mantle; and the common native Indian a piece of sackcloth fastened over the shoulders by two pins.

There is another species of Indians in this country, of rather a fair complexion, delicate habit, and smaller stature than the ordinary Indians. They are particularly distinguished by their large, weak, blue eyes, which, unable to bear the light of the sun, see best by moon-light, from which they are called moon-eyed Indians.

The government of Terra Firma is on the same footing with that of Mexico.

The cruelties and ravages committed by Pedrorias and others, who first reduced these Provinces under the crown of Spain, almost exceed belief. Pedrorias and his successors did not destroy less in Terra Firma only than 800,000 people; and plundered the country of prodigious quantities of gold. The governor and his officers, every day, invented new torments to make the Indians discover their gold: some they racked, others they burnt by inches, till they expired in torments. Many thousands were destroyed on the coast of New-Andalusia, by being obliged to dive for pearls beyond their strength. They kept packs of great mastiffs on purpose to hunt and tear in pieces the Indians; and would often kill one without any offence given.

The greatest prince of the country, named Bagota, from whom the capital city was afterwards called Santa Fe de Bagota, after he had brought in a prodigious quantity of gold, by dispatching expresses to every part of his dominions, was so tortured to make him produce more, that he expired under the hands of his merciless persecutors.

We shall, for the entertainment of our readers, conclude our description of Terra Firma with an account of the famous expedition to Panama, made by the celebrated Buccaneer captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Morgan.

This enterprising genius, who was a gentleman of a good family in Wales, set sail from Jamaica, on this expedition, with nine sail of ships and sloops, well manned with active and bold sailors. Arriving on the coast of Terra Firma, he let his people understand that his first design was against Porto Bello: some of them objecting that his force was too small to reduce so important a fortress, he boldly replied, "If our numbers are small our hearts are great; and the fewer we are the greater will be our share of the plunder." He soon made himself master of a castle which defended the harbour, and this capture was succeeded by the surrender of the city; but the governor, and many of the principal people, having retired into another castle with their treasure, effects, the church plate, &c. kept

up a brisk fire on the Buccaneers. This occasioned Morgan to hit upon the following stratagem: He seized all the friars and nuns in the town, and compelling them to march before him up to the very walk, he obliged them to fix the scaling ladders; in doing which many were killed by the fire of their friends, as well as enemies, crying for mercy in vain: at length the Buccaneers scaled the walls, took the place by storm, and afterwards employed 15 days in removing the immense treasures on board his ship. He then obliged the governor to procure 100,000 pieces of eight, which had been carried off, in order to ransom the town from being burnt.

Having intelligence that the governor of Panama was in full march against him, he possessed himself of a difficult passage, and there totally defeated him.

Morgan now dismantled the forts, took some of the best artillery on board his ships, and returned to Jamaica, it being computed that the Buccaneers brought back with them 250,000 pieces of eight, besides a great deal of other rich effects; but the seamen soon consumed every shilling that came to their share, and made money more plentiful in that island than ever it had been before.

The captain, having gained great reputation by the Porto-Bello expedition, the seamen crowded to be admitted to serve under him: having assembled 500 of them, therefore, he sailed to Tortugua, a little island near the northern coast of Cuba, where he was joined by a great many seamen more, to the number of 2000, whom he employed in hunting and salting up beef, in the island of Hispaniola, to victual his fleet; and being now ready to sail, he divided his fleet, consisting of 37 ships, into two squadrons, constituting admirals and other officers, to whom he gave commissions to commit hostilities against the Spaniards, declaring them enemies to the crown of England, and caused articles to be signed by his officers, wherein every man's share of the prizes which should be taken was specified, reserving an hundredth part of them only to himself.

Their first enterprize was against the island of Providence, which they retook from the Spaniards again; and while the fleet lay here he sent Brodley, his vice-admiral, with four ships and 400 men, to take the castle of Chagre, at the mouth of the river of that name, which they fortunately reduced, though it was very obstinately defended. Morgan receiving advice of the success of his squadron at Chagre, followed them with the rest of his fleet, and leaving a garrison in the castle, selected 1200 men, with whom he marched over the isthmus towards Panama, and the country being destroyed before him, his men underwent incredible hardships, as well for want of provisions, as from the badness of the roads, which lay over rocks, mountains and morasses, almost impassable, and at length was obliged to fight his way through an army, which the governor of Panama, had assembled to oppose him. Ascending a mountain on the ninth day, they obtained a view of the South Sea, and the bay of Panama, at which they were so overjoyed, that they seemed to despise all danger, threw up their caps, sounded their drums and trumpets, and shouted as if they had been already masters of the city, and encamped, or rather lodged, for they had no tents with them, in view of the town, designing to attack the place the next morning, but were prevented by the governor's marching out against them at the head of four regiments of foot and two squadrons of horse, with whom Morgan engaged, and within two hours defeated, when they fled, leaving 600 of their men dead upon the field of battle; and the loss on the side of the Buccaneers was very considerable: however, following the enemy close at the heels, they scaled the walls without making any breach in them, for indeed they had no artillery, and became masters of the place that day. Morgan apprehending that his men would be so elated with success, that they would get drunk now they were come into plentiful quarters, gave out that all the wine was poisoned,

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soned, and proceeded to place guards at all the avenues to the city to secure his conquest, when on a sudden the whole city appeared in flames, having been set on fire in several places at the same instant; which though some of Morgan's enemies charge on him, it is certain he gave orders for extinguishing it; others suggest that the Spaniards fired it themselves, to prevent the treasures laid up there falling into the hands of the Buccaneers; nor can it be supposed that Morgan should burn the town before he had possessed himself of the plunder, and destroy the rich prize he had obtained with so much hazard and difficulty. But, however that was, it is generally agreed that the city continued burning several days, and very few houses were left standing. They related that 2000 of the houses inhabited by the principal people were built with cedar, and that there were 5000 more of the inferior tradesmen, with several beautiful churches and monasteries in the place, before this accident, it being the magazine of all the treasures of Chili and Peru, which were annually laid up here, in order to be transported to various parts of Europe.

The soldiers afterwards found great quantities of plate and money melted down among the ruins, and more hid in wells, or buried, and took 200,000 pieces of eight out of a ship that lay at anchor in the harbour.

Morgan having remained near a month at Panama, and collected the ransom his prisoners had agreed to pay, loaded 200 boats with the treasure he had gotten, and returned to Venta de Cruz, where he put it into boats, and sent it down the river Chagre to the castle of that name: but the Buccaneers of the French and Dutch nation murmured, that there did not more than 200 pieces of eight fall to the share of each private man, and charged their admiral with concealing the most valuable part of the prizes; whereupon the foreigners left him, and sailed to the islands of Tortuga and Hispaniola to join their countrymen; and Morgan, after he had blown up the castle of Chagre, and the fortifications about it, returned to Jamaica with the rest of his fleet.

SECTION II.

PERU.

THIS country was discovered and conquered by the Spaniards. It does not seem to have been known by any general name when they arrived here; but it is said that the discoverers, meeting with one of the natives on the coast, and demanding what country it was, the Indian answered Peru, or Ieru, that is, What do you say? The Spaniard, apprehending he understood them right, concluded the name of the country was Peru, by which it has been called from that time to the present. It was governed by a viceroy, whose jurisdiction likewise extends over Chili, Tucatan and Paraguay.

Peru is situated between the equator and 25 deg. of south latitude, and extends from 60 to 75 deg. of west longitude, being about 1500 miles in length and 500 in breadth. It is bounded by Terra Firma on the north; on the east by the mountains called Cordilleros des Andes; on the south by Chili, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Many rivers rise in the Andes, and run through this country, among which are the Grande, Oroonoko and the Amazonas, supposed to be the largest river in the world, either with regard to the length of its course or the depth of its water.

There are some waters in Peru, which, in their course, turn into stone; and here are also fountains of liquid matter called Coppey, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purposes.

Towards the Pacific Ocean the coast is high. Thirty miles from thence within land a chain of mountains extends a considerable way, and about 80 miles farther

are the Cordilleros des Andes, the upper parts of which are continually covered with snow, and the air is so subtle as to be unfit for respiration. It never rains in those parts of this country which lie contiguous to the sea coast, except near the equator. The whole is well watered, the low grounds are fertile, and this is the only country between the tropics that produces wine.

In one part of Peru are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits continually covered with snow. In the inland parts, and by the banks of rivers, the soil is in general fertile; but along the sea coast it is a barren sand.

The most remarkable animals of this country are, the Peruvian sheep, called pacos or huancui. They are of the bigness of a stag, and resemble a camel. The body is covered with a coarse kind of wool: they are very tractable, and were formerly the only beasts of burthen among the Indians. Their flesh is very good meat, and esteemed as innocent as a chicken. It is as white as veal, pleasant to the palate, and easy of digestion. Their height is from four feet to four and a half. They generally carry an hundred weight; and walk, holding their heads up, with wonderful gravity and majesty, and so regular a pace, that no beating will make them alter it. At night it is impossible to make them move with their burthen; they lie down till it is taken off, and then go to graze. Their common food is a sort of grass, somewhat like a small rush, with which all the mountains are covered. These sheep eat little, and never drink; so that they are very easily kept. The Spaniards use them in the mines to carry the ore to the mills. The vicunas (another species of sheep) are shaped like a pacos, only they are smaller and lighter. The Spaniards call them Indian goats, because they resemble that animal. Their wool is very fine, and much valued: besides, the bezoar stone, which is said to expel poison, and to perform many great cures, is found in them. Their deer are much less than ours. They have not many wild beasts; and such as they have are not fierce or dangerous. The cattle imported from Europe are much increased; and most of them run wild, and are hunted like other game. The Peruvians have no tame fowl but the nuana, which somewhat resembles the duck, but is much larger.

A very valuable article of their produce and commerce is the quinquina, or Jesuits Bark, which grows in the mountains of Potosi, and also in the province of Quito. It is about the size of a cherry-tree, the leaves round and indented, and it bears a long reddish flower. The most useful tree here is called maguay, which at once supplies a delicious drink, honey, vinegar, timber, hemp and thread, the two last being made from the leaves, stalks, &c. Needles are made of the prickles, and the fruit converted into a kind of soap. Rhubarb, tamarinds, sarsaparilla, dragons blood, storax, guaiacum, bananas, melons, &c. are other vegetable productions of Peru. Here are European corn and fruits in plenty, but the principal part of the bread is made of cassava root; but most of that balsam which bears the name of Peru comes in fact from Mexico.

That valuable article of the commerce of this country, cochineal, was formerly supposed to be the fruit or seed of some particular plant, but now is ascertained to be an insect. It is bred on a plant called Opuntia, or Prickly Pear, which consists wholly of thick succulent oval leaves joined end to end, and spreading out on the sides in various ramifications. The flower is large, and the fruit resembles a fig; this is full of a crimson juice, and to this juice the cochineal owes its colour. When the rainy seasons come on, those who cultivate this plant cut off the heads, which abound most with such insects as are not arrived at their full growth, and preserve them very carefully from the weather and all other injuries. These branches, though separated from their parent stock, preserve their juices for a long time, and this enables the insect not only to live till the rains are over, but to grow to its full size, and

and be in readiness to bring forth its young as soon as the inclemency of the season is past. When this time comes on, they are brought out, and placed upon the proper plants, disposed in little nests of some moist substance. By the enlivening influence of the fresh air, they bring forth in three or four days at farthest, when the young, scarce bigger than a mite, run about with wonderful celerity, and the whole plantation is immediately peopled. What is singular, this animal, lively in its infancy, quickly loses all its activity, and, attaching itself to the least exposed, and most succulent part of the leaf, clings there without ever moving. It is remarkable, that it does not, at least in any visible manner, injure the plant, but extracts its nourishment by means of its proboscis, through the fine teguments of the leaves. The males of this species of insect, differ greatly from the females, than which they are smaller. The males, in fact, are of no value, the females only being gathered for use. The value of the drug chiefly consists in the method of killing and drying the insect. The first is by dipping the basket, into which they are gathered, into boiling water, and afterwards drying them in the sun; the second by drying them in ovens; and the third by drying them on cakes of maize, which are baked upon flat stones. The last is the worst kind. One admirable quality of this drug is, that, though it belongs to the animal creation, it never decays. Without any other care than having been put into a box, some have been known to keep 60, and even an 100 years, and retain their quality. It is used in dying all the several kinds of the finest scarlet, crimson, and purple. Gold is found in every province of Peru; and there are abundance of silver mines, of which the most rich are those of Potosi, discovered in 1545. The quicksilver mines, near Lima, were discovered in 1567; and in 1571 the Spaniards first began to refine their silver with mercury.

The natives of this empire, in general, acknowledge the dominion of Spain, and appear (at least outwardly) to profess the Roman Catholic persuasion. They are, however, very much oppressed by the Spaniards in general.

The native Peruvians are of a middling stature, have olive complexions, and black hair. When they were first conquered, their manufactures were woollen and cotton cloths, which were wove and dyed with all manner of colours; but none were permitted to wear a variegated garment, except those of the blood royal. Their carpets were made of the wool of their sheep or fine goats hair; and their hammocks of cotton or network. Their carpenters tools were principally hatchets, made of copper or flints. Their stone-cutters tools were sharp flints or pebbles. Pullies, and other hinges, were entirely unknown to them: yet under all these disadvantages, they raised strong and magnificent edifices. Their needles were thorns or fine bones, and their threads the sinews of animals, or the fibres of plants, or of the bark of a certain tree. Scissars they had none; and their knives were flint or copper. Their combs were made of long thorns, set on each side of a piece of cane, which served for the back of the comb: and the razors they shaved their heads with were no better than sharp flints; in which operation the person suffered so much, that there was nothing the Spaniards carried over more acceptable to them than the razor and scissars. They had no looking-glasses, but instead of them, the Peruvian ladies made use of a round plate of polished brass or copper, and in this the natives of the East Indies agree with them, having no other mirrors at this day than what they get of the Europeans. The several nations were distinguished by their head-dresses; some wearing a kind of turban of cotton cloth, others a single piece, others a kind of hats, and others caps in the form of a sugar-loaf, &c.

The blackness of the negro slaves that the Spaniards brought with them, struck them greatly. They could not believe it to be natural, having never seen a black in America. They desired the Spaniards, therefore,

to let them make experiment, and try if they could not wash off the black paint, as they took it to be.

The Peruvians possess a quickness of wit and strength of judgement. Such of them as have had the advantage of masters, since the arrival of the Spaniards, have generally made an extraordinary proficiency. When the Spaniards first appeared among them, they acknowledged one Almighty Being, maker of heaven and earth, whom they called *Pacha-Camac*, i. e. The Soul of the Universe. The next object of adoration was the Sun; the priests of which, who officiated at Cusco, were of blood royal. Besides their festivals celebrated every month, they had four other grand ones, the principal of which was celebrated in June, in honour of their first Inca, Manca Capac.

The meanest of the Europeans assume state as soon as they find themselves transported among the Indians, blacks, mulattoes, mestizoes, &c. Any good or generous actions performed by them are the effects of their vanity and imaginary nobility.

The Creolians bear a great antipathy to the native Spaniards, of which one reason is supposed to be, because they see those strangers in possession of prime places of the state. In their outward behaviour they affect great gravity, like the European Spaniards, to whom they are not inferior in wit and genius, acuteness and understanding, but less active and hardy.

Effeminacy and sloth seem to be peculiar to the inhabitants of this country; for it is observed, that those who have been bred to labour in Spain, grow idle here in a short time, like the Creolians. They are sober as to wine, but eat a great deal, and after an indecent manner, sometimes all out of the same dish, and without forks.

The Creolians freely sacrifice to the passion of love. Bastards are as much regarded here as the lawfully begotten children, provided they are owned by the father, and there is no disgrace inherent to that birth.

The Creolian women, though not under the restrictions of the Spanish women, seldom go abroad in the day-time; but at night they pursue their pleasure with great freedom, and are fond of intriguing, though they usually conduct their gallantries under the shade of their veils.

Some of the Peruvian barks, or vessels, are made like double canoes joined together, with poles which pass cross-ways, and being covered with a skin, serve the boatmen to sit upon. Others are constructed in the form of rafts, with a large sail made of matting, and a rudder at one end, near which there is the fire-place or hearth, and a fire always alight. Between the two masts there is a kind of cabin on the deck; and the masts themselves join to the top, and support not only the sail, but the little pendant.

They supply the place of bridges, in many parts of Peru, by contrivances, which they call tarabites. These are ropes and thongs of leather, extended from one side of the river to the other, and fastened to piles of wood fixed in the earth. A hammock, with two loops, hangs to these, in which a man may lie at his ease. Those who attend on the side from whence it lets off, give him a push, which carries him on to the middle with great velocity: from the middle, those on the opposite side pull the hammock by ropes fastened to it, and the person thus gets over in a few instants. For the passage of horses and mules, there are two ropes at a small distance from each other. The animal being girded tight is suspended upon a flat piece of wood, between the two ropes, to which he is fastened by grooves, & drawn over by ropes. Some beasts will go over very quietly, but others are forced to have their legs tied. In many places the tarabites are made of skins spread all the way over the river, for people to walk upon, who hold by a rope on each side, which secures them in the manner of railing, and enables them to pass the unsteady bridges without any danger.

Peru contains two audiences, those of Lima and Los Charcos, or La Plata.

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Lima, the capital of the audience of that name, and of all Peru, is situated in a fine valley near the sea, in the latitude of 12 deg. 2 min. S. A river of the same name washes the walls, over which was a handsome stone bridge. In 1746 a dreadful shock of an earthquake almost entirely destroyed this city in the space of three minutes, burying in the ruins those inhabitants, who endeavouring to save their most precious moveables, had not made sufficient haste into the streets and squares. At the same time the sea, receding to a very considerable distance, returned with such violence, that Callao, which was the port of Lima, and all the neighbouring country, were laid under water; men, women, and houses, being swept away with the torrent. Nineteen vessels, out of 23, were sunk; and the frigate called *St. Firmin*, was carried, by the force of the waves, to a great distance up the country. For the space of four months the concussion continued, with short intervals, and many of them were as violent as the first; so that before the 24th of March in the following year, no less than 450 shocks had been felt, and some of them no less dreadful than the first. Above 12,000 people perished in the ruins of their own effects and property. It has now, in some measure, recovered, and is still the capital and great emporium of Peru, and the residence of the viceroy, whose government is triennial; though, at the expiration of that term, the sovereign may renew his commission. He enjoys all the pomp and prerogatives of royalty. All officers are appointed, and places filled up, by him. For the security of his person, he has two corps of guards, one of horse, and the other of halberdiers. The horse guards consist of 160, under the command of a captain and lieutenant; and their uniforms are blue, laced with silver. The halberdiers, in number 50, are clad in crimson velvet waistcoats, deeply laced with gold, and do duty in rooms leading to the royal audience chamber. Besides these, there is another guard within the palace, of 100 men, being a detachment from the garrison of Callao. All officers are occasionally employed in executing the orders of the viceroy, and enforcing the decrees of the tribunals after they have received the royal assent; for such the concurrence of the viceroy is esteemed, who, besides assisting at the courts of justice and councils, gives daily audience to all degrees of persons. The supreme tribunal of Lima, called *audiencia*, is held in the viceroy's palace, and consists of eight auditors, and a fiscal, for civil affairs. Here is also a chamber of accounts, a board of treasury, a court for the effects of persons dying intestate and without lawful heirs, a council of commerce, and a tribunal of the inquisition; many convents, chapels and hospitals, with an university, in which are professors of the several sciences, and three subordinate colleges.

The inhabitants of this city, as of all the others in Spanish America, consists of Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Indians, and Negroes. The Spanish families were very numerous before the earthquake. A third or fourth part of them consisted of the chief nobility of Peru, who lived in the greatest splendour.

If Lima was not subject to earthquakes, it would be one of the most desirable places of abode in the world; but, unhappily the interval between these is never of length sufficient to obliterate the remembrance of them.

Callao, the port of Lima, is situated six miles west of that city. It is the best harbour in the south, being freed from the winds by the Island of *St. Laurence*. Two fleets annually sail from hence; one for Africa, near *Potosi*, about the end of February, which having received the silver on board, returns in the month of March; the other for Panama, in the beginning of May, with all the treasures and merchandize of *Potosi*, *Chili*, and Peru. Those of *Chili* were brought by the *Valparaiso* fleet. Besides these fleets, two ships sail annually for *Acapulco*, freighted with gold or silver; and the commodities they bring back are lodged in magazines here, and retailed to all the southern provinces of America.

Cusco, the capital of the empire of Peru, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and the seat of the Incas or kings, stands about 326 miles from Lima, towards the east. It was then very large, magnificent, and populous. Here stood the famous Temple of the Sun, which is called *Coricanchi*, and contained immense riches. The Incas resided in a part of the citadel, the walls of which were encrusted with gold and silver, and the whole fortress was built of stones, so long that several oxen could hardly draw one of them. It is still a considerable town, containing great numbers of Spaniards, Creolians and Indians. The air is very pure and wholesome, and the neighbouring country very pleasant and fruitful. Here are some manufactures of bays and cotton cloth, and also of leather; and in the adjacent countries are gold and silver mines.

Arequipa stands in the valley of *Quilca*, on a fine river, by which it has a communication with the sea, distant about 20 leagues. It is one of the most beautiful and pleasant towns in all Peru.

Guamanga, 180 miles east of Lima, is the see of a bishop, and contains an university.

Truxillo, 150 miles north-west of Lima, contains only low houses, on account of the frequent earthquakes. *Guamacho* is its port; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in wine, brandy, flax, marmalade, and, above all, sugar, as they cultivate plenty of sugar-canes in the neighbourhood.

The audience of *Los Charcos*, or *La Plata*, is bounded on the north by that of Lima, being 570 miles in a straight line, and 400 wide where broadest. The climate is various, the soil is in general fertile, and the principal commodities silver, gold, and pimento. The chief places are,

La Plata, the capital, which is the seat of the governor of the province, of the archbishop, an university, and court of inquisition, which is subordinate to that of Lima.

Potosi, so famous on account of the rich silver mines in its neighbourhood, stands about 60 miles from *La Plata* to the south-east. The Spaniards and Creolians here are possessed of immense riches. All their clothes are of gold and silver stuffs, and their kitchen furniture and plates of silver, which is not to be wondered at in a country where that metal is as common as copper and iron are elsewhere. They have great frosts and snows here in May, June, and July; and the neighbouring country is barren and uncouth, especially the mountain that contains the mines. The town is near two leagues in compass, and consequently the largest in Peru. There are four principal mines of silver, besides other smaller ones. Notwithstanding the barrenness of the country, the town is well provided with every necessary, some provinces sending the best of their grain and fruit, others their cattle, and others their manufactures. Those who trade in European commodities resort to *Potosi* as to a market, where they are sure of converting their merchandize into silver. Another species of commerce, carried on by a set of people called *Aviadores*, consists in exchanging coins towards paying the necessary expences of the workmen, for ingots and pinnos. As for the article of quicksilver, it is wholly engrossed by the crown.

An opinion prevails, that the discovery of the silver mines was owing to this accident: An Indian, *Hualpa*, pursuing some wild goats, came to a steep place, and seizing a shrub to aid his ascent, it gave way, when he beheld a mass of silver beneath the roots. He hastened home with the first fruits of his discovery, washed the silver, and made use of it; repairing, when his stock was exhausted, to the mountains for a new supply. In the course of time, an intimate friend of his observing the extraordinary change in his circumstances, was desirous of knowing the cause, and urging him closely on this head, obtained an ample discovery of the whole secret. For some time they maintained a kind of partnership; but *Hualpa* refusing to

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latter applied to Pizarro for assistance to re-throne the usurper. On the contrary, Atablipa made a similar application to the Spaniards for their friendship and assistance.

Atablipa and Pizarro, having appointed an interview, the Spaniards traitorously attacked the Indians during the conference, and having slaughtered many, made the Inca prisoner.

Almagro, having raised a considerable body of forces at Panama, arrived at the camp of Pizarro soon after the slaughter of the Indians, and the imprisonment of their emperor Atablipa. Pizarro went out to meet him, congratulated his arrival, received him with all the marks of affection and esteem imaginable, and offered to divide the spoils with him, though it is evident they were, at that time, meditating each other's destruction; and it is said, Pizarro distributed as much gold and silver at this time among the Spaniards, as is estimated to 15,000,000. sterling. The soldiers being possessed of this prodigious wealth, fell into all manner of excesses, raising the price of things to a very great rate, by offering any sums to gratify their appetites and passions. And now Pizarro thought it a proper time to send over the fifth part of the treasure to the emperor, as he had stipulated, and with it his brother Ferdinand Pizarro, to solicit for such reinforcements as might establish the dominion of the Spaniards in Peru, and to petition that his government might be extended still farther to the southward: the marshal Almagro also employed his agent to represent to the court of Spain, with what expense and application he had lent and carried on his forcement, and implored the general with an annuity and provisions from time to time, to enable him to make this conquest; and to desire that all that part of South America which lay to the southward of the lands granted to Pizarro, might be put under his government: and with these agents, sent by the general and the marshal, returned several advantages, to the number of 40 or 60, who having obtained 30,000 or 40,000 ducats a-piece for their respective shares of the spoils, were perfectly satisfied with it, and chose to enjoy what they had got the remainder of their lives in their own country, rather than undergo more hazards and difficulties to increase their fortunes.

Atablipa, the royal prisoner, having offered Pizarro a prodigious treasure for his liberty, and actually paid great part of it, was still detained, and at length being tired upon what were called Articles of Imprachment, was most unskillfully put to death Atacachi, the brother of this unfortunate prince, having determined on revenge, terrified the Spaniards on their march to Culco, killed some, and took others, Sancho de Cellar, who had drawn out a process against the late Inca, being among the number. With these they retired stragling to a very remote place where the emperor was put to death: but such of the Spaniards, as had been against the cruel measure, they restored to liberty. The Peruvians were still inclined to treat upon reasonable terms, the Spaniards insisted that they should immediately renounce their religion, give up their country, and resign their freedom. This broke off the treaty, when Pizarro marched forward to the capital city of Culco, where he arrived in the month of October, 1532, the people having abandoned the city, and carried off the greatest part of their treasure; but still the Spaniards found so much left behind, that they were amazed at the heaps of gold and silver they met with there: but the reigning Inca, Manco Capac, being about to assemble the whole Peruvian nation against these invaders, Pizarro thought fit to treat with the Inca and his Peruvians. He even invited the emperor to return to his capital, and proclaimed him Inca. These measures Pizarro found himself under the necessity of taking at this time, not only because he saw all the southern provinces of Peru assembling against them, under the Inca, Manco Capac, but because Raminavi Quinquiz, and other Peruvian generals,

had assembled a very great army in the northern provinces, and possessed themselves of Quito, which obliged him to send a considerable detachment of his forces under the command of Sebastian Benalcazar to re-inforce the new colony to St. Michael's, and to make head against the Peruvian generals in Quito.

Benalcazar, thereupon, marching into Quito, made himself master of that capital city, and was in a fair way of reducing the rest, when advice was brought that Don Pedro de Alvarado was upon the coast of Peru with a considerable fleet, and landed 700 or 800 men, intending to take the government of Peru upon him, and expel Pizarro and Almagro from thence; at which news, these two adventurers were thunder-struck, apprehending they should be dispossessed of all the spoils they had taken, and perhaps sent prisoners to Spain, to give an account of their murdering the late Inca Atablipa and massacring his people; they continued therefore to cultivate a good understanding with the Indians of the southern provinces, and treated the Inca and his subjects as their friends and allies, promising to perform punctually whatever they had agreed on; knowing how great an advantage it must be to have the country in their interest, if they were obliged to contend with Alvarado for the possession of it. They, however, at length found means to bribe Alvarado from the country, and to persuade most of his followers to enter into their service. These additional forces rendered the adventurers very formidable, when Almagro marched to Culco; and Pizarro founded the city of Lima, and other places on the coast. Pizarro now, according to the grant of the emperor, remained in possession of Peru, and Almagro made an expedition into Chili.

Almagro advanced as far as the province of Charcas, 200 leagues to the southward of Culco, without meeting with any thing to obstruct his designs, that country being all under the dominion of the Inca, and supplying him with provisions as he went; but finding Charcas a wretched barren country, and being ignorant of the rich mines it contained, he resolved to proceed farther to the kingdom of Chili; though, had he known the invaluable mines of Potosi were situated in this barren country, he would certainly have set up his rest here, for in this mountain was afterwards found more silver than any, or perhaps all the countries in the Old World produced at that time.

The Indians informed Almagro, that there were two ways to approach the kingdom of Chili, both extremely difficult and hazardous. The first was over a branch of the mountains of the Andes, or Cordeleros, which at this time (being winter) were covered deep in snow, and so cold that no Indian could live on the tops of them (though this was much the shortest passage, if it could be performed;) the other was over a sandy desert by the sea-side, in which they would be in danger of perishing by excessive heat, and the scarcity of water; intimating that they were averse to the journey either way, but most dreadful that over the mountains of the Andes: however, Almagro resolving to remove forward, took the way of the mountains, as being the shortest, and more agreeable to the constitutions of his Europeans, than the scorching sands; and having gathered what provisions the country afforded, and laid it on the shoulders of the Indian porters, he began to ascend the hills; but had not advanced far before he found the snow so deep, that they were forced to dig their way through it, the Indians dying by hundreds with the intense cold: the Spaniards, also, were almost starved, and many of them perished with their horses on those mountains, either by cold or want; and some of the men lost their fingers and toes, who escaped with their lives. However, Almagro himself, with between 300 or 400 Spaniards, the Inca Pualla, the high-priest, and about 5000 Indians, reached the other side of the mountains, and came to a fine temperate, and pleasant country. The people of Chili presented the Spaniards with many presents; and Almagro penetrated into the country a considerable way; but

but being informed, by the arrival of some Spaniards from Europe, that a part allotted to him by the emperor, included Cusco, he returned to Peru. Having suffered so much in their march over the mountains, the Spaniards and Peruvians returned by the way of the desert, where the hardships they underwent were but little inferior to the former. In the mean time the Inca Manco Capac observing that Pizarro only gave him the title of Inca, and that in reality he had very little command even in the capital city of Cusco, where he resided, put him in mind of his promise of restoring him to his empire, and performing the capitulations that had been agreed on between them; but Pizarro put him off from time to time, telling him he must wait with patience till he heard that those capitulations were ratified by his sovereign the emperor, which he expected to receive every day by his brother Ferdinand, and was going to Lima in hopes of meeting him there; desiring that the Inca, during his absence, would reside in the castle, and not stir from thence. The Inca finding they would make him prisoner by force, if he did not voluntarily submit to this confinement, disguised his resentment and immediately went to the castle.

But the Indians were far from taking this imprisonment of their emperor patiently; they only waited for a favourable conjuncture to obtain his liberty; for Ferdinand Pizarro returning from Spain with his brother's new commission, and the patent for the title of marquis, brought some orders with him that were not acceptable to the marquis or his people; particularly he informed them, that the emperor expected they should be accountable to him for all the treasure they had received as the ransom of Atahualpa, his imperial Majesty alone being entitled to it, or at least that they should raise him a good round sum, and send over to Spain in lieu of it; but the marquis and his officers replied, this was neither reasonable nor possible; as they had hazarded their lives, and made a conquest of the country at their own expence, without any change to his imperial majesty, they ought to reap the fruits of their labour; and besides, that money had been long since spent in supporting the conquest, building towns, and planting colonies, to preserve what they had gained, which would all redound to the honour and profit of his majesty, who by that means was confirmed and established in the sovereignty of that rich country. Whereupon Ferdinand desired his brother would confer on him the government of the capital city of Cuzco, and he did not doubt but he should soon have it in his power to raise a sum of money to gratify the court of Spain; which the marquis consenting to, his brother Ferdinand immediately repaired to his government of Cuzco; where observing that several officers had been greatly enriched by presents Manco Inca had made them, in order to be kindly used, he applied himself also to the Inca, giving him to understand, that he would be restored to his dominions, and all his demands granted, if he could procure a considerable sum for the court of Spain; and suffered the Inca to come out of the castle to his palace in the city again, and to be treated with the honours of a sovereign prince. Whereupon the Inca sent expresses to several parts of his dominions, directing them to bring their usual tribute of gold and silver plate, as the most probable means of delivering him from the hands of the Spaniards.

The treasures were brought, but the Spaniards still deceived him, when he delivered himself by this stratagem. He pretended, that in the valley of Yarico, great riches were hid, particularly a statue of solid gold as big as life, but that none but himself could find out the place. Ferdinando Pizarro was deluded by this pretence, and suffered the Inca to go to the valley with only a guard of Spaniards, from whom (as they did not suspect his design) he made his escape. Being at liberty, he raised three powerful armies, one being designed against Lima, the second to attack

Cuzco, and the third to cut off Almagro. The principal army, under the Inca himself, attacked Cuzco with great fury, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

After cutting off several detachments of Spaniards, the second Peruvian army invaded Lima, which not being able to take, they only blockaded; but the third army did not attack Almagro, who arriving before the walls of Cusco, summoned Ferdinand Pizarro to surrender, who refused; but the place was betrayed to Almagro by some of the garrison, when the governor and another of the marquis of Pizarro's brothers were made prisoners.

In the mean time the marquis of Pizarro, not hearing from his brothers, sent a strong force to Cuzco under the command of Don Alonzo de Alvarado. Perer de Lerma was ordered also to march with this detachment as a private captain of a troop of horse, though he was an older officer than Alvarado, and had done great service in those wars, which he dis-guised of Lerma, that he, from this time, meditated the ruin of the enterprize, as is supposed by the Spanish writers.

Alonso de Alvarado continuing his march with the utmost diligence, most of the Indians that were pressed to carry his baggage, amounting to upwards of 5000, perished in the first part of the journey, either by the intolerable fatigue, being loaded and driven beyond their strength, or starved for want of food.

Almagro receiving intelligence that Alenzo was advancing to the city, sent some Spaniards of quality to him, to represent that Cusco belonged to his government, according to the division the emperor made of Peru, between him and the marquis de Pizarro, and therefore advised him to retire to Lima again, till he and the marquis should adjust the limits of their respective governments: but Alvarado was so far from entertaining any pacific thoughts, that he made all the gentlemen prisoners that were sent to treat with him. Whereupon Almagro took the field, constituting Don Orgonez his lieutenant-general; and having made a party of Alvaro's horse prisoners, underfoot by them, that great part of his troops were better affected to him, than they were to the Pizarros; particularly, he underfoot that Peter de Lerma, with a great many of his friends, would desert Alvarado the first opportunity.

He advanced therefore as far as the bridge of Abancay, on the other side whereof Alvarado lay encamped, so that there was nothing but a small river that parted their forces; they remained quiet, however, without attempting to attack each other all day; but in the night time Orgonez fording the river, at the head of Almagro's horse, put Alvarado's forces into great confusion; and giving Peter de Lerma, and the rest of their friends, by this means, an opportunity to join them, Almagro gained an easy victory, with very little bloodshed, making Don Alonzo de Alvarado his prisoner; with whom he returned in triumph to Cusco.

Almagro, after the battle, marched with 500 Spanish horse and foot, and some thousand Indians, towards the valley of Chinca on the sea-coast, taking with him his prisoner Ferdinando Pizarro, but he left Alonzo Pizarro and Alonzo de Alvarado prisoners in the city of Cusco.

In the mean time, the marquis de Pizarro hearing no news from Alonzo, and imagining the Indians might have possessed themselves of the passes in the mountains, and thereby cut off his communication with that general, marched in person at the head of 300 or 400 Spaniards, towards the mountains to get intelligence; and after some days march, received advice, that the Indians had raised the siege in Cusco; that Almagro was returned from Chili, had possessed himself of that capital, and made his brothers Ferdinando and Alonzo prisoners; and that his other brother John Pizarro was killed during the siege of Cusco.

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and a day or two after he had news brought him of the defeat of Don Alonzo de Alvarado. Whereupon he thought fit to retire to Lima, and fortify himself there, till he should receive a re-inforcement of troops, which he expected every day, and to divert Almagro from taking the advantage of his present weakness, and putting his brother to death, he dispatched several Spaniards of quality to attend him, and offer him any terms he should insist upon, to procure his brother's liberty: Almagro was willing to treat, and an interview, with only 12 horsemen of a side was agreed, but with so much treachery on Pizarro's side, that Almagro, with great difficulty escaped an ambuscade laid for him. At length Pizarro, by various artifices, obtained the liberty of his brothers, and then demanded not only Cusco, but all the conquests in Peru. Almagro very naturally rejected this unreasonable requisition, when a war immediately commenced between these rivals; when Almagro was defeated and taken prisoner, and at the same time the city of Cusco was lost. The unfortunate Almagro was afterwards cruelly put to death by his rival Pizarro, but the latter did not long survive him, being assassinated in his palace at Lima by a natural son of Almagro. Thus untimely fell the two conquerors of Peru, by means of their own reciprocal enmity, of whom it is only necessary to say, that both were equally possessed of courage, fortitude, and temperance; but both were equally ambitious and rapacious. Almagro was the most generous, Pizarro the most politic; the former possessed the most noble sentiments, but the latter had the greatest penetration.

SECTION III.

PARAGUAY, or LAPLATA.

THIS country lies between 12 and 37 degrees south latitude, and is about 1500 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is bounded by Peru on the north, by Brazil on the east, by Patagonia on the south, and by Chili on the west.

Independent of horses, mules, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, game, corn, fruit, &c. it produces an admirable drug called by the name of the country, *Paraguay*. This is an excellent emetic, and of itself will form a considerable article of commerce. The forests abound with wild beasts, and the rivers and lakes, besides various kinds of fish, with crocodiles, alligators, &c. The mines contain gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, &c. To the west of the great river *Paraguay*, the country is barren, but to the east it is fertile. The next considerable river is that of *Plate* or *La Plata*, which rises in Peru, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The climate of Paraguay differs but little from that of Spain; and the distinctions between the seasons are much the same. In winter indeed, violent tempests of wind and rain are very frequent, accompanied with such dreadful claps of thunder and lightning, as fill the inhabitants, though used to them, with terror and consternation. In summer the excessive heats are mitigated by gentle breezes, which constantly begin at eight or nine in the morning. In short, for the enjoyment of life, especially with regard to the salubrity of the air, a finer country cannot be imagined.

The forests of this country abound with bees, which make their hives in the hollow trees. There are ten different species of these useful insects. That most esteemed for the whiteness of its wax, and the delicacy of its honey, is called *openus*, but is very scarce. The cotton tree is a native of this country. The Spaniards sow and use hemp in pretty large quantities.

Venous herbs, with which some Indians poison their arrows, abound here; but the antidotes are no less common; and, among others, the herb called *Sparrows Herb*, which forms pretty large bushes, and was discovered, and obtained its name, in the following manner,

There is a very pretty kind of sparrow called *Macagua*. This little kind of sparrow creature is very fond of the flesh of vipers, against whom, for this reason, he wages continual war. As soon, therefore, as he spies one of these reptiles, he puts his head under his wing, and gathers himself up into a round ball, without the least appearance of life or motion: he does not, however, cover his eyes so entirely, but that he may peep through the feathers of his wing, and observe the motions of his game, which he suffers to approach without stirring, until he finds it near enough to receive a stroke of his bill, which he then suddenly discharges at it. The viper immediately retorts with another of his tongue, but the minute sparrow finds himself wounded, he flies to his herb, eats some of it, and is instantly cured. He then returns to the charge, and has recourse to his herb every time the viper stings him. This conflict lasts till the viper, destitute of the same resource, has lost all his blood: as soon as the reptile is dead, the sparrow eats the carcase, and then has recourse again to its antidote.

Here are vast numbers of all kinds of serpents, and the rattle-snake in particular is a very formidable creature. This reptile suffers greatly when its gums are too much distended with venom, to get rid of which it falls upon every thing in its way, with two crooked fangs terminating in a point; and by means of a hollow in these fangs pours into the wound it makes all the venomous matter which tormented it. The effects of the bite are sudden, and the consequences dreadful, unless antidotes are speedily applied. The chief antidote is a stone, to which they have given the name of *St. Paul Bezoard*, and a poultice of chewed garlick. The very head of the animal, and its liver, which is likewise eaten to purify the blood, are equally efficacious as antidotes. The surest method, however, is to begin by making an incision directly in the part that has been stung, and then apply brimstone to it; nay, this drug alone has been frequently found to make a perfect cure.

Here are likewise some hunting serpents, which climb up the trees to discover their prey, and from thence dart upon it when within reach, quicker it is so tight that it cannot stir, and then devour it at their leisure.

The missionaries greatly contributed to the subjection and civilization of the inhabitants of this country. They instituted parochial and provincial jurisdictions for the purposes of order and good government, and may be said to have acquired and maintained that superiority which the Europeans now hold over it.

The natives of Paraguay are in general of a moderate stature, and well made. They have flat round faces, olive complexions, and long black hair. Their garments were formerly the skins of beasts, but now in most things they conform in dress to the Spanish fashions. Previous to their embracing Christianity they worshipped the sun, moon, stars, thunder, lightning, groves, rivers, animals, &c. The women are allowed to propose matches as well as the men. When an Indian woman likes a man, she acquaints one of the missionaries with it, who immediately sends for the young fellow. If he does not like her, the priest persuades the woman to overcome her passion; but on the contrary, if the man is inclined to return her affection the priest immediately marries, and gives his blessing. The wives of the petty princes or lords wear a kind of triple crown made of straw, and their lords hang doe-skins over their shoulders. The boys and girls go quite naked. They wrap up their infants as soon as born in a tygerskin, and give them the breast for a little while, and then a piece of half-raw meat to suck. Their beds are the hides of oxen, or tygers, spread on the ground: but the people of rank use hammocks of network.

The rude and uncultivated inhabitants of Paraguay, especially the *Chaconese*, and the *Guaranis*, are of an extraordinary stature; and there have been found men among

among them above seven feet high. Their features differ greatly from ours; and the colours with which they paint themselves give them such an aspect, that strangers cannot, at first sight, help being terrified a little. Accordingly, by this means they pretend to strike a terror into their enemies. Most of the men go quite naked, all to a parcel of feathers, of different colours, hanging to a string about the waist. But at their public solemnities they wear caps made of the same feathers. In very cold weather they wrap themselves up in a kind of cap and cloak, made of skins pretty well dressed, and adorned with painted figures. Among some tribes the women are not better covered than the men. The bad qualities common to all these people are ferocity, insatiable, perfidy, and drunkenness. They are all spiritless, though very dull of apprehension in every thing that does not immediately fall under the senses. There is, properly speaking, no form of government among them. Every town, indeed, has its cacique; but these chiefs have no authority, but in proportion to the esteem they have acquired. Several do nothing but rove from place to place with their furniture, which consists of nothing but a mat, a hammock, and a calabash. The cabins of those who live in towns are no better than wretched hovels, made with branches of trees, and covered with straw, or rather grass. Those who live nearest to Tucuman are better lodged and clothed.

Their favourite liquor is chicha. They assemble to drink it, and to dance and sing; and in these exercises they persist till they are all drunk. They then quarrel, and, from words, soon proceed to blows; so that their merry-makings seldom terminate without bloodshed, if not in the deaths of some of the guests. Several take advantage of the confusion to be revenged of their enemies. These exercises are almost peculiar to the men. The women generally withdraw the moment they perceive the liquor begins to get the better of the men, and carry off with them all the arms they can lay their hands on. A small number is sufficient to breed a war between them; but their unconquerable inveteracy against the Spaniards easily unites them again on the first alarm from that quarter.

Their arms are bows, arrows, and lances, which they use with great dexterity and strength. They fasten a rope to the latter, by which they can, as the end is barbed, draw the wounded person to them. Besides sawing the necks of their prisoners with the jaw-bone of a fish, they scalp them, and preserve their scalps as tokens of victory. They are admirable horsemen, and tame and manage the wild horses with great address, which has made the Spaniards repent ever having stocked the country with those useful animals.

The Chaconese women have a custom of pricking their faces, breasts, and arms, in order to mark them. They are strong, robust, have easy labours, and bathe the selves and children immediately after delivery. They are very jealous of their husbands, yet entertain very little affection for their offspring.

Their people usually bury their dead on the spot where they expire; plant a javelin, and the skull of an enemy (if they can get one) over the grave; and then remove to a distance from the place.

When the Spaniards first arrived in this country, the people lived in populous towns, and were governed by caciques, who were hereditary, and independent of each other. But if the succession failed, the election of a new cacique usually fell upon one famed either for valour or eloquence. At the death of a cacique, it was lawful for one of his brothers to marry the widow; but this seldom happened. In general, these Indians did not approve of such marriages between near relations; and then on a long time, who have embraced the Christian religion, never marry any of their relations, even within such a degree, with which the church readily dispenses.

They observed a number of forms and customs,

some absurd and ridiculous, and others horribly barbarous. The ceremonies they observed in giving names to their new-born children, will best serve to give a just idea of the savageness of this nation. Thinking it unlawful to perform the ceremony without the death of a prisoner of war, they deferred it till they could make one. After entertaining him plentifully for several days, they cut his throat on the day appointed for that purpose with great ceremony. As soon as he was dead, every one touched his body, or struck it with a stick; and during this operation they gave names to all the children that had not as yet received any. This done, the body was cut up, and every family took home a piece of it to make into broth, of which every one took a mouthful, not excepting children at the breast, whom their mothers took care to make partakers of this repast.

Their manner of receiving persons returned from a long journey had something very singular in it. The traveller, on entering his cabin, immediately seated himself, without uttering a single syllable; and the next moment the women began to walk round and round him, observing the same silence all the time, till at last they suddenly burst out into exclamations, which were followed by a long relation of all the disagreeable events that had happened in his family during his absence. The men, covering their faces, repeated the same things with a low tone of voice. This ceremony lasted a longer or shorter time, in proportion to the esteem they had for the traveller. At last they all congratulated him on his happy arrival and entertained him in the best manner they were able.

Previous to a marriage, the intended bride was placed under the care of a woman, appointed for that purpose, for the space of eight days. It was the business of the latter, during the whole time, to make the former work hard, to tease and thwart her, and, in fine, not to permit her to have any peace, rest, or ease. If she went patiently through this severe trial, her hair was cut off, and she was declared marriageable.

Physicians and fortune-tellers were formerly in great repute here. They were, however, only jugglers, pretending to prophecy from the singing of birds, and to cure diseases by sucking the parts affected.

Paraguay is divided into several provinces, which take their names from the rivers that pass through them. The principal are Paraguay and La Plata, properly so called. The chief place in Paraguay so called, is the town of Asuncion, which is situated at the conflux of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, and is a large, well built, and populous city. It was erected by the Spaniards in 1537, in the midst of a very rich and fruitful territory.

The province of La Plata takes its denomination from the river of the same name. It is a fine, fertile, plentiful province, and abounds with provisions of all kinds, the principal wants being those of salt and fuel.

The great river of Plate, or La Plata, rises in Peru, and, among other rivers, receives the Paraguay in its course. The water is clear, abounds in fish, is full of delightful islands, and may be navigated for the greatest part of its course. Along its banks are seen the most beautiful birds of all kinds: but it sometimes overflows the adjacent country to a great extent, and is infested by serpents of a prodigious size. Before it falls into the Paraguay, it is called Panama.

Buenos-Ayres, the capital of the province, taking its name from the pleasantness of the climate, was founded in 1535, under the direction of Pedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It stands on a point, called Cape Blanco, on the south side of the Plata, fronting a small river, in 34 deg. 34 min. south latitude, in a fine plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the river. Nothing can exceed the temperature of the air, the fertility of the soil, or the beautiful verdure which overspreads the whole face of the country about this city, of which the inhabitants have an uninterrupted prospect.

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THIS country the frontiers of situated between being about 120 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth. The climate is moderate, and the country is beautiful, and the air is sweet, the air is sweet. Along the coast only a fine temperate part of the year blow from the sea; but, in the winter, the climate is not so hot, and in the summer, the climate is not so cold. The Andes, the year, which greatly. There are many fruits in great remarkable, which are useful, is the principal product.

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spect as far as the eye can reach. Buenos Ayres has 1200 broad streets, and is of a considerable extent, containing no less than between 3 and 4000 houses, mostly built of chalk or brick. There is a very handsome square, with a magnificent cathedral, and a castle, in which the governor holds his court, and has a large garrison. The Spaniards bring higher part of the treasures of Peru down the river, and ship them for Spain, with vast quantities of hides, and other commodities of this country. The river is here seven leagues in breadth, and navigable for any ships 60 leagues above the town, but no farther, by reason of a cataract.

The trade of this country consists in cattle, fruits, and the herb Patave, already mentioned. Cotton is also a considerable article of commerce. Their returns, by importation, are gold, silver, sugar, and hides.

SECTION IV.

C H I L I .

THIS country, though comprehended in the viceroyalty of Peru, is very extensive, reaching from the frontiers of Peru to the Straits of Magellan. It is situated between 25 and 45 degrees of south latitude, being about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Peru, on the east by Paraguay or La Plata, on the south by Patagonia, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Chili lying south of the equator, the seasons are almost opposite to those in the northern hemisphere; but the face of the country, except on the sea coast, is beautiful, and the climate wholesome. On the east the country is screened by the Andes, while, from the west, the air is cooled by the most refreshing breezes. Along the coast of the Pacific Ocean they enjoy not only a fine temperate air, but a clear serene sky, most part of the year. Sometimes, in fact, the winds, that blow from the mountains, are exceeding sharp in winter; but, in general, this is one of the most comfortable climates in the world, being a medium between the intense heats of the torrid zone, and the piercing winds of the frigid.

The Andes, being covered with snow great part of the year, supply the country with innumerable rivulets, which greatly contribute to its extraordinary fertility. There are many volcanos among these mountains; and the air is so sharp and subtle, and they cannot be passed without great danger. This country abounds in gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron, lead, &c. The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, and fruits in great variety and abundance. Among several remarkable herbs produced in this country, some of which are medicinal, and others applied to various uses, is the pangua, which is of so infinite service in tanning leather.

Of animals there are horses, mules, oxen, goats, and sheep, all excellent in their kind. Birds, tame and wild, are found in profusion; the coasts abound with most sort of fish. The country is not infested with venomous insects.

The natives of Chili are of a middle stature, strong built, of a tawny complexion, and have long black hair on their head, but pluck off that on their chins, and other parts of their bodies. They are tall, robust, active, and courageous, enduring fatigue, heat, and cold, to admiration.

The ordinary dress of the men is a kind of long frock, which reaches half way down the legs. From the neck is suspended a chain of gold or copper rings. Women of the common class have short coverlets, hardly reaching down to the knee; but the dress of the better sort is long, and they wear a petticoat under the outer garment. Their heads are ornamented with rings.

The common people usually carry clubs and staves. Their arms are pikes, bows, arrows, and swords; and

their discipline much more regular than that of the other Indians. Their manners are very simple. They have no gold or silver, though these metals are so common in their country. All their bedding is made of straw laid on the ground; and they eat on the ground, or else on a little bench, and wipe their hands on a broom, instead of a napkin. Their food is of maize, fish, herbs, and what they catch by hunting and fishing. Their drink, also, is made of maize toasted, steeped, and boiled, or of fruits. Their furniture consists of four or five dishes, and some wooden spoons or shells, a calabash or gourd to drink out of, and a leaf of a tree or maize for a salt-seller. When they make bread, they set great earthen platters, full of sand, upon the fire, and, when hot enough, take them off, put the grains of maize into the hot sand, stir them about till they be roasted enough for the purpose, and then grind them between two stones. They let blood with a sharp flint, fixed in a little piece of wood, and bleed enough to open a vein. Though they can neither read nor write, yet they have a peculiar way of registering events, and keeping accounts of things committed to their charge, by strings of different sizes, in which they make knots of several colours, called quipos. A French writer tells us, that the knowledge of these knots is a secret science, which fathers do not reveal to their children, till they find their death draw near.

As we are treating of the natives of Chili, it is necessary to observe, that these Indians may be considered under two distinct classes, the subjected and the free. The first of these live among the Spaniards in a state of servitude. The latter, which are very numerous, are independent, and have hitherto eluded the attempts made for reducing them to the subjection of the Spaniards.

It is remarkable that these Indians, in their contests with the Spaniards, have generally sided with the white women, carrying them off to live in their country, and intermarrying with them, which is the reason why many Indians of these parts have the complexions of Spaniards born in that country.

The audience of Chili is divided into three provinces, St. Jago, Concepcion, and Chilo.

St. Jago, certain St. Jago, the capital of Chili, founded in the year 1541, by Valdivia. It is situated on the river Mapocho, which gives name to a valley of great extent, and supplies the city with water. In the center stands the grand piazza, which is square, with a beautiful fountain in the middle. Here are the apartments of the governor or president, the palace of the royal audience, the town house, the public prison, the cathedral, and many other handsome public and private buildings. The Spaniards in St. Jago, and the suburbs of Chilo, on the other side of the river, are reckoned to amount to 8000, and the other inhabitants to about 10,000. Those who have acquired fortunes at Valdivia, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, repair hither to spend their days in ease and enjoyment. In the neighbourhood are the gold mines of Tilti, and the Lavaler, by their concerns in which many of the citizens amass vast fortunes. The royal audience, residing in St. Jago, since its removal from Concepcion, is composed of a president, four auditors, and a fiscal, together with an officer who bears the title of protector of the Indians. Though subordinate, in some respects, to the viceroy of Peru, the determinations of the court are without appeal, except to the council of the Indies. The president is also governor and captain-general of the whole kingdom of Chili, in which quality he resides one half of the year in the capital, and the other at Concepcion. There is a tribunal of the inquisition in this city, and the see of a bishop, subordinate to the archbishop of Lima. Earthquakes have often done great damage here. That of 1647 was so violent, that it almost overturned the whole town, and left such unwholesome vapours in the air, that all the inhabitants died, except about 3 or 400. Another dreadful shock, in 1730, laid the city in ruins.

Valparaíso, a small town, is situated in 32 deg. 15 min. south latitude. The bay, or harbour, though greatly exposed in winter to the north winds, which then blow with great violence, is much frequented by ships from Callao and Panama.

The province of Concepcion is fourth of that of St. Jago; and the town of the same name is the oldest European settlement in Chili, and the second city in point of dignity. The same earthquake that destroyed St. Jago in 1730, laid this city also in ruins. The harbour is good, the fortifications indifferent, but the garrison strong. The peasants in the neighbourhood of Concepcion have great address in the use of the noose and lance: with these they will combat the most fierce bull, throwing the noose so artfully as to lay certain hold of some part of the body. When a bull is haltered they draw the knot, at the same time given spurs to their horses, and ham-stringing him with their lances, so that the animal is taken and disabled at the same instant. This dexterity in throwing the noose, and ham-stringing the animal in an instant, while they ride at full speed, cannot fail of surprizing the Europeans. In private quarrels, also, they fight with the noose and lance; all attacks from which they are taught to parry with such dexterity, that, after a combat of an hour, it is no uncommon case to see the parties separate untouched, notwithstanding both have exerted the greatest alertness. Concepcion is the see of a bishop, which was transferred hither at the time that the city of Imperial was destroyed by the Indians. The inhabitants are numerous; the fertility of the soil, and the excellency of the climate, having induced a great number of Spaniards and Mexicans to settle here.

Baldivia, or, as the Spaniards call it, Valdivia, stands about 19½ miles south of Concepcion, at the bottom of a fine bay, on a river to which it gives name, as it takes its own from the first Conqueror of this country. It is defended by four strong castles, mounting above 100 pieces of fine brass cannon; but they are never properly garrisoned, nor supplied with ammunition.

Cauqueto province contains several towns, of which the Spanish writers have not given any description.

HISTORY OF CHILI.

IT has been already observed, in the history of Peru, that Almagro, who fell a victim to the imperious, cruelty of Pizarro, attempted the conquest of Chili, but was defeated in his design by the Indians laying siege to Coto, which rendered his presence necessary in that country. The conquest of Chili was suspended till the year 1541, when Pedro de Valdivia was sent to finish the war which Almagro had begun. He penetrated to the valley of Mapocho, where he founded the city of St. Jago, and built a castle for its defence. The Chileans attacked this castle; but Valdivia, receiving reinforcements from the viceroy of Peru, did all he could to secure his conquests. But still it appears that he was not strong enough to make any great progress; and the Indians giving out that there were many very rich gold mines in a certain part of the country, not far from St. Jago, drew a detachment of his forces (who went in search of them) into an ambuscade, and cut off every man of them, except their commander and a negro, who escaped to St. Jago by the swiftness of their horses; whereupon Valdivia sent for another reinforcement of troops, to enable them to advance against the Chileans; and built the town and castle of Coquimbo, or Sereri, on a bay of the sea, to secure his communication with Peru.

When the civil wars between the Spaniards and Peru broke out, Valdivia was recalled, but afterwards returned to Chili with a large body of veteran troops. The Spaniards now disagreeing among themselves, the Chileans took advantage of their broils, and destroyed the garrisons of Copiapo and Coquimbo, demolishing, at the same time, the towns and fortifications, Valdivia, however, recovered what he had lost, re-

built those towns, proceeded farther southward, and erected the towns of Concepcion. The fortifications here being finished, though under considerable difficulties, Valdivia determined to continue his route still farther southward, when he founded the city of Imperial, four leagues east of the Pacific Ocean, and 4½ south of Concepcion. From thence he marched to the mountains of Andes, 10 leagues east of Imperial, and built the city of Villi Rica.

The Araucans, the bravest nation of the Chileans, had opposed the Spaniards with the greatest success, but had been at last obliged to submit; and this being one of the most desirable countries in Chili, Valdivia, in the distribution of the lands, had reserved this valley for himself; and being sensible that the natives were not to be kept under but by pure force, he erected three castles in this valley, and left garrisons in them, while he marched farther southward. He built the town of Valdivia, where finding still richer mines, it is said, he employed 50,000 Indians in working them, and spent so much time in amassing wealth, that the Araucans, taking advantage of his absence, engaged the whole country in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, and chose the celebrated Cuyulcan for their general.

Valdivia, receiving intelligence of the intended insurrection, returned in some haste to the valley of Araucan, where he found 13 or 14,000 of the natives assembled in arms, whom he charged with his horse, and obliged them to retire into the woods and enclosures as often as they appeared, but was not in a condition to disperse them entirely. They frequently rallied, and attacked his troops; and thus they continued to encounter him for several days in a sort of running fight.

The Chilean general, observing that this engaging the Spaniards with such numbers only occasioned confusion among the people, those in the front frequently giving way to the Spanish cavalry, and disordering the rest of his forces, before ever they were engaged, divided his army into battalions of 1000 each, ordering them to charge the enemy by turns. He represented to them, that the Spaniards were but 150 horse, and that 1000 of his brave countrymen might easily maintain their ground for some time against so small a number, notwithstanding the advantage the enemy had in their arms and horses. However, he only desired they would make their utmost effort. He had no expectation that the first battalions would gain the victory, but when they found themselves obliged to retire, required them to take care, in their retreat, not to disorder the other bodies, but rally themselves, and draw up in the rear, that they might be ready for a second charge; and the same commands he gave to the officers of the other battalions.

In pursuance of these orders, the first battalion engaged the Spanish horse with great resolution, and having held them in play some time, leisurely retired, being succeeded by the second, and that by the third, and so on, till the Spaniards had continued the engagement for seven or eight hours without intermission, and both men and horses began to faint with the labours of the day, or for want of refreshment; which Valdivia too late observing, made a precipitate retreat, ordering his troops to take possession of a pass about a mile from the field of battle, where he did not doubt he should be able to defend himself against all the power of the enemy. But a Chilean, who had been page to Valdivia, and baptized by the name of Philip, a noble Indian name was Lautaro, hearing his master give orders for their retreat, deserted at that instant to his countrymen, and directed them to take possession of the pass before the Spaniards could arrive there. He bid them make use of the advantages they had in their hands, recover their liberties, and rescue their country from destruction, by cutting off these thieves and usurpers who had invaded it; and, taking a night march, charged his late lord Valdivia at the head of a company of Chileans, while another detachment of the Indians secured a pass as he directed them.

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The Chilean resist their attacks, without giving them any rest. They cut them off from the general Valdivia. Cuyulcan, the to be tied to a tree, and even executed, it is said, in the manner of pouring melted lead into his ears. Others relate, bearing to hear their country with a club, with the Spanish virtues of his wounds of that injury by festering and inflamed, running, wrestling in memory of it give them another most inaccessible constituted Lautaro, he had done way qualified for

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The Chileans now seeing the Spaniards unable to resist their attacks any longer, pressed them on every side, without giving them a moment's time to breathe. They cut them all in pieces on the spot, except the general Valdivia. Him they bound and carried before Caupolican, the Chilean general, who ordered him to be tied to a tree, that he might be executed with more ceremony than those that fell in the battle. Valdivia, it is said, meanly begged his life of the conquerors, addressing himself chiefly to Lautaro, who was but a few hours before his slave. He promised, if they would spare him, to withdraw all the Spanish forces out of Chili, and never more disturb their peace, swearing by all that was sacred to perform his promise; but the unrelenting enemy was deaf to his intreaties: even Lautaro observed, that it was mad to trust to the promises of a captive, who would infallibly change his note if he was let at liberty. Whereupon the general pronounced his doom. Though authors differ about the manner of his execution. Some affirm that they poured melted gold down his throat, bidding him fasten himself with that metal he so violently thirsted after. Others relate that one of the Indian caciques, not bearing to hear it debated whether the destroyer of their country should live or die, beat out his brains with a club, without asking the general's leave: and all the Spanish writers agree, that they made trumpets and flutes of his bones, and preserved his skull as a memorial of that important victory, which they celebrated by feasting and dancing after their country manner, and instituted public sports and exercises, such as running, wrestling, and leaping, to be observed annually in memory of it; and expecting the Spaniards would give them another visit, they encamped in some of their most inaccessible woods and mountains, and Caupolican constituted Lautaro his lieutenant-general, for the services he had done in the late battle, finding him every way qualified for that post.

The Spaniards attempted to recover their losses; the war continued about 50 years, but the Chileans were most generally successful, and at length almost expelled them from their country. The Dutch being informed of these particulars in 1642, sent a squadron of men of war under the command of captain Brewer, with some land forces on board to make a settlement at Chili.

Brewer arrived on the coast of Chili on the 30th of April, 1643; and landing 50 soldiers on the 20th of May, they had a smart engagement with a Spanish party, whom they defeated, and some Chileans came on board, who gave the Hollanders hopes of success; but Brewer, the Dutch commodore, dying, who projected the enterprise, and the natives growing jealous of the designs of the Hollanders, and seeming ready to join the Spaniards against them, Herckerman, who succeeded Brewer in the command of the squadron, thought fit to return home without effecting any thing, having first demolished

a little fort they had erected on the harbour of Valdivia.

In the year 1669, an old Spaniard, who resided in the court of England, having represented to king Charles II. that the Spaniards had been beaten out of most of their settlements on the coast of Chili, and that it would be no difficult matter for the English to possess themselves of them; Sir John Narborough was sent with a man of war, called the Sweepstake, of 36 guns, to view the coast of Chili, and enquire into the feasibility of planting colonies there: he was accompanied thither by the old Spaniard, (Don Carlos abovementioned) Sir John passed through the straits of Magellan, and not round Cape Horn, as Brewer had done; and arriving on the coast of Chili near Valdivia, Don Carlos was set on shore, and took the road to the fort of Valdivia, which the Spaniards had rebuilt, being then in possession of the country, and Don Carlos was never heard of more. The Spaniards permitted the English to trade with their people for trifles at first, but would not suffer them to have a communication with the Indians, and, at length, made one of the lieutenants and three seamen prisoners, whom they refused to release, and what became of them was never known. Sir John Narborough, having no authority to commit hostilities against the Spaniards, returned home.

In queen Anne's reign the design of making settlements here was resumed, but proved abortive. Thus the martial genius of the natives continually retarded the progress of foreigners, and has always been the cause why the Spanish settlements here are so disproportionate to the extent, fertility, and riches of the country. The free Indians are much more numerous than the Spaniards, who are computed at no more than 20,000. All the inhabitants of Chili, including Europeans, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Negroes, are reckoned at 150,000 only. Even the free Indians, it seems, now acknowledge the dominion of the king of Spain, and pay tribute to his governor; but the subjected Indians belong entirely to the Spaniards, living among them, and serving them in the same manner as the natives of Peru and Mexico. The greater part of Chili is still possessed by the free Indians, who are rather allies than subjects of Spain, having, it is said, in the last treaty, consented to acknowledge the king of Spain for their lawful sovereign, only upon condition that they were suffered to continue under the protection of their own laws and government; an engagement which it will be hazardous for the Spaniards to break, however it may counteract their great design of gaining entire possession of these countries, and thereby repairing the constant decline of wealth and decay of their precious metals in their other settlements. The free Indians are governed by their own chiefs, whom the Spaniards call caciques, who claim no authority, besides that of administering justice, and commanding their tribes in time of war; having neither palaces, guards, nor revenue, or any other badges of sovereign authority.

C H A P. XIV.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

B R A S I L.

THE name of Brasil was given to this country because it was observed to abound with a wood of that name. It lies between the equator and 35 degrees of south latitude. Its length is about 2500 miles, and its breadth about 700. It is bounded on the north by the mouth of the river Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the same ocean, on the south by the mouth of the river Plata, and on the west by a chain of mountains which divide it from Paraguay.

The aspect of the country is not inviting from the sea, as it appears mountainous and rough, but when

entered nothing can be more delightful, as the mountains are covered with woods of evergreens, and the vallies are clothed with verdure. Among the inland mountains are various springs and lakes, which disengage themselves into the great river of Paraguay, and the river of Amazons.

The climate varies in different parts of this extensive country. In the northern provinces, towards the equator, great rains, and variable winds, are frequent. The former sometimes overflow the country, and occasion the air to be very unwholesome; but, in the southern provinces, the heats are more tolerable, and the air more salubrious.

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Notwithstanding the irregular and inconvenient situation, St. Salvador is one of the most trading and richest cities in this country, and we may add, that it contributes much to the strength of it, so that with a small expence it might be made impregnable, nature having formed ditches and outworks flanking one another in such a manner that the ground might be disputed inch by inch. The east side of St. Salvador is almost inaccessible; the rest are all well fortified both by art and nature, and the avenues guarded by several forts, particularly that of St. Peter, which is a regular tetragon of earth faced with stone, surrounded with a ditch; of St. Diego or James, much of the same form the materials, but without ditches; Casa de la Pulvera, or powder magazine, another strong tetragon, containing eight distinct magazines, vaulted and covered pyramidwise; the fort of St. Anthony, of the same form, but larger, and situated on the north side exactly over the watering-place, and commanding the road on the other; that of Nuestra Señora de Victoria, situated about half a cannon shot from the last; that of St. Bartholomew, which defends a little harbour, where ships may careen; and lastly, that of Montserrat, besides those which command the entrance; so that upon the whole, there seems little else wanting to render it inaccessible to the enemy, but the keeping those fortifications in better repair, rebuilding some others gone to ruin, and furnishing those forts with better cannon, and greater supply of ammunition, than are commonly found in them. Both town and forts are garrisoned by regular forces maintained by the king of Portugal, all well armed, disciplined, clothed and paid.

The following place was visited by *Captain Cook* on his first voyage, and from whose authority we shall give a particular description of it.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Town, Harbour, Country round it, Climate, Vegetables, Fish, Birds, Insects. Gold Mines, Precious Stones, Diamonds, Restrictions on Travellers, Cans, Manufactures, Inhabitants, Government, haughty severities of the Military officers, despotic Power of the Viceroy, Manners and Customs, Religion, with some general Remarks.

THIS town, which is the capital of the Portuguese dominions in America, derives its name from Rio de Janeiro, or the river of Janarius, probably so called from its having been discovered on the feast day of that saint. *Captain Cook* says, it is rather an arm of the sea, as it did not appear to receive any considerable stream of fresh water. The town stands on a plain close to the shore on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains that rise behind. It is neither ill designed or ill built; the houses in general are of stone, and two stories high, every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit was computed by *Captain Cook* at about three miles, for it appeared to be equal in size to the largest county in England. The streets are strait, and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles: the greater part, however, lie in a line with the citadel called St. Sebastian, which stands at the top of a hill that commands the town.

Rio de Janeiro is supplied with water from the neighbouring hills by an aqueduct raised upon two stories of arches to a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great square that fronts the viceroy's palace. At this fountain great numbers of people are continually waiting for their turn to draw water, and the soldiers who are posted at the governor's door, find it very difficult to maintain any regularity among them. The water at the fountains, however, was so bad, that our people, who had been two months at sea confined to that in the casks, which was almost always foul, could

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not drink it with pleasure. Water of a better quality is laid into some other part of the town; but our people could not learn by what means.

The harbour of Rio de Janeiro, situated west by north, 18 leagues from Cape Trio, may be known by a remarkable hill, in the form of a sugar-loaf, at the west part of the bay; but as all the coast is very high, and rises in many peaks, the entrance of the harbour may be more certainly distinguished by the islands that lie before it; one of which, called Rodonda, is high and round like a hay-stack, and lies at the distance of two leagues and an half from the entrance, in the direction of south by west.

Though the entrance is not wide, this harbour is certainly a good one; for the sea breeze, which daily blows from ten or twelve o'clock till sun set, makes it easy for any ship to go in before the wind; and it grows wider as the town is approached, so that a-breadth of it there is room for the largest fleet, in five or six fathom water, with an oozy bottom. At the narrow part the entrance is defended by two forts.

The country, at a small distance round the town, (which was all that was seen by any of our people) is beautiful in the highest degree; the wildest spots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both in beauty and make, than most of the gardens in England.

Though the climate is hot here, the situation of this town is wholesome; for *Captain Cook* remarks, that, during his stay here, the thermometer never rose higher than 83; though there were frequent rains, and once a very hard gale of wind.

With respect to cultivation, there is but little appearance: the greater part of the land, indeed, is wholly uncultivated, and very little care or labour seems to have been bestowed upon the rest. There are, indeed, spots, or gardens, in which many kinds of European garden stuff are produced, particularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney beans, turnips, and white radishes, but all much inferior to those of our country. Water melons and pine-apples are also produced in these spots; and they are the only fruits that were seen cultivated; though the country produced musk-melons, oranges, lemons, limes, sweet lemons, citron, plantains, bananas, mangoes, mamee-apples, accejou or cashou-apples and nuts, jamboua of two kinds, one of which bear a small black fruit; cocoa nuts, palm nuts of two kinds, one long, the other round; and palm cherries; all of which were in season when our people were here, which was in the month of December.

The water melons and oranges were the best fruits of their kind. The pine-apples, *Captain Cook* says, were inferior to those he had eaten in England: he adds, that they are, indeed more juicy and sweet, but have no flavour, and that he believed them to be natives of this country; though he heard of none that, at this time, grew wild. They have, however, very little care bestowed upon them, the plants being set betwixt any kind of garden stuff, and suffered to take the chance of the season. The musk melons are mealy and insipid; but the water melons are excellent, having a flavour, at least a degree of acidity, which ours have not. Several species of the prickly pear, and some European fruits, were seen, particularly the apple and peach, both which were very mealy and insipid. In the gardens, also grew yams and mandioca, which, in the West Indies, is called cassava, and to the flour of which the people here give the name of *Farinha de Pao*, which may not be improperly translated, Powder of Post.

The soil, though it produces tobacco and sugar, will not produce bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat flour, but what is brought from Portugal, and sold at the rate of a shilling a pound; though it is generally spoiled by being heated in the passage. The naturalists were of opinion that all the products of our West-India Islands would grow here; notwithstanding

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which the inhabitants import their coffee and chocolate from Lisbon.

Most of the land in this country is laid down in grass, upon which cattle are pastured in great plenty; but they are so lean, that Englishmen will scarcely eat of the flesh. The herbage of these pastures consists chiefly of cresses, and is, therefore, so short, that, though it may afford a bite for horses and sheep, it can hardly be grazed by horned cattle in a sufficient quantity to keep them alive. With respect to drugs, all that could be found in the apothecaries shops were, *parcira brava* and *ballam capivi*, both excellent in their kinds, and sold at a very low price.

The river, and, indeed, the whole coast, abound with great variety of fish: almost every day one or more of a new species were brought to Mr. Banks. The bay is admirably adapted for catching these fish, being full of small islands, between which there is shallow water, and proper places for drawing the seine. The sea without the bay abounds with dolphins, and large mackerel of different kinds, which readily bite at a hook; and the inhabitants always tow one after their boats for that purpose.

Soon after the ship left the harbour some of the people hooked a shark, and, while they were playing it under the cabin window, it threw out, and drew in, several times, what appeared to be its stomach. It proved to be a female, and, upon being opened, six young ones were taken out of it: five of them were alive, and swam briskly in a tub of water; but the sixth appeared to have been dead some time.

The banks of the sea, and of the small brooks, which water this part of the country, are almost covered with small crabs. Some of these had one of the claws called by naturalists the hand, very large; others had them both remarkably small, and of equal size; a difference which is said to distinguish the sexes, that with the large claw being the male.

In this country is a variety of birds, especially small ones, many of them adorned with the most beautiful plumage. Among these is the humming bird, equal to any heretofore described.

There is as great a variety of insects, some of which are very beautiful, especially the butterflies, which being more nimble than those of Europe, many of them flew near the tops of trees, and were, therefore, very difficult to be caught, except when the sea-breeze blew fresh, which kept them nearer the ground.

The sea, a league or two distant from this place, was observed to be covered with broad streaks of a yellowish colour, several of them a mile long, and three or four hundred yards wide. Some of the water thus coloured was taken up, and found to contain innumerable atoms, pointed at the end, of a yellowish colour, and none of them the fortieth part of an inch long. In the microscope they appeared to be small fibres, interwoven with each other; but whether they were animal or vegetable substances, or for what they were designed, our naturalists could not determine.

The mines, in which the riches of the place consist, our people supposed to lie far up the country, though they could never learn where, or at what distance; for the situation is concealed as much as possible; and troops are continually employed in guarding the roads that lead to them. It is almost impossible for any man to get a sight of them, except those who are employed there. Indeed, the strongest curiosity would scarcely induce any man to attempt it; for whoever is found upon the road to them, if he cannot produce undeniable evidence of his having business there, is immediately hanged upon the next tree.

The gold from these mines is acquired at an expence of life, that must strike every man with horror to whom custom has not rendered it familiar. No less than 40,000 Negroes are annually imported, on the king's account, to dig in the mines: and *Captain Cook* was credibly informed, that the last year but one before he arrived, this number fell so short, probably from some

epidemic diseases, that 20,000 more were draughted from the town of Rio.

Such a plenty of precious stones is found here, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year. To collect this quantity a number of people are sent into the country where they are found, and when it is got together, which sometimes happens in a month, sometimes in less, and sometimes in more, they return, and after that, whoever is found in these districts, on any pretence, before the next year, is put to death.

Diamonds, topazes, and several sorts of amethysts, are found here. Our people did not see any of the diamonds, but were informed, that the viceroy had a large quantity by him, which he would sell on the king of Portugal's account, but not at a less price than they were sold for in Europe. Mr. Banks purchased a few pazes and amethysts. Of the topazes there are three sorts of very different value, which are distinguished here by particular names. They are sold, large and small, good and bad, together, by octavos, or the eighth part of an ounce; the best at four shillings and nine-pence. All dealing, however, in these stones, is prohibited the subject under the most severe penalties. There were jewellers here formerly, who purchased and worked them on their own account. About fourteen months before the arrival of our people, orders came from the court of Portugal that no more stones should be wrought except on the king's account. The jewellers were ordered to bring all their tools to the viceroy, and left without any means of subsistence. The people employed here to work stones for the king are slaves.

To restrain the people from travelling into the country, or getting into any district where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there are more than the government could otherwise secure, certain bounds are prescribed them at the discretion of the viceroy, sometimes at a few, and sometimes at many miles distance from the city. On the verge of these limits a guard constantly patrols, and whoever is found beyond it is immediately seized and thrown into prison; and if a man is, upon any pretence, taken up by the guard without the limits, he will be sent to prison, though it should appear he did not know their extent.

The current coin here is either that of Portugal, consisting chiefly of thirty-six shilling pieces, or pieces both of gold and silver, which are struck at this place. The pieces of silver, which are very much debased, are called *petacks*, and are of different value, and easily distinguished by the number of rees that is marked on the outside. Here is also a copper coin, like that in Portugal, of five and ten ree pieces. A ree is a nominal coin of Portugal, ten of which are equal in value to about three farthings sterling.

With respect to manufactures, none were seen or heard of here, except that of common hammocks, in which people are carried about as they are with us in sedan chairs; and these are principally, if not wholly, fabricated by the Indians.

The inhabitants of this place, which are very numerous, consist of Portuguese, Negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The Indians, who are employed to do the king's works in this neighbourhood, can scarcely be considered as inhabitants. Their residence is at a distance, from whence they come by turns to their task, which they are obliged to perform for small pay. The guard boat was constantly rowed to these people, who are of light copper colour complexions, and have long black hair.

Though the government here, as to its form, is mixed, it is, in fact, very despotic. It consists of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council. Without the consent of this council, in which the viceroy has a casting vote, no judicial act should be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit persons at their own pleasure; and sometimes send them to Lisbon, without acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found.

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The military establishment here consists of twelve regiments of regular troops, six of which are Portuguese, and six Creoles, and twelve other regiments of provincial militia. To the regulars the inhabitants behave with the utmost submission. *Captain Cook* was told, that if any one should neglect to take off his hat upon meeting an officer, he would immediately be knocked down. These haughty severities render the people extremely civil to any stranger who has the appearance of a gentleman. But the subordination of the officers themselves to the viceroy is enforced with circumstances equally mortifying, for they are obliged to attend in his hall three times every day to ask his commands. The answer constantly is, "There is nothing new." *Captain Cook* was told that this servile attendance is exacted to prevent their going into the country, and remarks upon the occasion, that, if so, it effectually answers the purpose.

With regard to the women, it is on all hands agreed, that the females of the Portuguese and Spanish settlements in South America, are less averse to granting amorous favours than those of any other civilized part of the globe. According to Dr. Solander's account, as soon as the evening began, females appeared on all sides, in every window, and particularly those of the male sex they liked by giving them nosegays. The Doctor, and two other gentlemen, received so many of these bouquets, that they threw handfuls away. *Captain Cook*, upon this occasion, very candidly observes, that great allowance must be made for local customs; that which in one country would be an indecent familiarity, being a mere act of general courtesy in another; and that, therefore, he had only to say, he was confident of the truth of the fact thus related.

The churches are very fine; and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the Popish countries of Europe. There is a procession in some parish or other every day, with various insignia, all splendid and costly in the highest degree. They beg money, and say prayers in great form, at the corner of every street.

While the English lay here one of the churches was rebuilding, and, to defray the expence, the parish to which it belonged had leave to beg in procession through the whole city once a week, by which very considerable sums were collected. At this ceremony, which was performed by night, all the boys of a certain age were obliged to assist, the sons of gentlemen not being excepted. Each of these boys was dressed in a black cassock, with a short red cloak hanging about as low as the waist, and carried in his hand a pole about six feet long, at the end of which was tied a lantern. The number of lanterns was generally above 200, and the light they gave was so great, that the people, who saw it from the cabin window, thought the town had been on fire.

The inhabitants, however, may pay their devotions at the shrine of any saint in the calendar without waiting till there is a procession; for before almost every house there is a little cupboard, furnished with a glass window, in which one of the titular powers is waiting to be propitious; and to prevent his being out of mind, by being out of sight, a lamp is kept constantly burning before the window of his tabernacle in the night. The people, indeed, are by no means remiss in their devotions, for, before these saints they pray and sing hymns with such vehemence, that, in the night, they were distinctly heard on board the ship, though the lay at the distance of at least half a mile from the town.

The churches here afford an asylum to criminals in cases of murder. It is related, that as *Captain Cook's* cockswain was one day looking at two men who appeared to be talking together in a friendly manner, one of them suddenly drew a knife, and stabbed the other, who not instantly falling, the murderer drew out the weapon, and stabbed him a second time. He then ran away, and was pursued by some Negroes, who were also witnesses of the fact; but whether he escaped, or was taken, *Captain Cook* never heard.

Rio de Janeiro is a very good place for ships to put in for refreshment. The harbour is safe and commodious, and provisions, except wheaten bread and flour, may easily be procured. As a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassava in plenty. Beef, both fresh and jerked, may be bought at about twopence-farthing a pound, though, as before observed, it is very lean.

The method of jerking beef here is by taking out the bones, cutting it into large thin slices, then curing it with salt, and drying it in the shade. It eats well, and, if kept dry, will remain a long time at sea. Mutton is scarcely to be procured, and hogs and poultry are dear. There is abundance of garden-stuff and fruit, of which, however, none can be preserved at sea but the pumpkin. Rum, sugar, and molasses, all excellent in their kind, may be had at a reasonable price. Tobacco is cheap, but not good.

Ships water at the fountain in the great square, tho', as before remarked, the water is not good. The casks are landed upon a smooth sandy beach, about an hundred yards distant from the fountain; and, upon application to the viceroy, a sentinel may be appointed to look after them, and clear the way to the fountain where they are to be filled.

Here is a good yard for ship-building, and a small hulk to heave down by: for as the tide never rises above six or seven feet, there is no other way of coming at a ship's bottom.

Fernambuco, the chief town of the province to which it gives name, is a very considerable place. It is also called *Relief*, or *Arraife*, from a neighbouring harbour of that name, which is now the strongest in all Brasil, a number of forts being erected all round, and the access naturally so intricate and dangerous, by that the assistance of a skilful pilot is absolutely necessary to avoid them.

There are many more towns in Brasil, and some of them considerable; as Olinda, in the province of Fernambuco; Paraiba, St. Vincent, Tamora, or Tamari-ca, and Sierra, in the provinces so named; Belem, or Para, in the province of Paria; and Maragnano, in an island and captainry of that name, towards the northern extremity of Brasil.

About 30 miles north of the province of St. Vincent, which is the most southerly of Brasil, lies the little republic of St. Paul, surrounded by lofty mountains and thick forests. This state was originally composed of outlaws from all the neighbouring colonies, Spaniards, Portuguese Creoles, Metizoes, Mulattoes, and Negroes, who took refuge on this spot, and lived at first without order, society, faith, honour, or religion; preying upon each other, and subsisting by mutual rapine, and the plunder of their neighbours; but the inconveniences attending this way of life, and the danger to which it exposed them, soon drove them into confederacies, and these, at last, produced a regular democracy. If they were more numerous, they would be formidable to the Portuguese colonies; but as they are not reputed above 4 or 5000, and want fire-arms, they give no apprehensions, and consequently no attempts are made to reduce them. At present, this little community claims entire independence; though they pay an annual tribute to the king out of their gold mines, rather to preserve commercial benefits than to acknowledge his sovereignty. It was the tyranny of the Brazilian government that gave birth to this little state, which is at length grown so jealous of its liberty, that no stranger is suffered to set foot within its dominions, outlaws and run-away slaves excepted. The convicts from Brasil are transported to the island of St. Catherine's, which is situated in 27 deg. 33 min. south lat. and though appropriated to this purpose, is one of the most delightful spots imaginable, being about 27 miles long, and six broad.

Of the natives in Brasil, the most considerable tribes are the Tapoyers and Topinamboys, of whom the former inhabit the northern, and the other the southern parts.

parts. The former are men of a good stature, of a dark copper colour, their hair black, and hanging over their shoulders; but they suffer no hair on their bodies or faces, and go almost naked. Their ornaments are, glittering stones, hung upon their lips or nostrils, and bracelets of feathers upon their arms: the men have also a cap or coronet of feathers.

The complexion of the Topinamboys are not so dark as their northern neighbours, who live nearer the line; and neither the one or the other as those of the Africans, who lie under the same parallels. The native Brasilians are partly freemen, and partly slaves; but the negro slaves are much more valuable, being of a more robust constitution, and fitter for labour.

The Brasilians have been represented as very savage, devoid of all principles in religion, cruel in war, and cannibals, or devourers of flesh; but these stories are generally looked upon as fictions of the Portuguese, to justify their cruel and inhuman treatment of them. They believe in certain invisible beings, the dispensers of good and evil, the rewarders and punishers of virtue and vice; and their notion with respect to a future state is, that after death they shall visit their ancestors, dwelling beyond the Andes; but they have no temples. Their priests make them believe, that if they bring them offerings, those invisible beings, who give them food and all the good things they enjoy, will prosper their affairs, but if they neglect this, some terrible misfortune will befall them. They have caciques who rule them in peace, and lead them in war. Their towns are without walls; their mode of carrying on war is by ambuscades, and their weapons are bows, arrows, shields, and wooden clubs.

HISTORY OF BRASIL.

THIS country was first seen by Americus Vesputius in 1498, but not planted till 1549, when the Portuguese fixed themselves at the Bay of All Saints, and founded the city of St. Salvador. The Portuguese

met with very great interruption in their settlement from the court of Spain, who considered the country as part of their dominions, till at length it was agreed that they should possess all those parts lying between the rivers Amazon and Plata, which they still enjoy.

The French made an attempt to plant colonies on this coast, but were driven from thence by the Portuguese, who remained without a rival till the year 1580, when their king, the great Don Sebastian, lost his life in an expedition against the Moors in Africa, by which event a period was put to the liberty of the Portuguese, their kingdom being absorbed into the Spanish dominions.

After this the Dutch made bold and vigorous attempts to extend their power, attacked the possessions of the Portuguese in the East Indies, and at length turned their arms upon Brasil, took several of its provinces, and would have subdued the whole country, had they not been stopped in their victorious career by the Archbishop Don Michael de Texira, at the head of a few scattered forces. The Dutch owed their conquests in Brasil to the famous Prince Maurice of Nassau, whom they appointed governor of Pernambuco: but their West India Company, to whom this colony was subject, disapproving the measures of Prince Maurice, treated him with indignity, and thereby obliged him to resign his government.

A change of fortune upon this took place; and, in 1654, the Dutch were totally expelled Brasil by the Portuguese. But as they still continued their pretensions to the colony, the Portuguese agreed, in 1661, to pay them an enormous sum to relinquish their interest, which being accepted, the Portuguese remained in peaceable possession of the country till the close of the year 1762, when the Spanish governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing that war was declared between Spain and Portugal, besieged and took the fortress of St. Sacramento, which, by the treaty of peace, was soon afterwards restored to the Portuguese.

C H A P. XV.

FRENCH AND DUTCH DOMINIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SECTION I.

FRENCH GUIANA.

THAT part of Guiana that belongs to the French extends about 240 miles along the coast, from Cape Orange, in the latitude of 4 deg. 27 min. north, to the river Marani, in latitude 6 deg. 40 min. north. The settlements are not extended above twenty miles from the sea-coast, the inland country being still inhabited by the native Indians, of whom a particular account will be given in our description of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, which is separated from French Guiana by the river Marani. The land along the coast is low and marshy, and the climate of course unhealthy. But on the higher parts, where the trees are cut down, and the ground laid out in plantations, the air is healthy, and the heats are greatly mitigated by the sea breezes.

The chief settlements of the French in Guiana are situated in the Isle of Cayenne, which lies 100 miles west of Cape Orange, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is about 45 miles in circumference, well wooded and watered, admirably cultivated, and extremely fertile in sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, plants, fruits, and other necessities of life. But the French fort, which stands at the bottom of the harbour, has no other fresh water than what is saved from rain in large

cisterns. On the easternmost part of the island are the town and fort of St. Louis. The town contains about 200 houses, occupied by mechanics and tradesmen, and the fort has a good garrison.

The French first established themselves here in 1633. The place was afterwards possessed alternately by the English, then by the French again, to whom succeeded the Dutch, but the French finally prevailed, and still keep it.

SECTION II.

DUTCH GUIANA.

THAT part of Guiana belonging to the Dutch is distinguished by the appellation of Surinam. This country was formerly the property of the English. The Dutch took it in the reign of Charles II. and it was ceded to them by treaty in 1674, in exchange for what they had possessed in the province now called New York.

The only divisions of the season known here is into wet and dry; of which there are annually two, of about three months duration each. The excessive rains render the soil too rich, so that the canes being too luxuriant to make good sugar are, during the first and second crops, converted into rum. In the elevated

parts of the country.

The climate is of moderate heat, and in certain parts, where the trees are cut down, the heat is very great, but the position of the land, and the nature of the soil, render the heat not so oppressive as in some other parts of the continent.

The Dutch have a country, called the Isle of St. Louis, which is a part of a large island, and is a very fertile and populous country, and is a very important part of the Dutch empire in America. The Dutch have a large number of slaves, and they are very much valued for their labour.

There is a large number of slaves in Guiana, and they are very much valued for their labour.

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Guiana is a very fertile and populous country, and is a very important part of the Dutch empire in America. The Dutch have a large number of slaves, and they are very much valued for their labour.

The climate is of moderate heat, and in certain parts, where the trees are cut down, the heat is very great, but the position of the land, and the nature of the soil, render the heat not so oppressive as in some other parts of the continent.

The Dutch have a country, called the Isle of St. Louis, which is a part of a large island, and is a very fertile and populous country, and is a very important part of the Dutch empire in America.

The natives are very much enlightened, and they are very much valued for their labour. The Dutch have a large number of slaves, and they are very much valued for their labour.

almost naked, when they are cheerful, and dicted to drink.

Their houses are flaked with cane. They sit there whole with tobacco, and the dead naked, and follows. When the time for the distribution of the land is at hand, and the memory of the past is fresh, and the fore marriage is not whether it is but no injury to wife.

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parts, cottons and green and ripe fruit are to be found
on the same tree throughout the year.

The climate of this country is by no means disagree-
able or unhealthy; for the trade winds by day, the
land breezes in the evening, and the measurable length
of the day, with refreshing dews, render the air tem-
perate and delicious.

Besides trees and plants belonging to other countries,
the Sumarabi tree, peculiar to Guiana, is esteemed a
specific in dysenteries. The curatene is a pernicious
root, the powder of which the Indians conceal under
their nails till they have no opportunity of putting it
into the food or drink of those they wish to poison.

There is an extraordinary animal here peculiar to the
country, called *lajona*, an amphibious creature, about
the size of a small pig. The head and feet are like
those of a pig, but it is without a tail. The
monkeys of this country are innumerable, and their
species various. Here are bats twice as large as ours,
and without tails. Most people in Guiana sleep in
hammocks, as being more secure from serpents and
poisonous insects; but this does not secure them from
the bats which approach any part of the body that is
uncovered, generally the feet, open a vein, and suck
the blood till they are satisfied. There is also peculiar
to Guiana a large venomous toad, called the *pipa*. Its
young are bred in the back of the male, where the fe-
male deposits the eggs.

There is so great a variety of beautiful birds in
Guiana, that several persons in the Dutch colony em-
ploy themselves and their slaves in killing and preserv-
ing birds for the cabinets of Europe.

Most of the fishes of Guiana also are common to it
with other countries. The torporific eel, when touched
either by the hand, or by a rod of iron, gold, silver,
copper, or by a stick of some particular kind of heavy
American wood, communicates a shock resembling that
of electricity.

Guiana abounds in serpents of various kinds. There
is one, not so venomous, that measures some times
above thirty feet in length, and three in breadth. It
has a taper tail armed with two claws, like that of a
kingfisher. It is said to be the cause of the venereal
disease. There are also some of the most venomous
kinds.

The insects of Guiana are innumerable, and of the
constant warren and hum of the chrysalis.

The inhabitants of Guiana are either native, who
are of a reddish brown, or negroes and Europeans, or
a mixed progeny of these in various combinations.
The natives are divided into different tribes, more or
less enlightened, and polished as they are more or less
remote from the settlements of the Europeans. They
allow polygamy, and have no division of lands. The
men go to war, hunt and fish; the women look after
domestic affairs. Their arms are bows, arrows, clubs,
and poisoned darts blown through a reed. They go
almost naked, excepting upon particular occasions;
when they ornament their heads with feathers. They
are cheerful, humane and friendly; but timid, and ad-
dicted to drinking.

Their houses are quadrangular, consisting of four
stakes with cross poles, and are covered with leaves.
They sit them up, pull them down, and carry the
whole with them at pleasure; as their dwellings are
light, and their lives ambulatory. They bury their
dead naked, and get drunk at the funeral to bury their
sorrows. When the body has been interred a sufficient
time for the flesh to be rotten they take up the bones,
distribute them among the relations and friends of the
deceased, and again get drunk to testify their respect for
the memory of the deceased. Their wants are easily
satisfied, and their vices are but few. Continence be-
fore marriage is not considered as a virtue; a man cares
not whether the woman he marries is a virgin or not;
but no injury is so surely revenged as the infidelity of a
wife.

Nothing is cultivated here by the natives but plan-

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tains, cassava and yam; and one month's cultivation
is sufficient for all their use. The men are all hunters, and
they can always find game or fish, if they prefer it,
without danger or toil. They dress it by boiling, ei-
ther in water or in the juice of cassava, and feed on it
very high with kyan, or red pepper. The only time
of eating is the evening, when they return from hunt-
ing; in general, they eat when they are hungry. They
scarce know salt, but sometimes preserve animal food
by smoke-drying it. Their drink is water, or a fer-
mented liquor, prepared from the plantain, called *pie-
vorcee*; when they have plenty of this they are continu-
ally drunk; so that their indolence and improvidence,
by preventing a constant supply, become public and
private blessings.

As supplying the wants of nature is so fertile and de-
lightful a country takes up but a small portion of their
time, they fill up the intervals by various amusements:
they ball and swim in the river, in large companies;
several times a day, without paying any regard to dis-
tinction of sex; and they fancy so well, that they may
be almost reckoned among amphibious animals. At
other times they visit each other, and are mutually en-
tertained with the simple occurrences of their lives, and
a great variety of fables, which are to them, significant
and moral. Sometimes they dance, and frequently
burst into immoderate laughter; and sometimes they
recline indolently in their hammocks, where they not
only sleep, but eat, converse, and play. A kind of
rustic flute, plucked out the finger, and a beads, or ad-
mire themselves in ballad singing.

The women follow neither in child birth, which is
attended neither with pain nor fear. The mother and
child, immediately after delivery, are plunged into the
water, and the next day the returns to her domestic em-
ployment, as if nothing had happened. The children
are fed, and during their infancy no other care is taken
of them; none are allowed to disturb the boys, as
they grow up, attend their fathers in hunting, and the
girls assist their mothers. In old age they become
wrinkled, but never either bald or grey. As they have
no method of computing time to any number of years,
their age cannot be ascertained; but there is sufficient
reason to conclude, that their lives are long.

In all their traffic with each other, or with the Euro-
peans, they estimate every thing by their present want
of it; they will at one time demand a hatchet, for what
at another time they will exchange for a fish-hook.

These happy people live together upon terms of per-
fect equality, having no distinction but of age, or per-
sonal merit; neither have they any division of prop-
erty: each amicably participates the ample blessings of
a delightful and extensive country: envy, fraud, and
violence are precluded, natural desire are immediately
and innocently indulged, and government rendered
wholly unnecessary.

The States of Holland, to whom the colony of Surinam
originally belonged, made it over to the Dutch
West-India company; but that company not being in
condition to send thither the necessary supplies, made
over a third part of their share to the magistrates of
Amsterdam, and another third part to Willem Van
Aartsen, lord of Sommedijk. Hence this colony is
the joint property of the West-India company, the city
of Amsterdam, and the lord of Sommedijk, but the
sovereignty is invested in the states general. Accord-
ingly five directors of this colony are chosen by the
city of Amsterdam, four by the West-India company, and
one by the lord of Sommedijk, but the government must
be approved by the states general as well as the di-
rectors. The whole colony is at present in a very flour-
ishing condition, and carries on a great trade in various
commodities.

Surinam, the capital, gives name to the adjacent
district, which is at least 100 miles in circumference.
It stands on a river of the same name, which is naviga-
ble for near 100 miles up the country, and commanded
by several forts, particularly that of Zeelandia, situated

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about six miles from the entrance; near which fortress is the small town of Paramaribo.

About 22 leagues from Surinam is the colony of Berbice, so called from a river of the same name. Fort Nassau is the seat of government.

There are several settlements and plantations on the river Conny, which form a part of the colony of Berbice.

We might here mention, as connected with Surinam, the Dutch colonies of Demerary and Essequibo, on the Spanish main, which surrendered to the British arms in 1781, and were repossessed as a very valuable acquisition; but the report seems not to have had much weight, for the colonies were left in a defenceless state, and soon after retaken by a French frigate.

C H A P. XVI.

DOMINIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA IN POSSESSION OF THE NATIVES.

SECTION I.

A M A Z O N I A.

THIS extensive country derived its name from the Spaniards under the command of Orellana, being opposed by troops of women when they entered the river. The female warriors vied in heroism with the men; and from this circumstance the country was called Amazonia, or the country of the Amazons.

It is bounded on the north by Terra Firma, on the south by Paraguay or La Plata, on the east by part of Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Peru. It is 1200 miles in length, and 600 in breadth.

We have already mentioned the river of the Amazons as the largest in the known world, and shall only add, that, in the long course of this prodigious river, which is 3000 miles, there are several straits, or narrow passages, where the velocity of the current is very great.

No European nation has made any settlement in this country. Indeed, very little of it is known, except along the west banks of the river, and the west frontiers of the Portuguese colonies in Brazil.

The air is cooler here than might be well expected so near the equator, which proceeds from the heavy rains, that occasions the river to overflow their banks one half of the year; and from the cloudy weather, and shortness of the days, which never exceed twelve hours. A brisk easterly wind also cools the air, which blows from the Atlantic Ocean quite through the country, so strong, that vessels are thereby enabled to sail against the stream, and perform a voyage up the river Amazons almost as soon as down it, which requires eight or ten months. Here are terrible storms of thunder and lightning during the time of the rains.

The face of the country is very beautiful, and the soil fertile, producing cocoa-nuts, ananas or pine-apples, guavas, bananas, and other tropical fruits; cedar, iron wood, so called from its weight and density, red wood, oak, ebony, logwood, and many other sorts of dying woods and drugs; together with cotton, tobacco, sugar, maize, cassava root, yams, potatoes, artichokes, and canela, or spurious cinnamon.

They have store of excellent honey, balm, wild fowl, and venison, in the woods, which also abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, &c. The honey is exquisite, and the balm good against all wounds. Parrots are as numerous here as pigeons in England. They have vast numbers of fish of all sorts in the rivers and lakes; and, among others, manatees, or sea-cows, that are amphibious, and feed on the banks; and tortoises of a large size and a delicate taste: but the fishers must be upon their guard against crocodiles, alligators, and water-serpents.

The natives, like almost all the Americans, are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and copper complexion. They have a taste for the imitative arts, especially sculpture and painting, and are good mechanics. Their cordage is made of the barks of trees, their sails of cotton, their hatchets of tortoise-shell or hard stones; their shields, plains, and wim-

bles, of the teeth and horns of wild beasts; and their canoes are hollowed trees. They spin and weave cotton garments themselves; and their houses and huts are of wood, thatch, and clay. Their arms, in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fish-skins. They are such good archers, that they kill fish in the water with their arrows, which they eat without bread or salt. The several nations are governed by their chiefs or caciques; for it is observable, that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almost universally, both among the ancient and modern barbarians, as requiring by far a much less refined policy than the republican system. The regalia by which the chiefs are distinguished are a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth or claws about their neck, and a wooden sword in their hand. Both sexes sometimes wear mantles of the skins of beasts or cotton, but generally go naked. In some districts the men thrust pieces of cane through their ears and under lips, and hang glass beads to the grilles of their noses, which bob to and fro when they speak; but in others they wear plates of gold at their ears and nostrils. All these nations allow of polygamy, or a plurality of wives and concubines; and the women here, as in the other American nations, do the most laborious work. They worship the images of their ancient heroes, or subordinate deities; but have no temples, or orders of priests among them.

Here are a people called Omaguas, who, to render their children what they call beautiful, flat the fore and hind parts of the head, which gives them a monstrous appearance. This practice is strictly kept up among them; and they make a jest of the other inhabitants of Amazonia calling them *cutahash-heads*.

HISTORY OF AMAZONIA.

GONZALO Pizarro, brother to the famous adventurer Marquis Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, was the first who undertook to explore the climes of Amazonia. Preparatory to the expedition, he raised an army, composed of some Spanish veterans, horse and foot, together with about 400 Indians. The latter were principally employed in carrying the baggage, and driving a great number of Indian sheep, hogs, &c. before them, for the subsistence of the army by the way. Thus prepared, he set out from Quito about Christmas, in the year 1539. A dreadful earthquake, and a terrible storm, which lasted near six days, greatly impeded his march, and many of his Indians died through the severity of the weather. After surmounting innumerable difficulties, they arrived at a province called Cumao, where they found plenty of provisions, a great number of cinnamon trees, and many naked inhabitants. Here Gonzalo left the principal part of his people, taking with him only a few of the most active to search for a pass into the neighbouring country; for hitherto they had been enveloped with mountains and woods, through the latter of which they were forced to cut their way, and in the former they endured almost insupportable hardships.

With inexpressible length to a populous than provisions were the country, them, and bro-

In these pe- plectation of had left in by such time way they had being come up marched by the 20 leagues, in or ford.

At length the river falls from high, which about six leagues Spaniards were derful to see a menic quantity in a channel m to narrow, th above 20 feet the Spaniards the water. G fiding there v river, and tha side, because they were, agn the rock.

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With inexpressible labour and suffering they came at length to a province, called Cua, which was more populous than any they had formerly passed. Here provisions were plentiful, and the cacique, or king of the country, came in a peaceable manner to welcome them, and brought them provisions.

In these parts they remained two months, in expectation of the arrival of those Spaniards, whom they had left in Cumaco, and had directed to follow them by such traces and marks as they should find of the way they had taken before them. Their companions being come up and refreshed after their journey, they marched by the banks of a great river, for the space of 50 leagues, in all which way they neither found bridge or ford.

At length they came to a place, where the whole river falls from the top of a rock about 200 fathoms high, which cataract makes a noise that is heard about six leagues from the place; at which though the Spaniards were amazed, yet it was much more wonderful to see above 40 or 50 leagues lower, that immense quantity of water contracted and straitened within a channel made by one great rock. This channel is so narrow, that from one side to the other, it is not above 20 feet wide; but so high, that the top where the Spaniards made their bridge was 200 fathoms from the water. Gonzalo Pizarro, and his captains, considering there was no other passage to be found on the river, and that it was necessary to pass to the other side, because the country was barren on that side where they were, agreed to make a bridge over the top of the rock.

The Indians, on the opposite side, though few in number, stoutly defended the pass, but were driven from it by the fire of the muskets. The pass being now clear, the Spaniards fell to work on the bridge of timber, which cost much labour before the first beam could be passed over to the opposite rock; by the help of which, a second was more easily laid, and then other pieces of timber; so that by degrees they formed a bridge, over which both men and horses passed securely; after this they marched by the side of the river over mountains covered so thick with wood, that they were forced to open their way again with hatchets. Through these difficulties they came at length to a country called Guema, where the Spaniards, and their Indian servants, were forced to sustain themselves with herbs and roots, and with tender sprouts of trees. Thus with famine and perpetual rains many of the Spaniards fell sick and died. They arrived afterwards at a country, where the natives were more civilised than in the former. There eat maize, or Indian corn, and clothed themselves with garments of cotton; but still the climate was subject to violent rains.

While they staid in this place they sent out parties every way, to see if they should discover a better country; but they met with nothing but wild mountains full of dogs, lakes and moorish grounds, over which was no passage. Hereupon they resolved to build a brigantine, to ferry over from one side of the river to the other, which was become two leagues broad. In order to this, the first thing to be done was to set up a smith's forge, for nails and iron work, which they made of the shoes of the horses they had killed for food, and some iron bars they had carried with them; but iron was now become more scarce than gold.

Gonzalo Pizarro, though chief commander, was the first that laid his hand to an ax to hew down the timber, and to make charcoal, which was requisite to forge the iron, and always the most forward in every menial office, that by thus given a good example, none might take occasion to excuse himself. The resin, which issued from certain trees, served them instead of pitch, and their old shirts and rags were made use of instead of oakum, to caulk the seams of their vessel, which being in this manner finished, they launched into the water with great joy and triumph, imagining that hereby they should quickly escape out of all their

dangers and difficulties. But it proved otherwise, for a few days shewed the contrary, and gave them cause to repent that they had ever made it.

All the gold they had gathered, which amounted to above the value of 100,000 pieces of eight, with abundance of emeralds, some of which were of great value, as also their iron and iron work, and whatsoever was of any esteem, they loaded in their vessel; and such as were weak and sick, and not able to travel, were also put on board. Then after a journey almost of 200 leagues, they departed from this place, taking their course down the stream, some by water, and others by land, keeping such a convenient distance from each other, that at night they always joined and lodged together, which journey was performed with great difficulty; for those on the land were forced to open a great part of the way with hatchet and bill, and those on the water were put to hard labour, to keep the vessel from being forcibly carried down by the current from the company on shore. When at any time their passage was interrupted by some mountain, so that they could not keep near the river, they ferried to the other side by help of their vessel, and four canoes they had made; but this was a great hindrance to them, and very grievous to men starving and perishing with hunger.

Having in this manner, travelled for the space of two months, they at length met with certain Indians, who by signs, and some words which they understood by their Indian servants, gave them intelligence, that about ten days journey from thence they would find a country well peopled, stocked with provisions, and abounding with gold and other riches, of which they were in pursuit; and further signified to them, that this country was situated on the banks of another great river, which joined and fell into that wherein they now were. The Spaniards being encouraged with this news, Gonzalo Pizarro made Francisco de Orellana captain of his brigantine, and put fifty soldiers on board giving them orders to pass down the stream to that place where the two rivers met, and that there leaving the goods he had then on board, he should load his vessel with provisions, and return towards them with all speed imaginable, to relieve them in their distress, many of the Spaniards being already dead, and more Indians, who from 4000 were now reduced to half the number.

Accordingly to these orders, Francisco de Orellana entered on the voyage, and in the space of three days without oars or sail, only by force of the current, was carried to the confluence of the two rivers, mentioned by the Indians, but found no provisions there: whereupon Orellana, pretending it was impossible to return to Pizarro against the stream, resolved to set up for himself; to continue his voyage to the mouth of the river, and then go over into Spain and obtain the government of those countries for himself; but this cruel resolution was opposed by many of those who were then with him. They told him plainly, that he was not to exceed the orders of his captain-general, and that it was inhuman to forsake his companions in their great distress, knowing how useful and necessary that brigantine was to them. In this point, none was more zealous than friar Gaspar Carvajal, and a young native of Badajoz, named Hernando Sanchez de Vargas, whom those of the contrary opinion made their chief, and were so warm in their debates on this subject, that the quarrels had come to blows, had not Orellana, with fair words, appealed the tumult: however, he managed so artfully afterwards with those who had opposed his intentions, that he inticed them all over to his party; and then rudely treated the friar, whom he had expiated to the same famine and misery, (had it not been for respect to his habit and profession) as he did Sanchez de Vargas, whom he left in that desert, encompassed with high mountains on the one side, and a great river on the other, to perish by famine.

Francisco

Francisco de Orellana afterwards found some provisions amongst the natives on the river below; but he came the women came out at first with their husbands to oppose his landing; he gave it the name of the River of Amazon.

Proceeding yet farther down the river, they found these Indians more civil than the other, who received them amicably, admiring the brigantine, and men to be so habited. These treated the Spaniards hospitably, and furnished them with as much provision as they had occasion for. Orellana remained here, therefore several weeks, and built another brigantine, for they were very much distressed for room in the first; and having fitted it up as well they were able, they adventured out to sea, sailing along the coast of Caribiana, about 200 leagues to the northward, till they arrived at the island of the Holy Trinity, having escaped such dangers that they often gave themselves over for lost. At this island Orellana brought a ship, with which he sailed into Spain, where he requested his majesty's commission, for the request and government of the country of the Amazons, as he thought proper to title it.

To make his enterprise appear the more desirable, he alleged, that it was a country abounding with gold, silver, and precious stones, and in testimony thereof produced the riches which he had brought with him; whereupon his majesty granted the request he made, for the government of what he should conquer there; and Orellana was joined by 500 volunteers, the greatest part of them men of rank, with whom he embarked at St. Suar, for the river Amazon, in the year 1541; but he lost one of his ships in his voyage thither, and met with many troubles and misfortunes before he had sailed 100 leagues up the river, that he abandoned the enterprise, and died on his return home.

Gonzalo Pizarro, who was left in such distresses after Francisco de Orellana ran away with the brigantine, first built 10 or 12 canoes, and then floats to pass from one side of the river to the other, as often as his march was interrupted by impassable mountains or morasses, and proceeded in that manner down the river, in hopes to meet the brigantine they had dispatched for provisions. At the end of two months they arrived at the point where two rivers met; but instead of their brigantine, and the provisions they expected to meet with they found only Hernan de Vargas, who, with constancy of mind becoming a man of honour, had endured, with great resolution, famine, and all the miseries, to which he was exposed in that solitude. From him they received a particular account of the villainy of the perdition of Orellana, which Pizarro could scarce credit, having hitherto reputed an entire confidence in him.

The general, however, cheered his men, and encouraged them with hopes of better fortune; telling them, that they ought, like Spaniards, to bear with equality of mind these labours and disappointments; that the more danger, the more honour, and the greater their renown would be in history, which would transmit the fame of their adventures to future ages. The soldiers, observing the cheerfulness of their general, who had most cause to resent Orellana's usage, took heart, and continued their march by the banks of the river, sometimes one side, and sometimes on the other.

But the difficulty of carrying the horses over upon floats (for there still remained about 50 of them) cannot be expressed, and more than the famine they were exposed to. However, the Indians who remained served their masters with great faithfulness and industry in these extremities, bringing them herbs, roots and wild fruit, snakes and other vermin they found in these mountains, all which went down with the Spaniards; nor could they have subsisted without such kind of food.

Gonzalo Pizarro, being now resolved to return to Peru, by the river, and took his way more to the

northward, which proved shorter by 100 leagues than the way they came, but no less difficult, being frequently to cut their way through the woods; and for want of other provisions they now cut up all their remaining horses and dogs; for the 4000 Indians, who used to purvey for them, all died in this expedition; and there were but 80 Spaniards who returned to Quito alive, and these almost without cloaths, and so sun-burnt and emaciated with the fatigue and want of food, that their nearest friends scarce knew them.

With such insupportable hardships and hazards did the first Spanish adventurers struggle in search of gold, even when they had before acquired enough to have satisfied the most boundless avarice. Gonzalo Pizarro, who was one of the proprietors of the mines of Porosi, had not amassed less than 1,200,000 of crowns before he entered upon his expedition.

Peter de Orta, who afterwards obtained a commission from the governor of Peru, in the year 1560, to subdue the provinces bordering on the river Amazon, embarked on the river Nauxa in Peru with 700 armed Spaniards, and 200 Indians, and sailed down the stream 200 or 300 leagues, till he came to the confluence of the two rivers Amazon and Nauxa, and continuing his voyage afterwards 200 leagues farther, was killed in a mutiny of his men, which put a period to that enterprise.

Several other adventures made the like attempts afterwards, but most of them proved unfortunate, till two monks and some soldiers, who set with John de Palacios from Quito in Peru, in the year 1635, and embarking on the river Amazon, where it first becomes navigable, sailed the whole length of it, till they arrived at Paria in Brasil, which lies in the fourth side of the mouth of this great river: but their captain John Palacios was killed in a skirmish with the natives in their passage.

The friars having given an account of their voyage to the governor of Brasil, he ordered sloops and boats to be provided, on which he embarked 70 Portuguese and 2000 Indians; and in October 1637 ordered them to sail up the river, under the command of Texeira, a mariner of great skill and experience, who, by the help of the easterly wind, which generally blows here, sailed up against the current, till he arrived at Les Reyes, a town of Quito in Peru; but the river not being navigable hither for his vessels, he left them there, and went by land to the city of Quito, where he was kindly received by the Spanish governor, and furnished with whatever he wanted to facilitate his return to Brasil. The governor sent two Spanish jesuits down the river with him, ordering them to embark for Spain, when they arrived at Brasil, and communicate the observations they should make in this voyage to the Catholic majesty; and embarking again at Les Reyes, on the river Amazon, with the two jesuits, in the month of February 1638-9, arrived at Paria in Brasil the December following; from whence the jesuits went over to Spain, and published a narrative of their voyage in 1645.

SECTION II.

TERRA MAGELLANICA, OR PATAGONIA.

THIS country, which lies a little to the northward of the Straits of Magellan, was called by the Spaniards Terra Magellanica, as are the Straits denominated the Straits of Magellan, from Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese of that name in the service of Spain, who discovered them in the year 1520.

The appellation of Patagonia was derived from a principal tribe of its inhabitants called Patagoes. The whole country, which goes under the name of Patagonia, extends from Chili and Paragway to the utmost extremity of South America, that is, from 35 almost to 45 deg. of south lat. being 700 miles long and 300 broad where widest. The lofty mountains, called the Andes,

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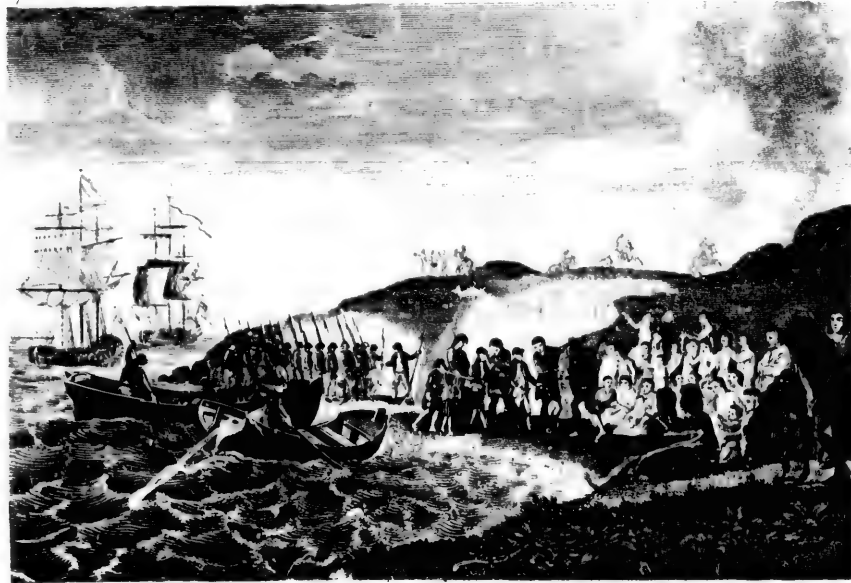
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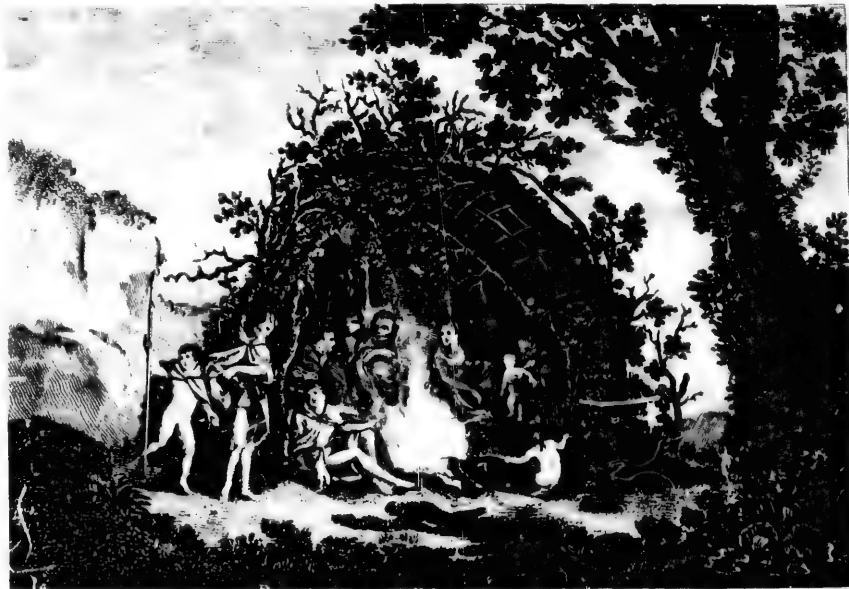
PAIAGONIA.

is derived from a
Patagonians. The
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miles long and 300
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Andes.

Engraved for **BANKES'S** *New System of* **GEOGRAPHY** *Published by* **Rogals** *authorizing.*



Interview between Commodore (now Lord) BYRON and the Natives of
PATAGONIA.



People of **TERRA DEL FUEGO**, *with their Habitations.*

AMERICA.]

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*Interview with the
Dutch, and the
the Natives.*

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Andes, traverse the whole country from north to south. The northern parts contain an almost inexhaustible stock of large timber; but in the southern parts there is a tree (fit for any mechanical purpose) to be seen.

Here is good pasturage, and incredible numbers of wild horned cattle and horses, which were brought hither by the Spaniards, and have increased amazingly. The east coast is mostly a bad land, with few or no good harbours. One of the best is San Julián.

Patagonia is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, as the Patagons, from which the country takes its name, the Pampas, the Collares, &c.

The country and inhabitants of Patagonia are mentioned by an Italian author, who wrote an account of Magellan's voyage round the world; but the most accurate, authentic, and interesting description, are those of Commodore Byron, afterwards Admiral Byron, and Captain Wallis, who have ascertained several points which before were matters of doubt, and from whom we shall give the following conjunctive account.

Interpretation of the Names. Description of the People, Dress, and Habits. Food, Language, Religion, the Nature, Productions of the Country, &c.

COMMODORE BYRON relates, that when he came to anchor on this coast, about two miles from the shore, he could plainly see with his glass a number of horsemen, riding backwards and forwards directly abreast of the ship, and waving something white, as an invitation to the people to come on shore. In consequence of this, the Commodore, attended by some of his officers and seamen, advanced in his boat towards the beach, and, on a near approach, saw about 200 people, some on foot, but the greater part on horseback. They drew up upon a sandy spot, and kept waving and saluting, which our people supposed were invitations to land.

According to the account of the voyage of the *Wager*, this was the spot where the crew, as they were passing the Strait in their boat, after the loss of the vessel, saw a number of horsemen, who waved what appeared to be white handkerchiefs, inviting them to come on shore, which they wished to have done, but were prevented by a gale of wind, that obliged them to find out to sea. The writer says, they were in doubt whether these people were Europeans wrecked on the coast, or natives of the country.

Though no weapons were seen among the natives, the Commodore perceived that they possessed more than they should retire to a little distance, with which they immediately complied. They continued to do so, and vociferously; and the Commodore having lined with his people, drew them up upon the beach, with his officers at their head, giving strict orders that none of them should quit their station till he should give the signal. He then advanced alone towards the Indians, and, perceiving that they retreated, made signs that one of them should come near. Accordingly a person, who afterwards appeared to be a chief, approached. He was of gigantic stature, and seemed to realize the tales of giants in human shape. He was not measured, but the Commodore judged, from the proportion of his stature to his own, that it could not be much less than seven feet.

When this frightful Colossus came up, he and Mr. Byron muttered something to each other as a salutation. The Commodore then walked with him towards his companions, to whom, as he advanced, he made signs to sit down, and they all readily complied. There were among them many women, who seemed to be proportionally larger; and few of the men were less than the chief who came forward to meet the Commodore. He had heard the voices of the savages very loud at a distance, and when he came near, perceived a great number of very old men, who were chanting some unintelligible words in the most doleful cadence, with an

No. 52.

air of being in deep sorrow, which seemed to be a sort of funeral dirge.

Having seated himself on the ground, the Commodore, with no less astonishment, than with some curiosity, made those that were to be his interpreters sit down with the rest, the Commodore took out a quantity of yellow and white beads, which he scattered among them, and which they received with very flame-eyed looks of pleasure. He then took out a whole piece of green silk ribbon, and, giving the end of it to the Indians, one of the natives, a person of a more distinguished air, and so on as far as it would reach. During this time they sat very quietly; nor did any of those that held the ribbon attempt to pull it from the rest; though it was easily perceived that they were still more delighted with it than with the beads. While the ribbon was thus extended, Mr. Byron took out a pair of scissors, and cut it between each two of the Indians that held it, so that he left about a yard in the possession of every one, which he afterwards tried about their heads, where they suffered it to remain, without so much as touching it, while he was with them. Their peaceable and orderly behaviour on this occasion did them honour, especially as the presents could not extend to the whole company. Neither impatience to share the new hoary, or curiosity to gain a nearer view of what was coming, brought any one from the station allotted them.

It appeared evident to Mr. Byron, that the Indians on whom he had conferred these ornamental presents were not entirely strangers to European commodities, as, upon a nearer observation, he remarked one woman who had bracelets, either of brass or very pale gold, upon her arms; and some beads of blue glass, strung upon two long queues of hair, which, being parted at the top, hung down over each shoulder before her. She was of a most enormous size, and her face most hideously painted. The Commodore endeavoured, by every possible means, to learn where the presents of the beads and bracelets, but could not effect it through want of being sufficiently understood.

It would be very natural for those who have read Gay's Fables, if they form an idea of an Indian almost naked, returning to his fellows in the woods adorned with European trinkets, to think of The Monkey who had seen the World; yet before we describe their fondness for glass beads, ribbons, and other things which are held in no estimation among us, we should consider that, in themselves, the ornaments of savage and civil are equal; and that those who live nearly in a state of nature have nothing that resembles glass so much as a diamond, which resembles a diamond. The value which we set upon a diamond is more capricious than the value which they set upon glass. The love of ornament seems to be an universal principle in human nature; and the splendid transparency and regular figure of a bead are the qualities that, by the constitution of our nature, excite pleasing ideas; and although in one of these qualities the diamond exceeds the glass, its value is much more than in proportion to the difference. The pleasure which it gives among us is principally by concealing distinction and gratifying vanity, which is independent of natural taste, which is estimated by certain lines or figures, to which, for that reason, we give the name of beauty. It should be remembered, that an Indian is more distinguished by a glass button or a bead, than any individual among us by a diamond; though, perhaps, the same sacrifice is not made to his vanity, as the possession of his finery is rather a testimony of his good fortune than of his influence or power, in consequence of his having what, as the common medium of all earthly possessions, is supposed to confer virtual superiority and intrinsic advantage.

One of the men produced the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, which was made of a red earth; but the Commodore soon perceived they had no tobacco among them. Indeed, this man gave him to understand that he wanted some. Upon this he beckoned to his people, who had remained upon the beach drawn up in the order he had

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Natives of



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left them, and three or four of them ran forward, supposing that he wanted them. The Indians, who had been observed to keep their eyes continually upon them, no sooner saw some of them advance, than they all rose up with a great clamour, and were leaving the place, as imagined, to get their arms, which were probably left at a little distance. To prevent mischief, and put an end to the alarm, the Commodore ran to meet the people, who were advancing in consequence of the signal given, and told them, as soon as he was got within hearing, that he would have only one of them come up with all the tobacco he could collect from the rest. When the Indians perceived this they recovered from their surprize, and every one returned to his station, except a very old man, who came up to the Commodore and sung a long song. Before the song was well finished, an officer came up with the tobacco, and indicated a laughable astonishment in his countenance, upon perceiving himself, though six feet two inches high, become at once a pigmy among giants.

After the Commodore had presented the tobacco, four or five of the chief men came up to him, and, as he understood by the signs they made, wanted him to mount one of the horses, and go with them to their habitations; but as it would have been highly imprudent to comply, signs were made to them, that the Commodore must return to the ship, at which they expressed much concern, and sat down in their former stations.

During this dumb-show conference an old man often laid his head down upon the stones, and, shutting his eyes to rest about half a minute, afterwards pointed first to his mouth, and then to the hills, meaning, as the Commodore imagined, that if he would stay till the morning, they would furnish him with some provisions; but this offer he was obliged to decline. When he left them not one of them offered to follow, but, as long as they could be seen, continued quiet in their stations.

Commodore Byron's description of his first interview with the natives of Patagonia is, in general, confirmed by that of Captain Wallis, who visited this country two years after him. That navigator relates, that, when he approached Cape Virgin Mary, he saw several men riding upon the point of it, who made signals for the people on board to come ashore. Having anchored in a bay close under the south side of the Cape, the natives continued a-bread of the ship all night, making great fires, and frequently shouting very loud. At day-light great numbers of them were seen in motion, making signals for our people to land.

Having taken the necessary precautions, and left particular orders on board to bring the ship's broadside to bear upon the landing-place, Captain Wallis went in his barge, attended by some officers and men, properly armed, and having reached the beach, before he left the barge made signs to the natives to retire to some distance, with which they immediately complied.

Captain Wallis having landed with several officers, and ordered the marines to be drawn up, made sign to the natives to approach, and directed them to sit down in a semi-circle, which they did with great order and cheerfulness. The Captain then distributed among them several knives, scissars, buttons, beads, combs, and divers toys, particularly some ribbons to the women, which were received with equal pleasure and respect.

After the distribution of these presents, Captain Wallis endeavoured to make them understand that he had other things to dispose of, but expected some articles in return. He then caused some hatchets and bill-hooks to be produced, and pointed to some guanicoes that happened to be near, and some ostriches which he saw dead among them, making signs that he wanted to eat at the same time; but they either could not, or would not, understand him; for though they seemed very desirous of the hatchets and bill-hooks, they gave not the least intimation that they would give any provision in return. These people, in general, had horses,

With respect to the persons of the natives, Commodore Byron expresses the high admiration that he saw 500 people, the stature of whom were at least four inches taller than a great even of most of extraordinary stature, and as tall as the bulkiest proportion to their height; whose, with the exception of a few, were of a proportion; and a man who should become only six feet two inches, and easily exceed a stout well-set man of common stature in strength and muscle, would strike us rather as a giant than an individual of ordinary form.

Captain Wallis, at his first interview with the natives, caused those that appeared to be the tallest, among them to be measured. One of them was six feet seven inches high; and several were five feet five and six feet six inches. They were all of a dark complexion, and had their hands and feet of a blackish colour. Their complexion was not so dark as that of the Indians in North America, but not so light, and nearly as high as the latter. It was not till when I was on the spot, that I saw a man of a different colour. Their teeth were very black, and of a small size.

The chief who first appeared to me, and who had the skin of his face painted black, was a Scotch Highlander, as a Scotch Highlander, and was painted to look as if he were a Highlander. He had never before seen a white man, and a circle of black hair, which was the rest of his face. He was a very tall man, and was painted to look as if he were a Highlander. The white people, and the black people, were painted and clothed in the same manner. The circle round the two eyes were in no way different, one being white and the other black, and some red and black. Except the black, which they wore with the hair inward, most of them were naked; a few only of them having a kind of loincloth upon their legs, with a short pointed stick fastened to each side, which served as a spur.

It appears, from the account of Captain Wallis, that the chief clothing of the natives is composed of the skin of the guanicoe, sewed together into pieces about six feet long and five wide. The skin is wrapped round the body, and fastened with a girdle, with the hair side inwards. Some of them had a square piece of cloth, made of the downy hair of the guanicoe, the middle of which a hole being cut in the middle, they had round them as low as the knee. They are ornamented, as Captain Wallis ascribes the likeness of the natives, and painting themselves in the same manner as the Commodore Byron, with the same face only, that the eye-lids of all the young women were painted black.

The Patagonians commonly carry a small bag, made of a singular kind of tuckee, hung upon their side, and containing two round stones, covered with a soft leather, and weighing about a pound, which they use in the same manner as a stone, striking about eight feet long. They are also armed with one stone being kept in the right hand, and the other in the left, round the head that it is upon the side of the head, and then striking with the right hand, and then striking with the left hand. They are also armed with a small stick, which they use in the same manner as a stone, striking about eight feet long. They are also armed with one stone being kept in the right hand, and the other in the left, round the head that it is upon the side of the head, and then striking with the right hand, and then striking with the left hand. It is not, however, till after the Commodore Byron, that I saw a man of a different colour. The chief who first appeared to me, and who had the skin of his face painted black, was a Scotch Highlander, as a Scotch Highlander, and was painted to look as if he were a Highlander. The white people, and the black people, were painted and clothed in the same manner. The circle round the two eyes were in no way different, one being white and the other black, and some red and black. Except the black, which they wore with the hair inward, most of them were naked; a few only of them having a kind of loincloth upon their legs, with a short pointed stick fastened to each side, which served as a spur.

With respect to food, our people, when they first came ashore, observed that the natives were eating the meat raw, particularly the guanicoe, and that they had no other preparation for it, except to eat it as it was. They also observed that they had no other preparation for it, except to eat it as it was. They also observed that they had no other preparation for it, except to eat it as it was.

The natives talk of a great number of things, and out to Mr. Wallis, Captain Wallis, and Commodore Byron, spoken to in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Dutch.

they made no only one word vow. They always pronounce, and when by fire they were spoken with ease, and come on shore.

The disposition by a great number of which occurred on his ship.

When a prod the Captain was were delicious to visit the ship, but more than into the boat, and to a fair gain't our people from them. While they were board did not which the music strange and themselves, might down into the difference, till upon a looking version. The thousand tricks talking very easily, and of fact, and even would drink no.

When at nothing was. They examined, and were delighted near hens and any thing except old man, excite him with a pair of the others. needles ready pair of scissars, a looking-glass, penance, through fitted with a were offered, what are called did not seem great guns, to their use. When to go through was fired, the ror. The of the deck, with his breast with his eyes shut, declare that his their fatal finding themselves, and without much prostrate upon vered his legs.

Being proceeding they discovered, except the boat with the gang-way towards the ing. He

taking only a few people with him in the boat, that the natives might not be alarmed by numbers. The visitors were received with great expressions of kindness, and, to make them welcome, the natives brought some berries, which they had gathered forth for purpose, and which, with a few mussels, seemed to be the principal part, if not the whole of their subsistence.

The Commodore having sent out an officer in the boat to look for harbours on the southern shore, was informed by the officer, on his return, that near Cape Upright he had fallen in with a few Indians, who had given him a dog, and that one of the women had offered him a child which was sucking at her breast. The offer was refused, as more degrading to these poor forlorn savages than any thing in their appearance or manner of life, as well as an instance of the strangest depravity of human nature, that leaves them destitute of affection for their offspring, or, a most deplorable situation, that impels them to necessities by which it is furnished.

The Commodore, in the course of his passage, met with very tempestuous weather to the eastward of Cape Monday. He says, when the season is far advanced as it was when he attempted the passage of this Strait, it is a most difficult and dangerous undertaking, as it blows a hurricane incessantly, night and day; and the rain is as violent and constant as the winds; with such fogs, as often render it impossible to discover any object at the distance of twice the ship's length.

Another officer, sent out for the same purpose as the former, having found two anchoring places, reported on his return, that being on shore to the westward of Cape Monday, he had fallen in with some Indians, who had with them a canoe of a construction very different from any that had been seen in the Strait before. This vessel consisted of planks sewed together; but all the others were nothing more than the barks of large trees tied together at the ends, and kept open; and short pieces of wood thrust in transversely between the two sides, like the boats which children make of a bean-shell. The people, he said, were the nearest to brutes, in their manner and appearance, of any he had ever seen. They were like some which had been met with before, quite naked, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, except part of a seal-skin thrown over their shoulders. They eat their food, which was such as no other animal but a hog would touch, without any dressing. They had with them a large piece of whale blubber, which stunk intolerably, and one of them tore it to pieces with his teeth, and gave it about to the rest, who devoured it with the voracity of a wild beast. They did not, however, look upon what they saw in the possession of our people with indifference; for while one of them was asleep, they cut off the hinder part of his jacket with a sharp flint, which they use as a knife.

While the ship lay at anchor in a bay on the southern shore, about a league to the eastward of Cape Upright, seven or eight Indians, in a canoe, came round the western point of the bay, and having landed opposite to the ship, made a fire. Our people invited them to come on board by all the signs they could devise, but without success: the Commodore, therefore, took a boat, and went on shore to them. He introduced himself by making them presents of several trifles, with which they seemed to be much gratified, and an intimacy was soon in a few minutes. Having sent on board for some bread, he divided it among them, and remarked with equal pleasure and surprise, that if a bit of the biscuit happened to fall, not one of them offered to touch it till he gave his consent. In the mean time some of the crew were cutting a little grass for two or three sheep still remaining on board. At length the inhabitants, perceiving what they were doing, ran immediately, and tearing up all the weeds they could get, carried them to the boat, which was loaded in a short time. This token of their good will gratified the Commodore, who perceived that they were pleased with the

pleasure he expressed upon the occasion. They had, indeed, taken such a fancy to our people, that when they returned on board the boat, they all got into their canoe and followed them. When our people came near the ship, however, they stopped, and gazed at her with an apparent mixture of astonishment and terror, till at length, with some difficulty, four or five of them were prevailed on to venture on board. As soon as they entered the ship they received several presents, and appeared to be perfectly at ease in a short time.

The Commodore being very desirous to entertain them, one of the petty officers played upon the violin, and some of the crew danced. At this they were so much delighted, and so impatient to show their gratitude, that one of them went over the ship's side into the canoe, and fetched up a seal-skin bag of red paint, and immediately smeared the sailor's face all over with it. He was very desirous to pay the Commodore the same compliment, which, however, he thought fit to decline; but he made many very vigorous efforts to get the better of his modelty. It was with some difficulty, that he defended himself from receiving the same mark of esteem in his own despite. After having entertained them for several hours, it was intimated to him, that it would be proper for them to go on shore, which was their attachment, that it was by no means an easy matter to get them out of the ship.

Captain Wallis repeats the country about Cape Gallant is most dreary and forlorn, and the mountains on each side the straits as of immense height. About one fourth of the ascent is covered with trees of a considerable size: in the space from thence to the summit of the mountain there is nothing but withered shrubs.

Above these are patches of snow, and fragments of broken rocks. The summit is altogether cold and naked, towering above the clouds in vast crags that are piled upon each other, and look like the work of nature, devoted to perpetual sterility and desolation. Captain Wallis says, that whoever navigates this part of the Strait should keep the north shore close on board, and not venture more than a mile from it till the Royal Islands are passed. The current sets easterly through the whole twenty-four hours, and the indraught should be by all means be avoided. The latitude of Cape Gallant Road is 53 deg. 30 min. south; longitude 73 deg. 9 min. west.

The ship having come to an anchor in Elizabeth Bay, which lies in latitude 53 deg. 43 min. south, Captain Wallis sent the boats on shore for water; and soon after our people landed, three canoes put off from their own shore, and landed sixteen of the natives on the eastern point of the bay. When they came within an hundred yards of our people, they stopped, called out, and made signs of friendship. Our people did the same, shewing them some beads and other toys. At this they seemed pleased, and began to shout. Our people imitated the noise they made, and shouted in return. The Indians then advanced, still shouting and laughing, very loud. When the parties met they shook hands, and our people presented the Indians with several of the toys which they had shewn them at a distance. They were covered with seal-skins, which hung about their bodies, and some of them were eating the rotten fish and blubber raw, with a keen appetite, and great seeming satisfaction. Their complexion was the same as that of those our navigators had seen before, but they were of stature, the tallest of them not being above five feet six inches. They appeared to be perishing with cold, and immediately killed several fish. However, they subsist in winter is not easy to guess. The weather was at this time so severe, that there were some small falls of snow. They were armed with bows, arrows, and javelins. The arrows and javelins were pointed with flint, which was wrought into the shape of a serpent's tongue. They disfigure both with great force and dexterity, scarce ever failing to hit a mark at a great distance. To kindle a fire they placed a pebble against a piece of moss, holding under it, to catch the

the sparks, some earth, which takes some dry grass, a wave it to and fro, and it appears.

Three of the boats they seemed curious to except looking glass and done the Patagonians more. When they back, first looking at other. They then stealth, staring behind it. With it they smile, turn, they were fits of the most they left, and exultance, the little equal to their do them, but would.

Captain Wallis left the ship, and children were distributed some seemed pleased for arms in return. mounds, such as They gave our people on the mountain, tin, and perhaps.

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When they entered seal-skin for a fish where our people marked that not impression had on their minds, and torbed in the power to reflect.

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The country horrid and dreary craggy mountains were altogether there not being grass, to be seen were equally desolate, except away, or covered were precipitous above, where those valleys, were as desolate they lay.

Having steered the bay, while wood and water two canoes full. They had much wretches seen to

the sparks, some moss or down mixed with a whitish earth, which takes fire like tinder. They then take some dry grafs, and putting the lighted moss into it wave it to and fro, and in about a minute a blaze will appear.

Three of the natives came on board with the boat, but they seemed to regard nothing with any degree of curiosity except clothes and a looking-glass. The looking glass afforded them as much diversion as it had done the Patagonians, and it seemed to surprise them more. When they first peeped into it they started back, first looking at our people, and then at each other. They then took another peep, and as it were by stealth, starting back as before, and then eagerly looking behind it. When by degrees they became familiar with it they smiled, and seeing the images smile in return, they were exceedingly delighted, and burst into fits of the most violent laughter. This, however, they left, and every thing else, with perfect indifference, the little they possessed being, to all appearance, equal to their desires. They eat whatever was given them, but would drink nothing but water.

Captain Wallis went on shore with them when they left the ship, and by this time several of their wives and children were come to the watering-place. He distributed some trinkets among them, with which they seemed pleased for a moment, and gave some of their arms in return. They also gave several pieces of mundie, such as is found in the tin mines of Cornwall. They gave our people to understand, that they found it on the mountains, where there are probably mines of tin, and perhaps of more valuable metal.

As this seemed to be the most dreary and inhospitable country in the world, the people appeared to be the lowest and most deplorable of human beings. Their perfect indifference to every thing they saw, which marked the depravity between our state and their own, though it may preserve them from the regret and anguish of unfulfilled desires, seem, notwithstanding, to imply a defect in their nature, for those who are satisfied with the gratifications of a brute can have little pretensions to the prerogatives of men.

When they embarked in their canoes they hoisted a seal-skin for a sail, and steered for the southern shore, where our people saw many of their hovels, and remarked that not one of them looked behind, so little impression had the wonders they had seen made upon their minds, and so much did they appear to be absorbed in the present, without any habitual exercise of power to reflect upon the past.

About three miles up Batchelor's River, on the west side, between Mount Milery and another mountain of stupendous height, there is a cataract which has a very striking appearance. It is precipitated from an elevation of above 400 yards; half the way it rolls over a very steep declivity, and the other part is a perpendicular fall. The sound of this cataract is not less awful than the sight.

The country to the southward of the Strait appeared horrid and dreary beyond description. It consisted of craggy mountains much higher than the clouds, that were altogether naked from the base to the summit, there not being a single shrub, nor even a blade of grafs, to be seen upon them. The vallies between them were equally desolate, being entirely covered with deep snow, except in a few places where it had been washed away, or converted into ice, by the torrents which were precipitated from the crags of the mountains above, where the snow had been dissolved, and even those vallies, in the parts that were free from snow, were as destitute of verdure as the rocks between which they lay.

Having steered for Cape Upright, and anchored in the bay, while the people were employed in getting wood and water, and gathering celery and mussels, two canoes full of Indians came along-side the ship. They had much the same appearance as the deplorable wretches seen before in Elizabeth's Bay. They had on

board some seals flesh, blubber, and penguins, all of which they eat raw. Some of our people, who were fishing with a hook and line, gave one of them a fish somewhat bigger than a herring, alive, just as it came out of the water. The Indian took it hastily as a dog would take a bone, and instantly killed it by giving it a bite near the gills. He then proceeded to eat it, beginning with the head and going on to the tail, without rejecting either the bones, fins, scales, or entrails. They ate every thing that was given them indifferently, whether salt or fresh, dressed or raw, but would drink nothing but water.

They shivered with cold, yet had nothing to cover them but a seal skin thrown loosely over their shoulders, which did not reach to their middle, and they were observed, when rowing, to throw even this aside, and sit stark naked. They had some javelins rudely pointed with bone, with which they used to strike seals and penguins, and one of them was observed to have a piece of iron about the size of a common chissel fastened to a piece of wood, as if intended rather for a tool than a weapon.

They had all sore eyes, which was imputed to their sitting over the smoke of their fires, and they smelt more offensively than a fox, which, perhaps, was partly owing to their diet, and partly to their natural filthiness.

Their canoes were about fifteen feet long, three broad, and nearly three deep. They were made of the bark of trees sewed together either with the sinews of some beast, or thongs cut out of a hide. Some kind of rush was laid into the seams, and the outside was smeared with a gum, which prevented the water from soaking into the bark. Fifteen slender branches bent into an arch were sewed transversely to the bottom and sides, and some straight pieces were placed across the top from gunwale to gunwale, and securely fastened at each end. On the whole, however, it was poorly made, nor had these people any thing among them in which there was the least appearance of ingenuity. A hatchet or two were given them, with some beads and a few other toys, with which they went away to the northward, and were no more seen by any of our people.

A party sent out in search of anchoring places spent a night upon an island adjacent to Cape Upright, called Dolphin Bay. They there saw several small coves, which were all dangerous. While they were there six canoes landed about thirty Indians, who ran to the boat, and were carrying away every thing they found in her, but our people discovered them just time enough to prevent them. As soon as they found themselves opposed, they went to their canoes, and armed themselves with long poles and javelins pointed with the bones of fish. They did not begin an attack, but stood in a threatening posture. Our people, who were twenty-two in number, acted only on the defensive, and by parting with a few trifles among them rendered them friends, and induced them to behave peaceably during their stay.

After a series of fatigue and hardships, Captain Wallis, and those under his command, quitted this dreary and inhospitable region, where they were almost in perpetual danger of shipwreck for near four months, having entered the Straits on the 17th of December 1766, and quitted them on the 11th of April 1767: a region where, in the midst of summer, the weather was cold, gloomy, and tempestuous; where the prospects had more the appearance of a chaos than nature; and where, for the most part, the vallies were without herbage, and the hills without wood.

Commodore Byron observes, that it is probable those navigators who may read of the difficulties and dangers, which are by him represented to attend the passage through the Straits of Magellan will conclude, that it ought never to be attempted again; but that all the ships which might after him sail a western course from Europe into the South Seas ought to go round Cape

Ch. 115. The professor himself or a different person, and that of a group of students, is to be responsible for it. Each book is to be read in two parts. The first part is that three weeks of reading, that is, the preface, so that they should be able to give evidence as to their in the month of December. As one gradually reads of this page, he adds the first chapter of the book, and every year he is secured, with a new book, to read in the next year, with the same book, and so on.

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There is, of course, no question that the candidates' opinions are submitted to the candidate and that the "reality" of the election is determined up on their basis. It is, however, not clear that they may be impeded by scientific evidence. It is, of course, possible that

That the reader may form a judgment of the persons and characters of the original inhabitants of South America in general, we shall present them with the

over the entire latitudes of the center are to 100, on a zonal basis, but 1300, and 1000, respectively. This variation in the latitudinal temperature gradient is due to the fact that the temperature of the surface of the ocean is not uniform, but that it varies from the warm tropical zone, to the nipping cold

This diversity of climates, with that of woody countries, plains, mountains, and rivers, as also the difference of vegetation, and the little correspondence the neighbouring nations have with each other, with a thousand other causes, must necessarily have produced great variety in the occupations and customs of these people. Besides, it may easily be imagined, that a nation who have been Christians, and subject to the crown of Spain and Portugal for an age or two, must inevitably have learned some of the manners of their conquerors; and consequently that an Indian who lives in the town or village of Peru, is not so different from a savage in the interior of the continent, as he is from a new inhabitant of the antiently fertile, and on the banks of the Mar non. It could be needful, therefore, in order to give any man an exact idea of the Americans, to make them as many definitions as there are nations.

himself, and Chinese will still have done what is common to all of them in the eyes of an African, who is not a racist, and who is ready to do all the American people can do to help the Chinese people.

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mined the degree to which the environment had changed and predicted the likelihood of a major outbreak of disease, which it found to be directly related to the degree of change. The experts also predicted that the number of people who would be hospitalized would be directly related to the number of people who had their lives wiped out by the epidemic and that the number of deaths would be directly related to the number of people who had their lives

Having thus given a simple, graphic, and accurate and fascinating, not only to the white Americans of America, but likewise to the Chinese, and, why? New Discovery made by the most modern, accurate and authentic exploration, and from the eyes of the most every incident and circumstance, we could not but see the entertainment of the Reader, we will here give our account of this part of the globe with giving a concise detail of the particular circumstances that caused the rebellion and the formation of a great part of the Mother country.

CALL HUNTER OF THE HILLS - GREAT BRITAIN
AMERICAN - 2nd Edition - 1964

THE circumstance that the Negroes, themselves, which took place in 1831, in Prince George's County, and in 1845, in the State of South Carolina, and the progress and success of the anti-slavery cause, are of the demand, are called the "Negro

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At length, the inhabitants of Boston, and some other parts of New England, came to a determination not to make use of any articles of British manufacture; and about the beginning of February 1768, all Houses of Representatives gave their function a declaration of

The most dramatic of differences have to do with the requirements for a candidate for a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship. In the United Kingdom, the competition is open to all, and even Bernard, with the help, on the other, of Agathe, was able to win a full, if not rare, fellowship, and his works were published by both Cambridge and Oxford University Press.

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COVERED BY LINDA J. HARRIS, JR. AND
 JAMES HARRIS, JR. FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

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that, though the act itself was repealed, yet the spirit of it remained, while a revenue was demanded from the colonies. Frequent meetings were continued, riots were frequent, and interrelated persons fomented the disputes.

In June, 1768, the governor directed the house of representatives at Boston, to rescind a resolution concerning a circular letter to some of the other governments, but they refusing, he dissolved the assembly on the 3d of August following.

At length it was determined to coerce the Americans, and a body of troops arrived there accordingly, from Halifax, September 30, 1768, escorted by some ships of war.

The riotous proceedings of the Bostonians increasing, more troops were ordered to Boston, and a variety of altercations took place, not only between the governor and the people, but between them and General Gage.

In the beginning of the year 1769, many persons in the colony of New York thought proper to adopt the sentiments of the Bostonians, and to engage in the political squabbles which were daily heightening in New England. Other colonies soon after acceded to the combination, and, in particular, to the resolutions for the non-importation of the British manufactures and East-India goods: and thus the fire of dissension increased with great rapidity, and the flame of discord blazed through the greatest part of North America.

The Bostonians now summed up a variety of grievances, among which complaints were these: "That the civil power was disregarded, and sentinels placed in various parts of the town: That the negroes had been united to take away the lives and properties of their masters, and to repair to the army for protection: That some of the soldiers had attacked the magistrates of the town: That many soldiers had been repeatedly refused from the peace-officers: That many persons had been wounded by the military: And that on the 5th of March, 1770, eleven persons were either killed, or dangerously wounded."

These charges were either denied or evaded by the other party, by the plea of the military being compelled to act as they did, and to defend their lives; and at the same time accusations, equally atrocious, were brought against the people of New England. Some persons were tried for the murders, but none executed.

Sir Francis Bernard having returned to England, the animosities and disputes still continued between the people and Lieutenant-governor Hutchinson, who remained in his room. But as political squabbles are not worthy of recording in a performance of this kind, and acrimonious accusations, proceeding from prejudice, and propagated by partiality, ought to be consigned to oblivion, and not introduced into a work of science, we shall wave trivial altercations, and only register the more important points of these unhappy differences by which the mind may be informed, and the memory will not be oppressed.

About the middle of December, in the year 1773, some ships, laden with tea, being at Boston, (as a duty was to be paid,) the people would not suffer them to be landed. The ships being refused a clearance by the governor, unless the cargoes were landed, and properly disposed of, a mob, dressed like Mohawk Indians, entered the three ships which contained the tea, and were commanded by the Captains Hail, Bruce, and Coffin, and emptied the cargoes, consisting of 342 chests of tea, into the water. This, and other outrages, occasioned the Boston Port Bill, passed April 4, 1774, by which the town of Boston was proscribed and blockaded.

The people of New England now began to form themselves into companies, practise the military arts, enter into solemn leagues and covenants, &c. Several of the other colonies followed their example, provincial assemblies were held, and a general congress established, to which disputes from the several provinces were

Exclusive of Bickerings and animosities between the Royalists and Provincials, and the martial parade of the latter, the next martial transaction was the seizure of Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, by the Provincial militia, in which they found 156 barrels of gunpowder, several cannon, shot, small arms, &c.

General Gage being informed that a great quantity of military stores were in the possession of the Provincial troops, at the town of Concord, sent a detachment of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and Major Pitcairn, supported by another body, commanded by Lord Percy, in order to seize or destroy them. This service was effectually performed, after some skirmishes; but on April 19, 1775, the troops were attacked at Lexington, on their return towards Boston. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, the Provincials firing from behind stone walls, hedges, bushes, &c.

The Provincials now invested the town of Boston; and the people of New York, hearing of the action at Lexington, and the affair of Concord, rose in a tumultuous manner, entered the town-house, seized a great many stands of arms, appropriated to their own use the cargoes of two ships laden with military stores for General Gage, and then marched to the assistance of the Bostonians.

The Provincials not only continued to block up the town of Boston, but began to raise batteries on the heights of the peninsula of Charles Town, in order to cannonade his Majesty's troops. This brought on the action of Bunker's Hill; for, on the 17th of June, 1775, a considerable body of troops, under the command of Major-General Howe, and Brigadier-General Pigot, were sent to dislodge the Provincials. This body of forces, with a proportionable quantity of artillery, made good their landing against Bunker's Hill, under the protection of the ships of war, armed vessels, floating batteries, &c. and being soon after reinforced by another detachment, a desperate action commenced, in which the British forces were victorious, the Provincial lines being broken, and themselves compelled to retreat, leaving behind them several pieces of cannon, and other military stores. The loss of the Provincials, in killed and wounded, was very great. On the British troops, according to the return of General Gage, 229 were killed, and 828 were wounded, some of the latter dying soon after; and more than a proportionable number of officers being included in both lists.

At New York, on the night of the 23d of August, 1775, the cannon were seized upon, by order of the congress, though the Asia man of war, which lay in the harbour, tried to prevent it, by cannonading the town.

At the same time General Carlton was indefatigable in putting the province of Canada into a proper state of defence. And the earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia, having thought proper to take refuge on board a ship of war, harried the coast, and made frequent descents upon the last mentioned province, laying waste the country; carrying off, or picking up, a great number of cannon; destroying vast quantities of military stores belonging to the Provincials, &c. &c. But, on the other side, Fort St. John surrendered to the Provincial forces, on the 3d of November, 1775, and the garrison became prisoners.

On the 18th of November, 1775, the Regulars and Provincials had a hot engagement near Savannah, in Georgia, in which the latter were defeated: And on the 31st of December, in the same year, the Provincial General Montgomery, who had for some time laid siege to the city of Quebec, attempted to take it by storm. In this attempt, however, he was defeated and slain, with several of his officers, and about 60 private men, and 300 were taken prisoners. On January the 4th, 1776, some ships of war destroyed the town of Norfolk, in Virginia.

General Gage having been recalled, General Howe, who succeeded in the command, thought proper to evacuate the town of Boston, which he effected on the 17th of March, 1776, and made good his landing, and the capture of New York. In June, 1776, a battle was fought in Canada, between the Regulars, under General Clinton, and the Provincials, at a place called Three Rivers, when the latter were defeated, many of them being killed and wounded, and about 200 taken prisoners. In June, 1776, an attempt was made on Charles Town, South Carolina, by Sir Peter Parker, at the head of a fleet of ships of war, and General Clinton, with a body of land forces; but it failed of success. On the 4th of June following, the congress declared the colonies independent.

After the King's troops were in possession of New York, many skirmishes happened between them and the Provincials, but nothing decisive till October, 1776, when the latter were defeated, in an action, which, from the place where it was fought, was termed the battle of the White Plains.

In the month of November, 1776, Fort Mifflin, Fort Mifflin, and Fort Lee, were taken by the British forces, together with a great variety of military stores, and many prisoners. In December Rhode Island was taken by General Clinton. About the same time Lord Cornwallis took possession of East Jersey; and General Lee was taken prisoner by a patrol, consisting of 20 British dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Lord) Harecourt.

Several skirmishes happened in the beginning of the year 1777, in the Jerseys, with various success. On the 23d and 24th of March, a great quantity of provisions, stores, &c. with barracks, storehouses, &c. belonging to the Provincials, were destroyed by the King's troops at Peck's Hill, upon the North River. The cruelties belonging to Lord Howe and Commander Houghm's fleet, continued to take many prizes. In Connecticut, on the 27th of April, 1777, the King's troops destroyed a great quantity of stores at Danbury.

General Burgoyne, with the northern army, proceeded to Ticonderoga, and Fort Independence, which he took, and fortified, on July 6, 1777, and found in them great quantities of flints and provisions, besides what he destroyed of both at Skeneborough. Soon after he took possession of Fort Edward, which the Provincials abandoned, and then proceeded to Saratoga, where they were finally defeated.

On the 11th of September, 1777, the troops under the command of General Howe, had an engagement with the Provincials on the Heights of Brandywine, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides, and 200 Provincials were taken prisoners: but though the latter were defeated, and the action at first seemed of an indecisive nature, yet it occasioned Philadelphia to fall into the hands of the British troops. While General Howe was thus employed, an unforeseen attack was made by the Provincials on Staten Island; for they were repulsed. Much about the same time General Clinton formed and took Fort Clinton and Fort Mifflin.

² On 17 June of October, 1777, the provincials, under the command of General Gates, having surrounded General Brant's army at Saratoga, the latter fled to negotiate articles of capitulation, by which himself and his troops, after leaving down their arms, were to have a free passage to Great Britain.

In the latter part of the year 1777 several forts were taken by the troops of the British, and many families happened on the shores of the Delaware, in order to escape the violence of the war which was at Philadelphia. The Providence with occurred then in the month of October.

For a more complete and exhaustive study of the
 "History of the Republic of Poland,"
 the reader is referred to the works of great au-
 thors, such as, Henryk Jędrzejowski, &c.

On the 18th of June General Clinton (Sir William Howe having previously departed for England, and left to him the grand command of the British forces,) pursuant to the instructions received from government, evacuated Philadelphia. He was attacked on his march by the Provincials, whose principal object appeared to be the gaining possession of the British baggage: but in this, however, they were disappointed, and every where repulsed.

About this time the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and Governor Johnstone, were sent as commissioners from Great Britain, to treat of a pacification with America, but they did not meet with the success that every true lover of both countries wished.

On the 10th of December Commodore Hotham arrived at Barbadoes with about 4000 troops from England, where he was joined by a small squadron under the command of Admiral Barrington. They failed together to St. Lucia, where they landed the troops; but before they could make themselves masters of the island, Count D'Eulain appeared, and landed 5000 men. He was, however, repulsed with great slaughter, and the men obliged to make a precipitate retreat to their ships, against which Admiral Barrington's small force had fully defended the harbours.

In the beginning of the year 1779 two bodies of forces, one under the command of Colonel Campbell, and the other from St. Augustine, in Florida, were ordered for the reduction of Georgia, in which they succeeded after a few actions and desperate resistance from their opponents.

In the month of December Count D'Estaing, having conquered the Grenades and St. Vincent's, laid close siege to Charles Town, then in the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, but was repulsed with great slaughter, and himself severely wounded in the action.

In the month of April, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton quitted Charles Town, and went to New York, leaving the care of the former place to the Lords Cornwallis and Redbank. The Americans, during his absence, made several attempts on the place, but were always repulsed, owing to the vigilance of the British commander.

During Admiral Byron's stay in the West-Indies, he, in company with Admiral Barrington, engaged the French off St. Vincent's, with some loss, both parties claiming the victory. About the same time Count De Flough made an unsuccessful expedition to the Savannah, and afterwards returned to France.

Some time after this Admiral Rodney (who had been with success to the relief of Gibraltar, then closely besieged by the Spaniards) arrived in the West-Indies, and engaged the French fleet under the command of M. Guichen, but it terminated without any material victory on either side.

About this time hostilities were commenced between Great Britain and the United States of Holland, owing to a bag of papers being found belonging to Mr. Laurens, formerly president of the continental congress, who was taken by his Majesty's frigate the *Vestal*, as he was passing over to Holland. Mr. Laurens, after his examination, was committed close prisoner to the tower.

During these transactions a mutinous spirit prevailed among the continental forces in America. Brigadier Arnold had for some time held a correspondence with the English General, which was principally carried on by means of Major André, adjutant-general to the British army. This young officer gave Arnold a meeting at a place appointed, the latter of whom advised him to disguise himself, and, under the feigned name of John Anderson, to make his way for New York. This advice he readily followed, but at a place called Ferry Town was seized by three British men, and conducted to General Washington. He was immediately tried by a court-martial on a spy, and being found guilty, and sentenced to death, was executed accordingly.

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The campaign of the year 1781 was opened by a desperate battle between the British forces, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, and the Provincials, under the command of General Sumpter. The British forces proved victorious; all the artillery and ammunition wagons belonging to the enemy being taken, and between eight and nine hundred slain, besides great numbers taken prisoners.

On 7th of February Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, being detached with a body of forces, engaged a strong party of the enemy near Broad River, under the command of General Morgan. The battle continued obstinate on both sides for some time, till at length Tarleton was obliged to retreat, leaving his killed and wounded behind him.

While these things were taking place on the continent, an attack was made on the Island of St. Eustatius, by Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan, and the place was surrendered by the enemy without the least resistance. The quantity of merchandise found on the island was so great that the warehouses could not contain it. The Islands of St. Martin and Saba likewise surrendered. This blow was severely felt by the Dutch. The ships in the harbour were seized, and a fleet of 30 sail of merchantmen fell into the hands of the English; but, on their way home, 22 of them were re-taken by the French.

About this time the Spaniards laid siege to Pensacola, which they took up after an obstinate resistance. The garrison obtained honorable terms, and were conveyed to New York.

During these transactions the war was carried on with great vigour on the continent. The British troops repeatedly baffled the efforts of the Provincials, and in most encounters came off victorious. Lord Cornwallis engaged a considerable body of troops, under the command of General Greene, at the town of Guilford, and, after an obstinate resistance, which lasted about half an hour, obtained a complete victory, great numbers of the Provincials being killed, and the rest put to flight. General Greene, however, after being thus defeated, marched to Wilmington, where getting some supplies, and recruiting his scattered forces, he set out for Camden, which he expected to have found ill defended; but Lord Rawdon, who was left there, did not wait for the attack of the enemy; on the contrary, he with about 800 men, marched out to meet General Greene, whom he encountered and defeated, obliging the enemy to save themselves by a very precipitate flight.

On the 20th of May Earl Cornwallis arrived at Petersburg in Virginia, where he joined a body of British troops that had been under the command of Major-general Philips, but the command of which, in consequence of the death of that officer, had devolved upon Brigadier-general Arnold. Before this junction he had encountered considerable inconveniences from the difficulty of procuring provisions and forage.

On the 26th of June, about six miles from Williamsburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, and 350 of the Queen's Rangers, were attacked by a much superior body of the Americans, but whom they repulsed with great gallantry, and with equal success, making four officers and twenty private men prisoners. The loss of the Americans in this action amounted to 120, besides great numbers taken prisoners.

On the 6th of July an action happened near a place called the Green Springs in Virginia, between a reconnoitring party of the Americans under General Wayne amounting to about 800, and a large part of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, in which the Americans lost 127 killed and wounded, and the loss of the royal troops was considerably greater. It was an action in which no small degree of military skill and courage were exhibited by the Americans.

In South Carolina an action happened on the 9th of September near the Eataw Springs, between a large body of British troops, under the command of Lieuten-

ant-colonel Stewart, and a much superior body of Americans, amounting to 4000, under the command of General Greene. It was an obstinate battle, and lasted near two hours; but the Americans were defeated, and two of their six pounders fell into the hands of the English. The loss, however, of the royal troops was very considerable, amounting to more than 400 killed and wounded, and upwards of 200 missing.

In the course of the same month General Arnold was sent on an expedition against New London in Connecticut, where he destroyed a great part of the shipping, and an immense quantity of Naval stores, European manufactures, and East and West India commodities. The town itself was also burnt, which was unavoidable on account of the explosions of great quantities of gunpowder, which happened to be in the store-houses that were set on fire. A fort, of which it was thought necessary to gain possession in this expedition, was not taken without considerable loss. This was fort Griswold, which was defended by the Americans with great gallantry, and the assault was made by the English with equal bravery. The British troops entered the works with fixed bayonets, and were opposed with great vigour by the garrison with long spears. After a most obstinate defence of near forty minutes the assailants gained possession of the fort, in which 85 Americans were found dead, and 60 wounded, most of them mortally. Of the British troops Major Montgomery was killed by a spear in entering the American works; and 192 men were also killed and wounded in this expedition.

During these transactions the most effectual measures were adopted by General Washington for surrounding the British army under Earl Cornwallis. A large body of French troops under the command of Lieutenant-general the Count de Rochambeau, with a very considerable train of artillery assisted in the enterprise. The Americans amounted to near 8000 Continentals, and 5000 militia, and General Washington was invested with the chief command of these combined forces.

In the mean time various skirmishes took place in different parts of the American continent, and were attended with various success; but in general the English gained the superiority.

On the 18th of October, 1781, a most desperate battle took place between the conjunctive forces under the Provincial General Washington and M. Rochambeau, the French commander, and the British troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis. The latter was situated in a very disadvantageous spot, being hemmed in on one side by the French fleet in the Chesapeake River, and on the other by the continental land forces. The attack was made with great resolution by the enemy, and, for some time, as strongly resisted by the brave Cornwallis, who cut to pieces the greater part of three regiments of the French forces; but being at length overpowered with numbers, he was obliged to surrender, and enter into the like articles of capitulation as took place with general Burgoyne at Saratoga. Sir Henry Clinton had left New York with a considerable body of forces, in order to give assistance to the brave Cornwallis; but, by a manœuvre of General Washington (who, a short time before, appeared to have some designs against New York) Sir Henry was too late, and the whole army of Lord Cornwallis, which amounted to 7000 men, fell into the hands of the Provincials. The Earl made a defence suitable to the character he had acquired for courage and military skill; but he was compelled to submit to superior numbers. A considerable number of cannon, and a large quantity of military stores, fell into the hands of the Americans on this occasion.

The surrender of Earl Cornwallis was the last military transaction of moment on the continent of North America, and led to the conclusion of a civil war, which had been unhappily attended with the loss of a vast profusion of blood and treasure on both sides.

No other event of that war contributed so affectually to produce a general conviction in the minds of men of the impracticability of the conquest of the American colonies, especially as they had formed such powerful alliances.

When intelligence of the defeat of Earl Cornwallis arrived in England, that conviction appeared to be irresistible; for men of all ranks and parties now declaimed against the continuance of a war unproductive of the effects originally designed, and absolutely ruinous to the interests of both countries.

A member of the British House of Commons, in December 1781, made two motions declaratory of the sense of the house against the further prosecution of the American war.

On the 22d of February 1782 a motion was made of the same tendency by a military officer, and negatived by only one voice. In a short time after the same motion being carried, instructions were dispatched in consequence of the resolution of the house of Sir Guy Carleton (who succeeded Sir Henry Clinton in the command of the army and the government of New York) to use his utmost endeavours for producing an accommodation with the Americans.

Sir Guy Carleton having received these advices, dispatched, in the month of May, 1782, a letter to General Washington, informing them of the proceedings of parliament, of the disposition prevalent both in that body and the British government, and of his own consequent instructions, accompanied with such written or printed documents as were necessary to illustrate and authenticate what he had stated.

As by a resolution of the British House of Commons powers had been granted to the crown for negotiation and concluding a general or particular peace or truce with the whole, or any part, of the Americans, the several states reprobated the idea of opening separate negotiations with particular governments, or bodies of men, or even of attempting to open a treaty with Congress without the concurrence of his allies, and came to a general determination to exert their utmost power conjunctively to carry on the war with vigour until peace should be obtained in a manner consistent with their national union.

A resolution was also passed by Congress, that the United States could not, with propriety, hold any conference, or treaty, with any commissioners on the part of Great Britain, unless they should, as a preliminary thereunto, either withdraw their fleets or armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the independence of the said States.

In the month of October Congress issued a public declaration, in which, after reciting, that France and they were equally bound by the conditions of their alliance, that neither should conclude either peace or truce with Great Britain without the consent of the other, and observing that their ministers in Europe were vested with full power and authority in their behalf, and in concert with their allies, to negotiate and conclude a general peace, they proceeded to declare, in the strongest terms, their fixed and unalterable determination inviolably to adhere to the treaty of alliance with his most Christian Majesty, and to conclude neither a separate peace or truce with Great Britain; and that they would not enter into the discussion of any overtures for pacification, but in confidence and in concert with his most Christian Majesty.

While the Americans were thus avowing their inflexible attachment to their allies, and endeavouring,

as it were, to shut out every overture towards a separate accommodation, the belligerent powers in Europe seemed disposed to pacific measures.

As the attainment of the independence of America was avowedly the grant object of the French court in the war, its being granted seemed at once to remove the very ground of contention. With respect to the adjustment of matters with the British court, that did not seem to be very difficult, as, though the acquisition of France in the West Indies were considerable, her losses in the East left the means of a considerable equivalent in the hands of the English.

As to Spain, which seems to have entered into the war rather as an auxiliary, and in consequence of the family compact, than as acting upon national principles, neither the embarrassed state of her finances, the repeated failure of her designs upon Jamaica, her very signal defeat at Gibraltar, or other circumstances of her then condition, seemed to afford any solid ground upon which she could reasonably establish further claims.

The United States of Holland, fallen and degraded to the lowest degree, were reduced to the necessity of depending entirely upon the favours and protection of France, as well in the conclusion of a peace as she had through the progress of the war.

With respect to the general circumstances of the contending parties, the most successful members of the alliance, great and formidable as it was, scarcely stood much less in need of peace than Great Britain, notwithstanding all her losses, and exposed as she had to long been as a common mark to withstand singly all their attacks in every quarter.

Under these general circumstances of the contending powers, the independence of America being allowed, there did not seem to be any intromountable obstacle in the way to the restoration of the public tranquillity.

This plan was adopted by the new administration in England by their coming into power; commissioners and plenipotentiaries were appointed by the respective powers, and on the 30th of November 1782, provisional articles were signed by the commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, and the commissioners on the part of the United States of America, which were to be inserted in, and to constitute a future treaty of peace to be finally concluded between the parties, when that between Great Britain and France took place.

The history of this civil war is handed down at large to posterity by able writers, in order to serve as the most forcible lessons of instruction to the sovereigns and subjects of every state. In the course of such a war the passions may be supposed to be inflamed to a high degree of rancour; but this will ever be the case in all subinary events; and the cruelties perpetrated on either side by heated or unprincipled individuals no intelligent person will impute to the national character at large. The virtues that shine in human nature, and render life desirable and happy, are the growth of no particular country; for where the light of knowledge is diffused, their endearing influence will be felt with irresistible force; and the posterity of Great Britain and America, while they read with concern the pendency of their fathers, may be nobly vying with each other in virtuous and philosophical emulation, and cultivating such friendly connections as may render both a great and happy people.



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A NEW, ROYAL, AUTHENTIC,
And COMPLETE SYSTEM of
UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.

B O O K V.
E U R O P E.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THIS part of the globe was formerly called by the Romans, as it is at present by the Spaniards and Italians, by the name of Europa; but from whence that appellation originated has not been determined. By the English and French it is still Europe; by the Turks Afrasia, or Rasmia, by the Georgians of Asia Franksia, and by the Armenians Nordestan.

Europe is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the east by Asia, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

This grand division of the earth is situated between 35 and 72 degrees of north latitude, and between 9 deg. 35 min. west, and 72 deg. 25 min. east longitude. Its utmost extent, in length, is about 3600 miles, and in breadth about 2100.

Europe, though inferior, in point of magnitude, to Asia, Africa, and America, is far superior to them all in several important respects. As to the advantages of situation, it is to be observed, that no part of it is exposed to the scorching heat of the torrid, and but a small part of it to the chilling cold of the frigid zone.

To these advantages may be added many seas, navigable rivers, mountains, &c. admirably adapted to the purposes of extensive commerce between different states and nations; and happily situated as barriers against the efforts either of invasion or despotism.

The principal rivers of Europe are the Danube and the Rhine in Germany, the Volga and Divina in the Russian empire, the Loire and Seine in France, the Thames and Severn in England, &c. &c.

The chief lakes are Constance in Germany, Geneva and Guard in Italy, Wener in Sweden, Ladoga and Onega in Russia, Lochaber in Scotland, and Neagh in Ireland.

The principal mountains are the Pyrenean Mountains between France and Spain, the Alps between France and Italy, the Dofrin hills in Sweden, the Grampian hills in Hungary, some hills in the Highlands of Scotland, and several, particularly Snowden, in Wales.

No. 53.

Europe, through superiority of cultivation, produces a greater abundance of corn, wines, fruit, cattle, and, indeed, most of the luxuries, as well as necessities, of life, than the other quarters of the globe. As to the valuable articles of gold, silver, jewels, spices, &c. though not its natural productions, they are supplied by means of navigation and commerce.

Fearless the merchant now pursues his gain,
And roams securely o'er the boundless main:
Now o'er his head the polar bear he spies,
And freezing spangles of the Lapland skies;
Now swells his canvas to the fiery line,
With glittering spoils, where Indian grutes shine,
Where fumes of incense glad the fountain seas,
And wasted citrons scent the balmy breeze;
And here the ore whose melted mass shall yield,
On faithful coins, each memorable field,
Which, mix'd with medals of immortal Rome,
May clear disputes, and teach the times to come.

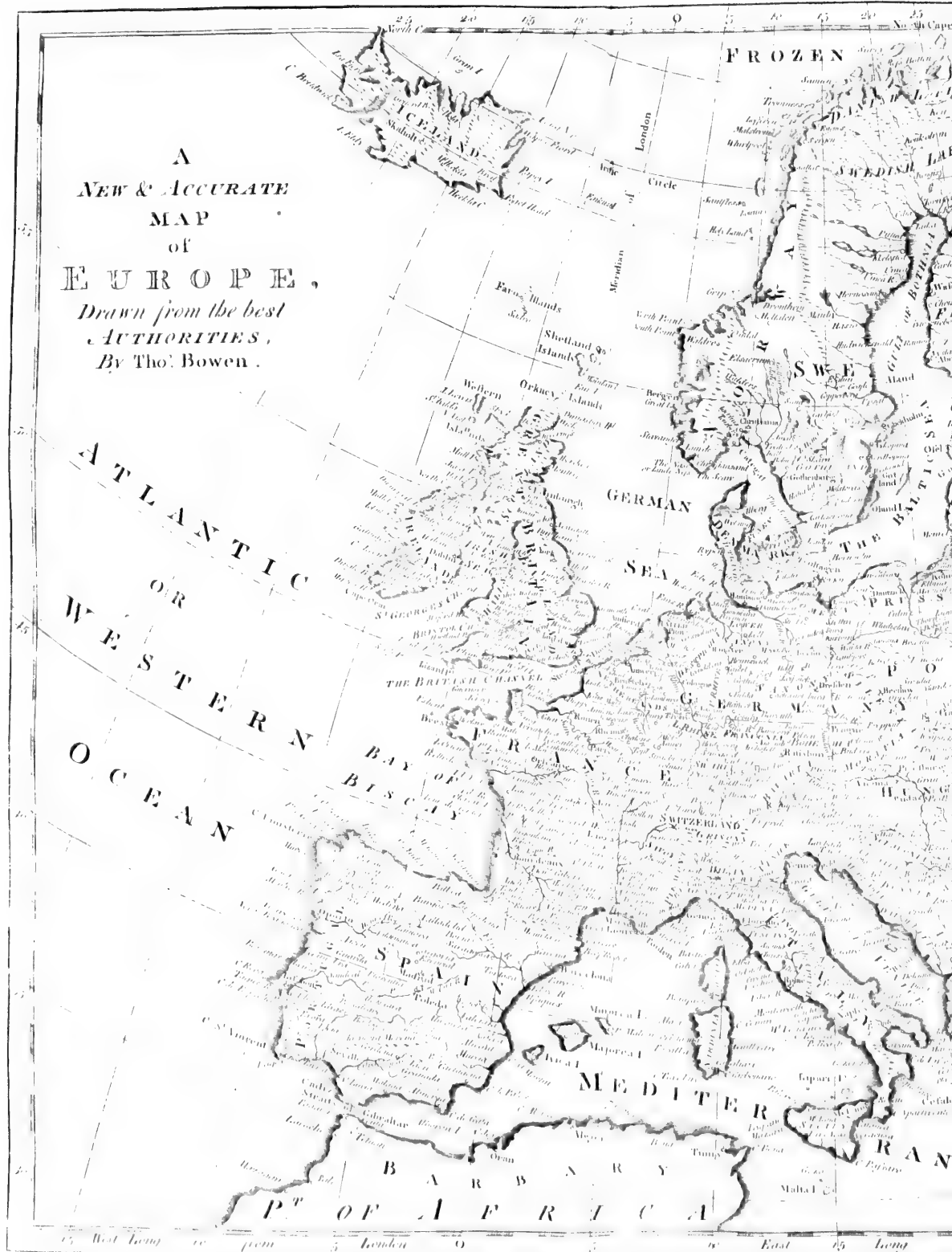
Europe is fuller of cities, towns, villages, and the buildings, in general, more strong, elegant, and commodious, than those of the other parts. The inhabitants are better featured, and better made, than either the inhabitants of Asia, or Africa, and are all whites; though their complexions have different degrees of delicacy, according to their situations, and other local circumstances.

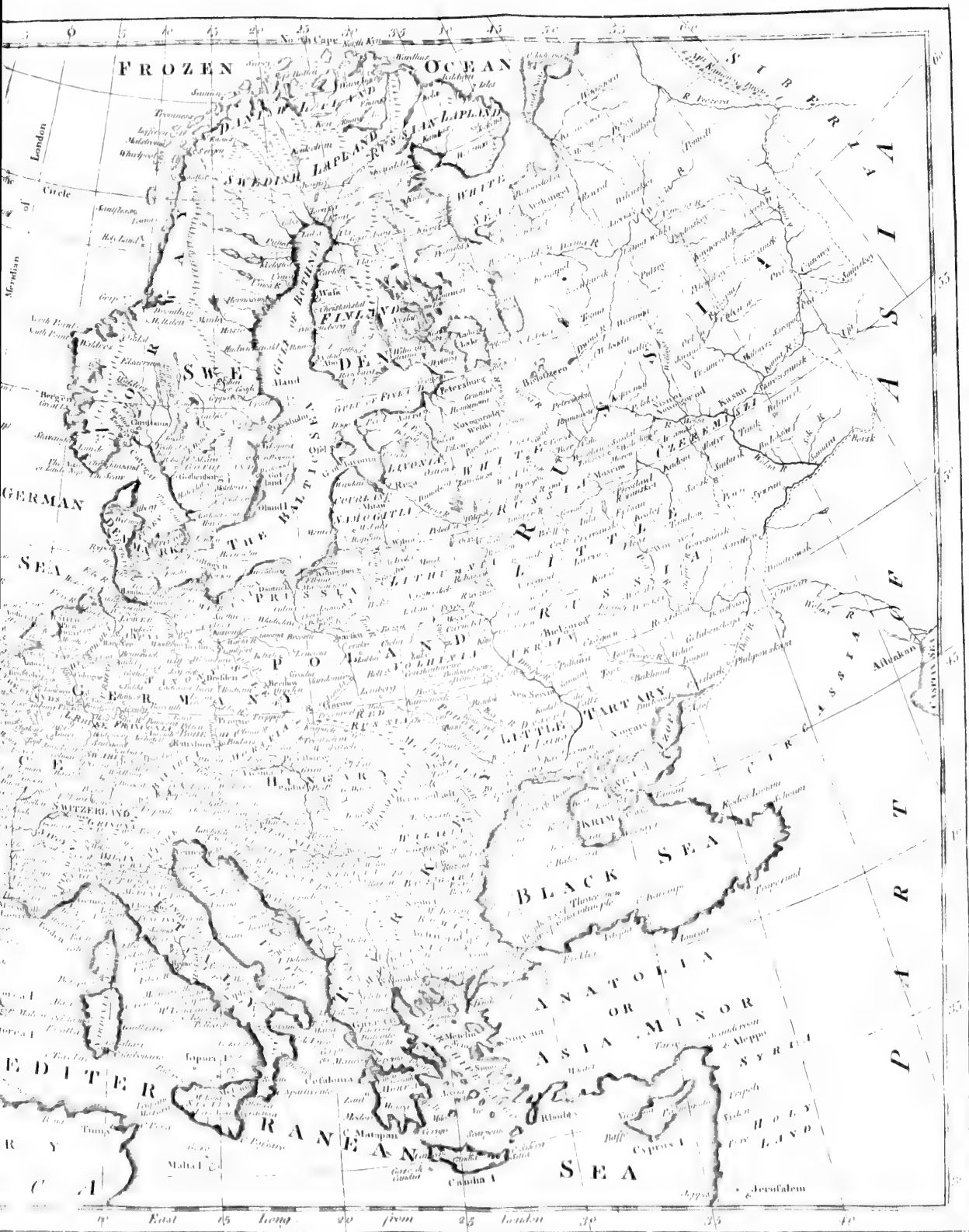
With respect to mental endowments, and the exertion of the intellectual faculties, the inhabitants of Europe must be permitted to claim pre-eminence. Pertinax to this remark may be cited some observations of a very learned and ingenious writer, in words to the following effect. Having premised that in Greece the human mind seemed first to have duly conceived and exerted its powers in the invention and improvement of such arts as were conducive either to pleasure or utility, this writer goes on to observe, that what Greece is in this

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A
NEW & ACCURATE
MAP
of
EUROPE,
*Drawn from the best
AUTHORITIES.*
By Tho: Bowen.





point of view with regard to Europe, Europe itself is with regard to the other divisions of the earth; and concludes with this reflection; "That as ancient Greece was distinguished above all the rest of Europe for the equity of its laws, and the freedom of its political constitution, so has Europe, in general, been remarkable for smaller deviations at least from the laws of nature and equality, than have been admitted in other quarters of the world."

To this pre-eminence in mental acquisitions must be attributed the invention of printing, the revival of learning, arts, and sciences, and, lastly, the happy reformation in religion, which distinguish the 15th and 16th centuries, and embellish the history of Europe. In these ages the powers of Europe were formed into one grand political system, in which each took a station, wherein it has since remained, with less variation than could have been expected, after the shocks occasioned by so many internal revolutions and foreign wars. The established political principles and maxims still continue to operate; and the ideas concerning the balance of power, long introduced, and rendered general, have still some degree of influence in the councils of the nations of Europe.

From these concurring circumstances it is evident that the concurrence of so many rival princes will always prevent any one of them from gaining the empire over Europe. It is equally evident that, in contending for it, they must weaken their own force, and may at length render themselves incapable of defending their just possessions. The partial conquests they make are illusive; for, instead of promoting, they rather oppose their designs. The more any kingdom is extended, it becomes the weaker; and great projects have not been so often executed by slow reiterated efforts, as in the course of a few years, and sometimes by a single expedition.

A prince may form a deliberate plan for destroying the rights of his subjects; he may proceed by slow degrees in the execution of it; and if he dies before the accomplishment, his successor may pursue the same steps, and avail himself of what was done before him: But external conquests cannot be concealed. They, in general, excite alarms, and occasion confederacies, by which the conquering prince is reduced to the last extremities. This maxim, however contrary to the prejudices of a powerful and victorious nation, is one of the best established in the whole system of politics, and confirmed by a variety of examples, both ancient and modern.

To these remarks may be justly added, as an instance of the pre-eminence of Europe, the invention and improvement of the art of navigation in particular, of all others the most beneficial to mankind: and amongst these we may here be permitted to enroll the name of our renowned countryman *Captain Cook*.

To this improvement of the mind, and cultivation of the liberal arts, it is owing that, though several of the most extensive parts of Europe are under monarchical forms of government, the administration of those forms are by no means so arbitrary, nor are their sovereigns so despotic, as those of Asia and Africa. Various, indeed, are the forms of government, exclusive of that of monarchy, which prevail in Europe. Here are aristocracies, or governments of the nobles; democracies, or governments of the people; and, lastly, there is the mixed form of government, composed of three parts, participating of the benefits, and exempted from the inconveniences, of the other three classes or forms. This form is the peculiar boast and glory of Great Britain.

3

The languages of Europe are derived from six radical ones, viz.

1. Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects.

2. Teutonic, from whence proceed the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English tongues.

3. Slavonian, which reigns in different dialects in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe.

4. The Celtic, of which there are remaining dialects in Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, Brittany in France, and Lapland.

5. Greek, of which several dialects are spoken in the Morea, and the islands of the Levant.

6. Gothic, some remains of which are preserved in the islands of the Baltic, and the northern parts of Sweden.

To these we may add the languages spoken in Turkey and little Tartary as European languages.

The Christian religion prevails throughout every part of Europe, except that in the possession of the Turks; but as men conceive differently concerning points of speculation, according to their different passions and education, that religion is divided into a number of sects. Hence Italy, Spain, France, &c. of Germany and the Netherlands, with part of Poland, still follow the doctrine of the church of Rome; whereas England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the United Provinces, part of Switzerland, &c. have embraced the reformation, and profess the Protestant religion: And in Muscovy, some parts of Poland, in Wallachia, Moldavia, Padolia, Volhinia, and Greece, the doctrine of the Eastern or Greek church is followed.

Europe may claim, upon the whole, pre-eminence over the rest of the world, by having the doctrines of Christianity professed throughout the greatest part of it, and being enlightened by a religion at once pure, majestic, cheerful, and securing the eternal felicity of its professors.

Sudden religion on the wond'ring blaze,
From heav'n's broad concave burst the rapid blaze;
At once descending from the realms on high,
An angel shape arrests the dazzled eye:
Lo! o'er her limbs the flowing garments fall'd,
Her sparkling pinions flung'd with beaming gold;
Her eyes like lightning glaz'd a piercing ray,
And all th' illumin'd aether gleam'd with day!
Near as she came, superior, tho' less'd,
Her form majestic aw'd the dubious mind;
With heighten'd grace her bloomy features glow'd;
Free on her robe the mazy ringlets flow'd;
Her balmy breath ambrosial scents perfume,
And o'er her cheek was pour'd celestial bloom.
Pale sorrow brighten'd as religion came,
And flow'ring peace time stood trembling at the name;
Rage, dragg'd in triumph, leav'd her folemn train,
And death behind her grinn'd a clank'd his chain.

To these introductory remarks concerning Europe considered in general, we subjoin the following Table, exhibiting, in one point of view, its several parts, continental and insular, with their length, breadth, chief cities, distances and bearings from London, &c. &c. And, we presume, such a general view will afford our readers a pleasing anticipation of our subsequent particular description, to render which as entertaining and instructive as possible, no pains shall be wanting, either in the selection or arrangement of the most modern and best authentic materials.

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A GENERAL INSPECTION TABLE FOR EUROPE.

C O N T I N E N T S.

Nations.		Length.	Breadth.	Chief Cities.	Distance and Bearing from London.		Religions.
Including the general Names of Italy. Turkey in Europe.	Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapland	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Norway	1000	300	Bergen	540	N.	} Lutherans
	Denmark	240	180	Copenhagen	500	N. E.	
	Sweden	800	500	Stockholm	750	N. E.	
	Russia	1500	1100	Peterburgh	1140	N. E.	} Greek Church Papists, Luth. and Calv.
	Poland	700	680	Warsaw	760	E.	
	King of Prussia's Dominions	Uncertain, from the continual fluctuation in the affairs of one different monarch.		Berlin	540	E.	Lutherans and Calvinists
	Germany	600	500	Vienna	600	E.	} Papists, Luth. and Calv. Papists Calvinists
	Bhemia	300	250	Prague	600	E.	
	Holland	150	100	Amsterdam	180	E.	
	Flanders	200	200	Brussels	180	S. E.	} Papists
	France	600	500	Paris	200	S. E.	
	Spain	700	500	Madrid	800	S.	
	Portugal	300	100	Lisbon	850	S. W.	} Calvinists and Papists
	Switzerland	260	100	Bern	420	S. E.	
	Pope's dom, or Ecclesiastical State	240	120	Rome	820	S. E.	
Italy.	Naples	280	120	Naples	870	S. E.	} Papists
	Piedmont	140	98	Turin	-	-	
	Monterrat	40	22	Catal	-	-	
	Milan	155	70	Milan	-	-	} Papists
	Parma	48	37	Parma	-	-	
	Modena	65	39	Modena	-	-	
	Mantua	47	27	Mantua	-	-	} Mahometans and Greek Church.
	Venice	175	95	Venice	-	-	
	Genoa	160	25	Genoa	-	-	
	Tuscany	115	94	Florence	-	-	} Mahometans and Greek Church.
	Hungary	300	200	Buda	780	S. E.	
	Danubian Provinces	600	420	Constantinople	1320	S. E.	
	Little Tartary	380	240	Caffa	1500	E.	} Mahometans and Greek Church.
	Greece	400	240	Athens	1300	S. E.	

I S L A N D S.

Names.		Where situated.	Chief Cities or Towns.	To whom Subject.
Iceland Zealand Funen Allen Falster Langland Lolland Femern Mona Bornholm Gotland Oeland Aland Rugen Osel Dagho Utedom Wollin Great Britain Ireland Anglesey Wight Scilly Man The Hebrides or Western Isles Orkades Shetland Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark Ivica Majorca Minorca Corfica Sardinia Sicily Lufena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zant, Leucadia European Islands of the Archipelago and Levant		Northern Ocean		Skalholt - - - - - Denmark
		Baltic Sea		- - - - - Denmark
		Baltic Sea		- - - - - Sweden
		Baltic Sea		- - - - - Russia
		Baltic Sea		- - - - - Prussia
		Atlantic Ocean		London & Edinburgh - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Dublin - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Beaumaris - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Newport - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Douglas - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Durart - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Pomona - - - - - Great Britain
		Atlantic Ocean		Larwick - - - - - Great Britain
		English Channel		Ivica - - - - - Spain
		English Channel		Majorca - - - - - Spain
		English Channel		Port Mahon - - - - - Spain
		Mediterranean Sea		Bastia - - - - - France
		Mediterranean Sea		Cagliari - - - - - King of Sardinia
		Mediterranean Sea		Palermo - - - - - King of the Two Sicilies
		Adriatic, or Gulph of Venice.		- - - - - Venice
		Adriatic, or Gulph of Venice.		- - - - - Turkey

In Europe are	Three Empires - - -	Germany	Naturally, or	Germany	Exclusive of the before mentioned are the electorates of Germany, and about 300 smaller sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. the sovereigns of which are either spiritual, as archbishops, &c. or temporal, as princes, landgraves, dukes, marquises, counts, margraves, hospodars, &c.
	One Spiritual, or Ecclesiastical Sovereignty	Russia		Russia	
		Turkey		Turkey	
		The Popedom		The Popedom	
		Great Britain		Great Britain	
		France		France	
		Spain		Spain	
	Eleven Kingdoms	Poland		Poland	Europe, exclusive of the circumfcribing oceans and seas, contains
		Prussia		Prussia	
		Denmark		Denmark	
		Sweden		Sweden	
		Sardinia		Sardinia	
		Hungary		Hungary	
		The Two Sicilies		The Two Sicilies	
	One Arch-Dukedom -	Austria		Austria	1 Ocean
	One Great-Dukedom -	Tuscany		Tuscany	
		Venice		Venice	
	Four Great Republics	United Provinces		United Provinces	
		Swiss Cantons		Swiss Cantons	
		Genoa		Genoa	
		Geneva		Geneva	
	Four Inferior Republics	Lucca		Lucca	5 Seas
		San Marino		San Marino	
		Ragusa		Ragusa	
		European Tartary		European Tartary	
	One Cham - - -				

C H A P. I.

G R E E N L A N D.

IN our description of this country we shall consider it as comprising two parts, viz. Greenland, West Greenland, or Old Greenland; and East Greenland, New Greenland, or Spitzbergen.

S E C T I O N I.

G R O E N L A N D.

Discovery, &c.

A NORWEGIAN, named Torwald, and his son Erick, surnamed Raude, or the Red-haired, having committed a murder in his country, fled over to Iceland, where Torwald died. His son Erick, having afterwards committed another murder in Iceland, to escape the severity of the law, resolved to seek for shelter in a country which one Gunderbairne had told him he had seen to the west of Iceland. Erick landed, by his direction, in a certain harbour, made by two capes or points of land, one at the end of an island opposite to the continent of Greenland, the other on the continent. The cape of the island was named Hildiberg, and that of the continent Huanf, having between them a very good harbour called Sanlatfin, where a ship may ride safely at anchor even in the greatest storm.

Erick arrived at this adventure most eligible to land on the island to which he gave the name of Erickland, or Erick's Isle, and changed there all the winter. In the spring he sailed over to the continent, which he called Groenland, i. e. the Green Country, from the verdure of its pastures and trees. To the place where he landed he gave the name of Erick's Garden, i. e. Erick's Haven, at a small distance from which he built a town called Ostborg, i. e. East-borough, or East-town. Next summer he went to the western side, where he erected another plantation called Vestborg, i. e. West-borough, or West-town, from which he sailed to the continent, where he found the same verdure of the island, or whether he was in the same place, he went back the next winter to

Erickland. He returned, however, from thence the next summer to the continent, taking his course towards the north to the foot of a great rock, which he called Saerck, or the Snow-Rock, and thence to a certain hill, upon which he bestowed the name of Ravenstien, or Raven's Harbour, from the great number of raven birds he found there. Ravenstien lies directly opposite to the north side of Erick's Isle, which is seated on the South Sea, being divided only by a branch or arm of the sea. About the end of autumn Erick returned to his island, where he passed the third winter. In the spring he resolved to go in person to Iceland, to engage the inhabitants of that isle, with whom he had a good correspondence, to follow him into Greenland. He described the wonders of this new discovered country, its plenty of large and small cattle, excellent pastures, fish, and all sorts of game, in so alluring a manner, that great numbers of the Islanders were prevailed on to set out the sea with him into Greenland.

Erick had a son named Leiff, who accompanied him to Iceland, and from thence crossed over into Norway, where he gave a favourable account, to King Olaf Trygvason, of the country discovered by his father. The king of Norway, having then but lately embraced the Christian religion, caused Leiff to be instructed in the same, and to be baptized. Having continued at home all the winter, the next summer he sent him back to his father into Greenland, accompanied by a priest to instruct his people in the Christian religion, which by this persuasion were all baptized. This happened about the year 1000 of the Christian era.

At the death of Erick he left a number in Greenland, they ventured further into the country, and met with a fruitful soil, meadows, and rivers in the valleys between the mountains. They divided the country into East and West Greenland, according to the agreement in regard of the two boroughs, Ostborg and Vestborg, built by Erick. In the east they had the reputation of a town named Gualde, whither the Norwegians transported divers merchandises, and sold them

EUROPE.

them to the sea, and a city, and as their zodiac was upon the city of Gualde, and the church of the cathedral.

In the year 1000, the king of Norway, Olaf Trygvason, fled from the island of Iceland, and was received by Erick, who had then been in Greenland for some time. Erick, who was a Christian, and had been instructed in the Christian religion by his father, Erick, and the priest, Leiff, who had been sent by the king of Norway, to instruct his people in the Christian religion, and to be baptized.

A small number of the Norwegians, who had fled from Iceland, and were received by Erick, and the priest, Leiff, who had been sent by the king of Norway, to instruct his people in the Christian religion, and to be baptized.

Some of the Norwegians, who had fled from Iceland, and were received by Erick, and the priest, Leiff, who had been sent by the king of Norway, to instruct his people in the Christian religion, and to be baptized.

length prevailed, chosen a king, and terminated the reign of Erick, who had then been in Greenland for some time. Erick, who was a Christian, and had been instructed in the Christian religion by his father, Erick, and the priest, Leiff, who had been sent by the king of Norway, to instruct his people in the Christian religion, and to be baptized.

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them to the islanders. Their posterity advanced, and built a city, to which they gave the name of Albei; and, as their zeal for religion increased, they built a monastery upon the sea shore, dedicated to St. Thomas. The city of Gardie was the residence of their bishops; and the church of St. Nicolas (the patron of seamen) the cathedral of Greenland.

In the year 1226 Greenland revolted, and refused to pay tribute to King Magnus, of Norway, which induced King Erick, of Denmark, at the request of King Magnus, who had married his niece, to equip a fleet against them; but they no sooner saw the Danish flag, which bore the name of Greenland, than they were so much alarmed, with the knowledge of their inferiority, that they fled. The king of Denmark, from the love he bore his niece and her children, would not take any advantage of the weakness of the king of Norway, but left him in full possession of Greenland.

A considerable commerce was carried on between Norway and Greenland, and a regular intercourse maintained, till the year 1250, when the last bishop was sent over to Greenland; but, from that period, all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland confined to oblivion. This strange and abrupt cessation of trade and intercourse has been ascribed partly to a change and translation of the Norwegian name of the island, and partly to the discovery and danger which attended the navigation of Greenland. But the most probable cause of such a sudden privation is found in another event. The inland colony, from its first settlement, had been harassed by the Aborigines of Greenland, a savage barbarous people, agreeing in customs, gait, and appearance, with those Americans who have since been found to the northward of Hudson's Bay. This nation, called the Schrellings, at length prevailed against the Iceland settlers, who had chosen their habitation in the western district, and exterminated them in the 14th century, inasmuch, that when their brethren of the eastern district came to their assistance they found nothing alive but some cattle, and flocks of geese, running wild about the fields and meadows. Perhaps they themselves afterwards experienced the same fate, and were totally destroyed by those Schrellings, whose descendants still inhabit the western parts of Greenland, and, from tradition, confirm this conjecture. They affirm, that the houses and villages, whose ruins still appear, were inhabited by a nation of strangers, whom their ancestors destroyed. There are some reasons, however, for believing, that there may be still some Greenlanders of the ancient Iceland colony remaining in the eastern district, though they cannot be visited by land on account of the stupendous mountains, perpetually covered with frost and snow, which divide the two parts of Greenland; while they have been rendered inaccessible at sea, from the vast icebergs driven from Spitzbergen, and other northern coasts up in the eastern shore, to which it adheres, forming an insuperable barricade.

That we gather from authentic records is, that Greenland was divided into two districts, viz. West Bygd, or the western division, and East Bygd, or the eastern division. The western division consisted of four parishes and six villages. The eastern division was still more barbarous, as being nearer to Iceland, being fertile, and more frequented by shipping from Norway.

About a century after all intercourse had subsided between Greenland and Norway, many ships were successively sent by the Danish and Dutch, in order to rediscover, and again settle this country, but all their attempts proved unsuccessful.

The most remarkable of these voyages was made by the English, under Martin Forbisher; we shall, therefore, present the following account of it. In the year 1557 this adventurer set sail from England, to attempt

the discovery of Greenland, when he was hit of at last; but, by reason of the vast quantities of ice, and the approaching winter, not being able to come near the shore, he was forced to return home, where he gave an account of his voyage to Queen Elizabeth, who sent him in the following spring with three ships, to pursue the former design, which he put safe to Greenland. The inhabitants, at the approach of the English, leaving their huts, retired behind the rocks, from whence several of them threw stones and darts into the sea. The English, after they had in vain endeavoured to conciliate these savages, went to their huts, where they met with no living creature except an old woman with a child, which they took from her, and she made a most terrible outcry for the loss. From thence they sailed along the coast, where they saw a man's head above water, with a hair about three or four feet long. They landed again, and found the surface of the earth rocky, but very good ground beneath it. They also met with great quantities of gold, containing gold, of which they took a great quantity with them. They used their utmost endeavours to enter into discourse with the savages, who seemingly shewed no great aversion to them, and gave them to understand, by certain signs, that, if they would row higher up the river, their expectation should be answered. Accordingly Forbisher got a boat with some soldiers, and, having ordered his ship to follow him, went up the river, but seeing great numbers of the savages posted among the rocks, would not expose himself by approaching too near the banks. At last three of the savages, who appeared of some consequence among them, having made a signal for him to land, he resolved to do it, all the rest being at a considerable distance; but his boat scarce touched the bank of the river, when the savages began to appear in great numbers, which caused him to put back again. Nevertheless, the savages endeavoured to persuade him, by signs, to come on shore, throwing to him some raw flesh; but finding the English mistrustful, they refused to draw themselves by the following stratagem: They hid one of their men up in the back, who, pretending to be lame, they supplicated the English would come to take him, whilst they made a show of retiring to a farther distance, being all out of sight behind the adjacent rocks. The English, being aware of the snare, discharged a gun at him, which made him soon recover his legs; and the savages, coming to his assistance, pecked the English in the back with stones and arrows, but were soon dispersed by the great guns. Forbisher, however, landed in another place, took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and, besides his gathering food, brought away great quantities of a black stone, which contained gold ore, and five wife two of the natives, a male and a female, whom he contrived to enslave.

A third armament was afterwards fitted out, and the command given to Forbisher, who was now promoted to the rank of an admiral. This armament consisted of 15 sail, on board of which were many soldiers, miners, smiths, carpenters, bakers, &c. who were to remain all the winter near the mines, or the places which produced the gold sand, and black stones that contained gold ore. They carried with them all the materials necessary to erect a wooden fort, which might be put together as soon as they landed, the different pieces having been properly prepared in England. They, however, met with boisterous weather, impenetrable fogs, and prodigious strong currents, on the coast of Greenland, which retarded their operations till the season was too far advanced. They had likewise lost part of their wooden fort at sea, and had neither men or provisions sufficient to sustain those who were appointed to be left there during the winter. On this account, the admiral determined to procure a man-of-war as soon as possible, and then return to England, without leaving any person behind him. Pursuant to this design, they traced out a mine, to which they gave the name

any ship to venture so far up, under the eastern shore, as the old device of barrels, and recommended as more practicable, as well as prudent, to coast it from the Stromsøer along the shore in small vessels. By this means a constant correspondence might be maintained between the colonies, though large ships can only touch at the most southerly.

Description of the Country; Climate, Soil, Productions, Minerals, Animals, &c.

GROENLAND, West Greenland, or Old Greenland, begins in 59 deg. 50 min. north lat. The eastern coast is supposed to extend as far northward as Spitzbergen, or East Greenland; and the western part is only separated by a channel of 50 miles in breadth. The well known shore has been discovered higher than the 75th deg. of north lat.

This country is exceeding mountainous; and the mountains are to very high that they may be discerned at sea at the distance of 30 leagues. The inland mountains and hills are perpetually covered with snow; but the low lands on the sea side are, in summer, clothed with verdure. The coast is difficult of access, on account of the great number of rocks with which the surrounding seas, and the mouths of the Greenland rivers, abound, independent of the vast mountains of floating ice which seem to threaten the adventurous navigator with destruction.

From the southerly part of Greenland to the 68th degree of north latitude is not so severe as might at first be imagined. The summer includes the latter end of May, the whole of June, July and August, and but the month of September; during which the weather is generally warm; while the wind blows easterly the sky is always serene, but when it veers to the other points storms are sure to ensue. The sea coast is generally infested with unhealthy and disagreeable fogs, which are, however, so fattening to the land, that the fumes are covered with verdure, but the inland mountains are perfectly capped with snow.

To the northward of the 68th degree the weather is much more severe, and the cold is very intense, that even in the midst of summer the very strongest spirituous liquors will freeze close to the fire side. The winter in this part continues from September to May, and sometimes June, during which time the sea is covered with vast mountains of ice. "Nothing (says an eminent writer) can exhibit a more dreadful, and, at the same time, a more dazzling appearance than to see prodigious masses of ice that surround the whole coast in different forms of rocks, castles, towers and spires, reflecting a variety of colours according to the nature of the concrete, and floating from place to place as if the whole scene was illusion, or enchantment; such are the prospects they yield in calm weather, but when the winds begin to blow, and the sea to swell in vast successive billows, the conflict of those congregated bodies of ice encountering, dashing, cracking, hurrying, and shivering into ten thousand fragments, fills the eye and ear with terror and astonishment. Thunder and lightning seldom disturb the air of Greenland, which, however, is subject to many other natural phenomena, such as shooting stars, and in particular the aurora borealis, or northern lights. In the spring of the year, and about the new moon, this phenomenon appears so universally bright over the face of the whole northern sky, during its rays, and glazing with such radiance, as to afford sufficient light whereby to read.

At the summer solstice there is no night, and those who reside here have the pleasure to see the sun turn about the horizon all the twenty-four hours; but in the depth of winter they have but little comfort in the planet, the nights being proportionably long; yet they can see to travel up and down the country, though sometimes it is neither moon-shine or star light.

The temperature of the air is not unwholesome; for,

except the scurvy, and the distemper of the liver, the inhabitants know nothing of many other ailments with which other countries are plagued; and their perfect of infirmities are not so much the effects of the excessive cold, as of the foggy weather, to which this country is very much subject. From the beginning of April to the end of July is the foggy season; and from that time the fog daily decreases. But as in the former time they are troubled with fogs, so in the winter season they are plagued with the vapour called frost-smoke, which, when the cold is excessive, rises out of the sea, as the smoke out of a chimney, and is as thick as the thickest mist, especially in bays, where there is any opening in the ice.

There is a wonderful harmony and correspondence observed in Greenland between fountains and the sea: at spring tides in new and full moon, when a strongest ebbing is at sea, the hidden fountains or springs of fresh water break out on the shore, and discover themselves often in places where they might be little expected, especially in winter, when the ground is covered with ice and snow; yet at other times there are no water springs to be seen.

The hills of Greenland are barren, and indeed frozen all the year; the low lands are tolerably fertile, particularly towards the sea. A few oak trees are found in the southern parts near the Stromsøer.

In these parts the meadows are rich in grass; turnips and cabbages are easily raised, and excellently flavoured; wheat, which grows to a vast height, is plentiful; rye, corn and willows are not scarce, and many sorts grow in abundance.

The herb *salix glauca* grows wild, and is found in great profusion; it is combined with the turpentine flavour, and yields an aromatic oil, which is extracted by distillation.

The fish abound with pleasant and salutary kind of scurvy-grass, and the mountains near the bays and creeks are covered with wild thyme. A species of grass bearing yellow flowers, the herb tormentil, and many other plants, herbs and vegetables, abound in this country. The fruits of Greenland are bramble-berries, bil-berries, blue-berries, and juniper berries. Here it is to be observed, when any thing is said relative to the fertility of Greenland, that the southern parts are only meant, for with respect to the northern parts they are destitute of herbs and plants.

Greenland produces various metals: to the southward of the Dutch colony copper ore is found. Mr. Egede once received a lump of ore from a Greenland, and himself found calamine of a yellow colour. He likewise sent a considerable quantity of yellow sand mixed with vermilion streaks to the Bergen company, who, by letter, requested him to procure as much as possible of that commodity: he could not, however, execute his commission, as he was never after able to find the place where he got the first specimen: it was, it seems, one of the smallest among a great cluster of islands, and the mark he had set up was blown down by a storm, so that he could not a second time trace out the spot.

Rock chrysal, both red and white, are the produce of this country; and a ballard marble, of various colours, is very plentiful about the Danish colony, which is known by the name of Good Hope; of the latter the natives make bowls, lamps, pots, and crucibles. The seas and bays, besides a variety of beautiful shells, yield great quantities of excellent coral. But one of the greatest natural curiosities of this country is the at-bello, or ammitus, which has the vulgar appellation of earth flax, and is a fibrous, flexible, and mineral substance, composed of short and abrupt filaments. It is a stony concrete, of the talcky kind, though differing from tale in its external appearance. It is neither so bright, so smooth, or so unctuous, and is not composed of leaves or plates, but of long filaments, like flax. It has been spun into cloth, and formed into paper, both of an incombustible nature, and not to be consumed.

fined by fire. Some kinds have filaments that are rigid and brittle, and others more flexible. The felt cannot be spun, or formed into cloth; the latter may, but not without difficulty. This manufacture appears to have been known to the ancients, who, according to Pliny, wrapped the bodies of the dead in cloth made of earth-flax, to preserve their ashes separate from those of the funeral pile, a use to which this kind of cloth is still applied by some of the Tartarian chiefs.

Greenland is not infested with any ravenous animal, the great white bear excepted, which, however, very seldom appears near the Danish colony.

The quadrupeds of Greenland are dogs, foxes, hares, and rein-deer. The dogs are large and rough, white or speckled; and their ears stand upright, which is a peculiarity belonging to curs in general in all cold climates. These dogs are timorous and stupid, do not bark, but make a most dismal howling at times. In the northern parts they are rendered of infinite service, as the natives there yoke them to sledges, which, when heavily laden, they are able to draw upon the ice at the rate of 20 miles a day. These poor useful animals are, however, very ill rewarded for their services, being left to provide for themselves, except when their owners happen to be successful in taking a great number of seals, at which times their masters gratify them with a piece composed of the entrails and blood.

The fawns appear of different colors, white, gray, and bluish. They are neither so hairy, or so large, as those of Denmark and Norway.

Hares are found in Greenland in great abundance: they are of a white colour, very fat in summer, and of an exquisite flavour.

Reindeer feed in great herds, and are hunted all the summer by the natives, who are usually accompanied by their wives and children in these excursions, and penetrate very far into the country in pursuit of their game.

Serpents, lizards, toads, newts, &c. are unknown in Greenland; but gnats swarm in the summer time, and there are only two species.

Partridges, which are white in winter, and grey in summer, abound here, as do quarrows, hares, hawks, and red birds.

A great number of ravens hover about the huts of the Greenlanders, as, near the habitations of these people, the ground is usually strewn with the offals of seals, and walrus. Greenland likewise abounds with eagles, and hawks of a prodigious size, and large speckled

The insects of this country are bees, wasps, spiders, and flies. The people, however, are not plagued with beetles, crickets, or cockroaches.

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There is no difference in habits, but the most remarkable quality is that called the Cap-mans, which is that it receives from the cap, or caud, with which it covers its head occasionally. The host itself is made of a color with a coppery blue, his head is touched with a cap, his eyes are large, and his teeth are 12, which is covered with a thin blue film, which is white, blue, brown, or tawny; he is web-footed, which is a great convenience to him in swimming, and he swims like a fish itself alone, rather than with.

Seals are from five to eight feet in length. The fat of this creature furnishes the Greenlanders with oil, the fish with the blubber of which they clothe themselves, and which they use to cover their kay and boats.

Edible fish, etc.—Greenland has abound with turbot, cod, haddock, herring, salmon, halibut, catfish, rock bass, etc.; walrus, beaver, muskox, crabs, mollusks, etc.

that outfitting on the whole will be amply covered by the late harvest conservation, under the proposed New York plan.

of the river, the principal in Greenland being the *Arctic*, of which, at times,

seem to cover the whole surface of the ocean. In the warm and summer months of March, April and May the Danish colony every evening, and take their flight to the sea regularly the ensuing morning. In spring they retire to the islands to lay their eggs, and hatch their young, and return to the continent about June or July. The Greenlanders are very fond of their eggs and their young, but make no manner of use of their fine down feathers, which are excellent in their kind, and to be found in large quantities in and about their nests.

There are three species of ducks, which are found in, or frequent Greenland. The first, which is of the tame duck kind, has fine speckled feathers, and lays and breeds its eggs in the plains, returning afterwards with its young to the continent. The second sort is smaller, has a long pointed bill, frequents only fresh waters, and builds its nest in the flags, or reeds of rivers. The third kind, which is the largest of all, has the appellation of the wood-duck, and is distinguished by a black breast and grey belly.

The alikes is another kind of sea fowl, which the Greenlanders are fond of feeding on; it is less than a duck, and of a rarer taste. But the most beautiful bird in these parts is the rannavarnaak. This bird is not larger than a lark, but its feathers are uncommonly elegant. Swarms of wild geese come to the northern parts of Greenland, from more southern climates, in the autumn, and they breed in the place at the common name of *Wasserskud*, which they do in the autumn and winter, and they commonly breed on the islands about Greenland. Auks, or Greenland sea-parrot, are common here, as are sea-erns, and sea-larks.

*D*ent, *Pedagogus*, *D*-*ies*, *D*e*n*i*f*i*c*a*t*i*o*n, *F*ord, *M*arriage
and *T*emoral Ceremonies, *A*musements, particular *C*u-
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of *T*he, *I*ndustry, *R*eligion, *D*e*f*i*c*i*e*s, *f*ac*t*i*o*n
*L*iterature, &c. of the Inhabitants of Groenland.

ACCORDING to the concurring testimony of different authors, the native or original Greenlanders are descended from the Schrellings, who formerly exterminated the Iceland Settlers. These people bear a near resemblance to the Lajlanders and Lamoides, in their persons, complexions, and way of life. There will always be found a strong affinity between the customs of different nations living in the same kind of climate, exposed to the same wants and necessities, and involved in the same necessities and miseries. The Greenlanders are fond of hunting, fishing, and are inclined to war with nations to which their language, and their notions are the same. They have a few cattle, and a few chickens, peacocks, and swans, but have very little live.

Each of these, for the most part, made of reindeer, or that of the seal skin of black-throat, moose, bear and walrus. The most elaborate, as yet, ever made, with a cap or hood sewed to it, to cover the head and shoulders. This coat reaches nearly to the knees. Their breeches are very thick, not coming above the knee, so that they may not lose them from wear and motion, and a small piece of the skin the coat is made of is used to sew to keep them warm. Over the coat they put on a large hood, made of seal skin, dried and tanned without hair, in order to keep out the water; and thus they are dried when they go to bed. Between the kaheen hood and the under one they wear a linen flannel or fur waist or breech, or made of old goods which also help to keep out the water from the outer coat. Of late they appear to be tanned in one piece of cloth, or flannel made of triple linen, or coat of blue cloth or red and blue flannel cloth, with a covering of the Danish or Dutch moccasins, but fashioned after their own way. In these they parade and hunt, when they keep holdfast on shore. The hoes they wore formerly were made of rein deer or seal-skins; but now they prefer our sort of

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art, made of felt, thin, matted wool, a coat, or to cover the head and ears to the knees, coming as we think from getting into the coat is made warm. Over the made of felt, in order to keep it and when they go to and the under, a coat of felt, or a coat to keep out the they apply in the parts made of striped and blue flannel, or ash or Dutch new-wn way. In these keep holidays on were made of they prefer our felt or worsted,



worsted, of which they have made a tam. The only women who shodders, and who, when they are in the middle of the day, wear their shoes, because they are then back. Their breeches do not wear abroad; and they are made of a coat made of wool. The colour of the stockings, brought in hair, which is tied up in a well without hands, but the hands are about their neck. They also wear pearls, which Some have most, they on the top and even up to the cloth of the in their own in general, very, which But that children may be clean, that

With regard to good in the parliament act regularity.

In case of no cognate neurell relationally, to reveal an untoward they kill, but hold.

As they for mankind, non-prison robbery, and whatever he they extend as from the to have a wife they are big supposed to

Fornication, landers, extra ceremonies of promises not proceed for, in general, generous, admitted to married, of 17 and 18. The, of them in the nation, that

worked, of different colours, white, blue, and red, which they buy of the Danes. Their shoes and boots are made of seal-skin, red or yellow, well dressed and tanned. They are neatly wrought, with laces behind and before, without heels, and fit very snugly. The only dresses of the Groenlanders of the men and women, that the women only are higher on the shoulders, and wider than the men's, with higher and longer sleeves. Their dresses are much larger than the rest, like gowns, because they must carry their children in them upon their backs. They wear drawers which reach to the middle of the thigh, and over them breeches. The drawers they always keep on, and sleep in them. Their breeches come down to the knees; those they do not wear in summer or in winter, but when they go abroad; and, as soon as they come home, they pull them off again. Next to their bodies they wear a waistcoat made of young tawn skin, with the hairy side inward. The coat, or upper garment, is also made of fine coloured tawn skins, or (in defect of that) seal-skins, trimmed and edged with white, and neatly wrought in the seams, and about the brim. Their hair, which is very long and thick, is braided, and tied up in a knot. They commonly go bare-headed, as well without as within doors; nor are they covered with hoods, but in case of rain or snow. Their chief ornaments are glass beads, of divers colours, or coral, about their necks and arms, and pendants in their ears. They also wear bracelets made of black skin set with pearls, with which they trim their cloaths and shoes. Some have, besides this, another sort of embellishment; they make long black strokes between the eyes on the forehead, upon the chin, arms, and hands, and even upon the thighs and legs. They keep their clothes very clean, and wash them often, especially the women. The women, in general, who have children, are very dirty and slovenly, and knowing that they cannot be repudiated. But those unfortunate women that are barren, or whose children are dead, and do not know the manner they may be sent away, are obliged to take more care to be cleanly, that they may please their husband.

With respect to disposition, the Groenlanders are good natured and cheerful, but indolent, dull, and pugnacious. They live peaceably without laws, and act regularly without discipline.

In cases of murder (which, however, seldom happen) no cognizance is taken of the murderer, unless the nearest relation to the deceased thinks proper, personally, to revenge his death. Old women, who, from an untoward disposition, are supposed to be witches, they kill, by the unanimous consent of the neighbourhood.

As they think all the productions of nature designed for mankind in general, they deem every thing common property. This naturally obviates the idea of robbery, as no one can steal where he has a right to take whatever he happens to lay his hands on. But this idea they extend to strangers, and take as freely from them as from their own neighbours, which occasions them to have a worse name than they deserve; as the notions they are brought up in excite, in some measure, their supposed delinquency.

Fornication and a hiltory are unknown to the Groenlanders, except upon particular occasions, when certain ceremonials, at which both sexes attend, admit of promiscuous intercourse; and these permissions do not proceed so much from vice as arbitrary custom; for, in general, the Groenlanders are modest, civil, generous, and hospitable. Only married people are admitted to the above mentioned festivals; for the unmarried, of both sexes, are remarkable for their modesty and continence. To confirm this assertion, Mr. Buxley, the Danish missionary, says, he never saw any of them hold any loose conversation, or show the least inclination to it, either in word or deed. During fifteen years that he lived in Groenland, he did not hear of

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more than two or three unmarried young women who were pregnant, because it is reckoned the greatest dishonour.

The most exceptionable propensity of the Groenlanders is their being so exceedingly dirty, for they are slovenly to a degree of bestiality. The men are so fond of dirt, that they never wash themselves with clean water, but, in the manner of cats, lick their fingers, and clean their faces, as well as they can, with the hands. They even eat their victuals in the same bowls and platters that have been licked by their half starved dogs, without the least idea of making them clean. The women think they are never so sweet as when they wash themselves in urine, that being deemed their grand perfume; and a female, when so cleaned, imagines her smell to be peculiarly grateful. Even the men adopt this opinion so far as to compliment a woman, after having been thus scowered, with the title of *unak*, or *flour-necks*, or, maidenly sweet. Company never hinders either sex from complying with the calls of nature, and the utensils for those purposes being always in the same room as the family, a disagreeable odour arises, which is extremely offensive to any but those who are, by long use, familiarized to such stenches. Many of these people soak raw hides in these very utensils, which contributes considerably to the noxious smell of the place, and renders a Groenlander's habitation almost insupportable.

The Groenlanders feed upon the flesh of sea-partridges, hares, seals, rein-deer, and whales. Their flesh-meat they eat either boiled, dried in the sun or wind, or raw. Their fish they either boil or dry thoroughly. Lacked, it is by perfectly drying that they preserve their salmon, halibut, or stents, which are caught in the summer, and laid up for winter store: for these people, with all their ignorance, are as careful as the ant in providing for future exigencies. Seals are only to be caught in the summer, unless they happen, in the winter, now and then to meet with a few floating upon the ice. The mode of preserving these animals is by burying them under the snow, from whence they are dug out as occasion requires, and eaten with no further preparation. They are usually in eating as other things, for they never clean either platters, pots, or kettles; and the dirty ground serves them for a table. But they are more than many more polished nations, in not eating hot meals at particular hours, but gratifying the calls of hunger when the craving appetite requires. The women usually eat by themselves; but when the Groenlanders return from sea, they make merry together, and regale sumptuously.

As these people are not delicate in their appetites, they are not very particular, in times of scarcity, with respect to their food, as they will feed upon pieces of rotten skins, sea-weeds, flags, any kind of root, whale's fat, train oil, &c. In summer they use wood as fuel to dress such victuals as they do not choose to eat raw; but, in winter, they usually boil their food upon their train-oil lamps. Their kettles are made either of brass, copper, or marble, and, in general, manufactured by themselves. Their method of kindling a fire is by the friction of a piece of hard wood upon a dried fir-tree block.

The Danes found great difficulty in bringing the Groenlanders to taste their provisions. Some, however, at length came to be fond of bread and butter; but very few have, as yet, overcome their strong aversion to spirituous liquors; and none can be persuaded to chew or smoke tobacco.

The men are commonly contented with one wife. There are some, indeed, but those are very few, that keep two, three, or four wives; but these pals for heroes, or more than ordinary men; because, by their industry, they are able to maintain so many wives and children. Before the arrival of the Danes, jealousy never prevailed among those wives; but they agreed well together; though the first wife was reckoned the mistress. But since the Danes have informed them of

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the bird is a very common one. When a bird is in the water, it is very graceful. It is very quick and it is very strong. When it is in the air, it is very quick and it is very strong. When it is on the ground, it is very quick and it is very strong. When it is in the water, it is very graceful. It is very quick and it is very strong. When it is in the air, it is very quick and it is very strong. When it is on the ground, it is very quick and it is very strong.

Habitat fragmentation of *C. v. v.* does not differ between the two groups, or the two habitats, but a significant interaction exists between the two factors. In the way they use habitat, *C. v. v.* do not differ between the two habitats, but they keep their territories.

There are still a great many of the old, particularly tiny, one-story cottages, but even these are being torn down and replaced with two-story or more buildings. But there is a great deal of new construction. I have seen a few of the new houses, but they are mostly places where the owner has a few dollars to spare and is building a place for himself. The other houses are built by the government, and are of a very low order of construction. They are very cheap, but they cannot stand the weather. The houses are built up in

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deficient in point of understanding, it would not be capable of finding its way to the land of justice without a faithful dog to run before and guide it.

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There is a large part of the year in which we live the life of a nomad in the forest and in the prairie, and the remainder is spent in the towns and cities, and there we go on our motor touring, and we are supported by their well-to-do. Having found a herd of about a hundred or so animals, I brought them to the circle they did not wish, with them, and I delivered, day after day, a new compass, by carrying the circle they have found round in it. The animals being thus supplied by our daily prey, and may be killed with ease in any.

The hunting weapons of the Gwich'in are, as in the case of the Inuit, a bow and arrow, a harpoon, a knife, a spear, and a flint-throwing stick, or what is known as a *shook*. The arrows are nearly ten feet in length, and are bound with iron or copper points, but they are decorated with a beautiful pattern of carving and painting. The bows are made of a single piece of wood, and are about four feet in length, with a wide, shallow curve. The flint-throwing sticks are made of a single piece of wood, and are about two feet in length, with a wide, shallow curve. The harpoons are made of a single piece of wood, and are about two feet in length, with a wide, shallow curve. The knives are made of a single piece of wood, and are about two feet in length, with a wide, shallow curve.

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Prüfung

expensive. Our coefficient estimates capture a wide range of compensation, and because both the dependent variable and the independent variables are measured in dollars, we can interpret the results in terms of the dollar value of the compensation package.

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the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the error signal $\|e\|_2$ is bounded by the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the disturbance $\|d\|_2$ multiplied by the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function $\|S\|_2$. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances. The \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the sensitivity function is a measure of the system's robustness to disturbances.

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From the conditions of the labor pact, we can see that the workers' union is not a labor union in the traditional sense. Rather, it is a labor union that has been transformed into a labor union that is not a labor union.

Journal of Management Education 26(7)p.809-824

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On the 11th of August, the Comancheros being desirous of saving the wellworned ice of the inland boats for navigation, ordered the bays to be made fast to the main body of ice with ice anchors; a method frequently practised by the Comancheros for the winter. This being effected, a party of four and upon the excursion, consisting of three principal officers and gentlemen, the pilot, and some prime sailors selected from the ships. They continued their progress, thus, and rowing the boat, and some men drawing it over the ice, and at length, with some difficulty, reached land,

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No. 24

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GRAPHY.

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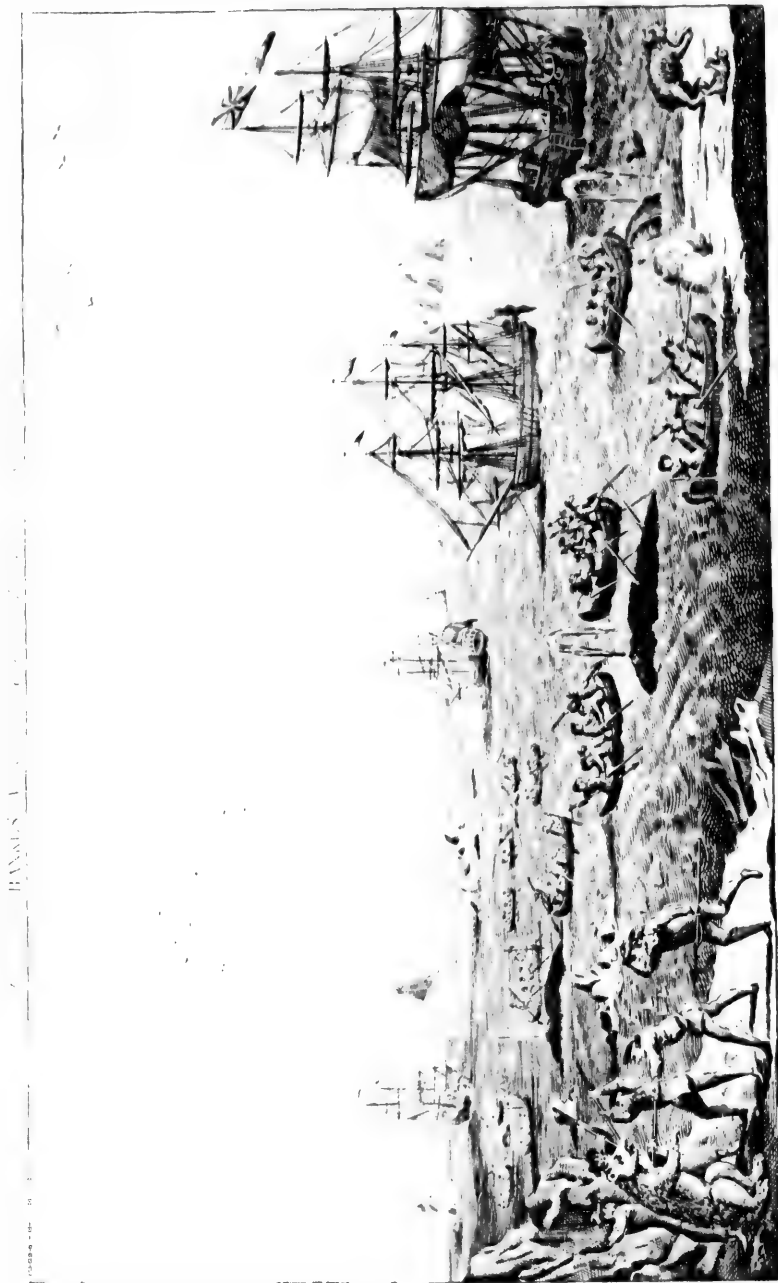
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A View of the WHALE-FISHERY, and the manumery' KILLING BEARS, and in the foreground 'Greenland'

EUROPE.

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languid circulation." These deer fly at the sight of a human creature, but immediately stop when their pursuers stop, and thus are shot with facility.

The bears here have long snouts, and bark in a hoarse manner, like dogs that are hoarse. They are large, white, lean, swift, and fierce. Some have been found that were six feet high, and four long, which yielded an hundred weight of fat. The largest kind are termed water bears, because they are fond of subsisting chiefly on the productions of the sea, and have been seen near twenty miles from the shore. When a bear is attacked he makes a dreadful roaring, and his companions, who are within hearing, immediately run to his assistance. A bear will suffer herself to be killed rather than abandon her cubs; notwithstanding when attacked, when a bear is found dead, his fellows will eat him without the least scruple. These creatures are so tormented with hunger, that they will frequently venture to attack whole armed crews; and have been known to take the water, and attempt to board large vessels. They are so tenacious of life that they sometimes escape with many shots in their bodies. They are attacked with muskets and lances; and, when at bay, rise on their hind legs, and frequently break the lances of the assailants; so that they are not assaulted without imminent danger. They take to the water natively, and sometimes, when attacked in that element, dive like an otter.

Here are innumerable swarms of water-fowl, such as are common to all the northern countries of Europe; and seals, sea-horses, whales, &c.

Delicacies of the different species of those enormous Marine Mammals called Whales, with the mode of the Whale Fishery.

THE true large Greenland, or whalebone whale, differs from the rest of the fish so called, by his having no teeth; instead of which, on each side of the upper jaw grows the whalebone, in four or five hundred different blades, at equal distances, some exceeding twelve feet in length, and a foot broad at bottom, growing narrow upwards, like the ribs of a fan inverted, the largest of them weighing about twenty pounds. He contracts and dilates the distances of those blades at the closing and opening his mouth, making them serve as strainers, to separate the water from the shrimps, prawns, and such small fish as his food consists of; and, for the same purpose, on the inside of the bone, next to the tongue, grows a quantity of hair, to make a still finer preclusion, or straining; which is the more necessary, because, notwithstanding the bulk of a whale's body, the throat in general is not much above a foot wide. The head makes near a third part of the whole body, with very small eyes in the middle of it, considering the size of the creature; and the eye-lids are fringed with hair, like those of a man. Instead of the ears, appear, on the outside, only two holes, so small, that they can hardly be found out, and will scarce admit of a single straw; but within the head they have large orifices, which are formed like ears, and afford them a sharp hearing. On the top of the head he has two pipes, for the drawing in and out of the air; and discharging the water which he swallows in his mouth, and which is forced out through these holes in a vast quantity, and to a great height. The tongue is very large, in some whales of the size of an ordinary wool-pack, and will yield astonishing quantities of oil. His bones are hard, like those of four footed beasts; but, instead of having one large cavity in the middle, are porous, and full of marrow. His belly and back are quite red. His flesh is coarse and hard, like that of a bull, mixed with many sinews, and is very dry and lean, because the fat is so green the flesh and the skin. The fat is mixed with sinews, which holds the oil as a sponge does water. The other strong sinews are about the tail, with which he turns and winds himself as a ship is guided by a rudder. He swims with great celerity,

and makes a track in the sea like a large ship under sail. Besides the uppermost thin skin, there is another almost an inch thick, but neither of them are very strong, which is believed to be the reason why the whale does not exert that great force that might be expected from a fish of its size. They are tortuously tormented with lice, which makes them sometimes spring out of the sea in an agony. It is also believed that they feel great pains in their bodies before a storm, which makes them twist and tumble violently, while the wind blows from the east. They are, however, harmless, unless provoked, and rather of a very timorous nature; though some of them will now and then approach very close to a ship. The middling sized ones are from fifty to sixty feet long, and yield from seven to an hundred barrels of blubber; though sometimes they are much larger. A voyager mentions one that yielded an hundred and thirty hog-heads. This blubber lies immediately under the skin, and is very valuable.

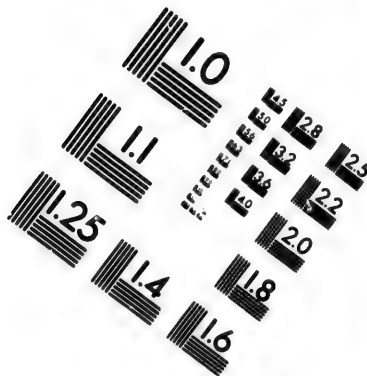
One of the authors of this work, to afford scope for a more minute description of this wonderful part of the creation, took an opportunity of surveying the skeleton of a Sperma-Ceti whale, in the repository of an eminent virtuoso in London. This astonishing production of nature measures seventy two feet in length, and between seven and eight feet in breadth. The skull alone measures fifteen feet in length, and is supposed to weigh three tons. This great weight of bone is probably craved up in the sea by a vast quantity of fat or oil, contained in the cellular membrane, between the skin of the head and the upper surface of the skull. From this oil, and also from that which surrounds the body, the substance called Sperma-Ceti is extracted. That species of whale called the Sperma-Ceti whale, differs from the whalebone whale, which, as before observed, has no teeth; whereas the former has one row of sharp pointed teeth along each side of the lower jaw, but none in the upper. With these, it is probable he can devour fish of a considerable size. The Sperma-Ceti whale has also a blowing-hole, but more particularly for the purpose of breathing.

The following is the mode of catching whales.

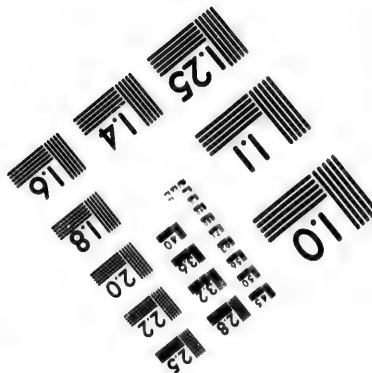
As soon as a ship arrives at a large field of ice, as is termed, three or four boats are put out to watch for the whale's coming from beneath the ice, which is judged of by the noise they make in approaching and rising. When the whale gains the surface of the water, the harpooner seizes the opportunity to dart the harpoon either into his body, or near his mouth; for there is no striking into the bone of his head. When the whale is struck, the other boats, which are near at hand, approach to give assistance, and an ear is put up at the head of the harpooner's boat who wounded the animal, and they cry out, *fall! fall!* upon which token other boats from the ship join those already concerned, to render every needful help as exigencies may require. As soon as the whale is struck, they take care to give him rope enough, for otherwise, when he goes down, as he frequently does, he would inevitably sink the boat; and this rope he draws so quick, that, if it were not well watered, it would set the boat on fire. The line fastened to the harpoon is six or seven fathoms long, and is called the forerunner. It is made of the finest and softest hemp, that it may slip the easier. To this they join a heap of lines of ninety or an hundred fathoms each; and when there are not enough in one boat, they borrow from another. The man at the helm observes which way the rope goes, and steers the boat accordingly, that it may run exactly out before; for the whale runs away with the line as fast as the wind, and would overset the boat if it were not kept taut; during which the other boats row before, and observe which way the line stands, and sometimes pull it. If they feel it stiff, it is a sign the whale still pulls in strength; but if it hangs loose, and the boat lies equally high, before and behind, upon the water, they pull it in gently, but take care to lay it so, that the whale may have it easily again, if he recovers strength. They







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They are cautious, however, not to give him too much line, because he sometimes entangles it about a rock, and so gets loose. When this happens, however, if he is afterwards taken by the crew of another ship, he is returned to those who first wounded him, as that is known by the harpoon, which is always distinguished by a particular mark. They begin to sink as soon as they expire, and their flesh ferments, creating such a steam as inflames weak eyes. When they see him spout out blood, they know that he draws towards his end, and then prepare for cutting him up. In order to do this they haul him close to the ship's side, and slice his sides with great knives, raising the blubber by a hook and a pulley, which they lift up as they cut. In this work they must be extremely expeditious, otherwise the flanks, which abound here, will have a greater share of the flesh than the whales themselves. Of the great flakes of flesh they used formerly to make their oil upon the spot, but at present the blubber is barrelled up, and brought to England, Holland, &c. to be boiled at leisure, the huts of Spitzbergen being rather neglected. Some ships even return from the whale fishery without seeing that country, proceeding no farther than a certain latitude, and there fishing without being molested by a lee shore, ice or currents. The ships that use this trade usually carry from 30 to 50 men, six or seven boats, and from 400 to 800 hogheads of blubber. Their arms consist of 60 lances, 6 sea-horse lances, 40 harpoons, 10 long harpoons for striking whales under water, 6 small sea-horse harpoons, and 30 lines, of nine or ten hundred fathoms each.

Seal-catching also makes a valuable branch of the fishing practised in these seas. Three hundred seals fishing near as much blubber as a middling sized whale. The seals are not harpooned, but are generally knocked on the head with clubs; and many bears are likewise shot, killed with lances, &c. upon the ice. The ships set sail in February for the seal fishery, and in April for the whale fishery: government allowing a bounty to these ships of 40s. per ton, as far as 200 tons; so that a ship of such a burthen receives 600l. bounty money. If a ship is clear of the ice after the 1st of June, and goes back again, or if it is known she carries out with her less than six months provisions, she forfeits her bounty.

Within the body of the whale is seldom found any thing but ten or twelve handfuls of a kind of small black spiders, and some small quantities of green herbs, torn up from the bottom of the sea, which are supposed to be the food upon which the whales chiefly live. The sea hereabouts is so covered with these insects, that it appears quite black; which is a sign, to those who go about catching the whales, that they are like to make a good booty. The whales generally delight in that part of the sea which produces these insects.

Of the whale kind there are also the dragon-fish, long, thin, grey, and glittering, with two fins on his back, and two holes, through which he spouts the water.

The butthorff, or laced-head, is sixteen feet long, with a spout-hole in his neck, a brown back, and a white belly.

The white-fish is as long as the butthorff, but much fatter.

The sea-unicorn whale is from sixteen to twenty feet in length with a spout-hole in his neck, and projecting from his snout, having a fine wreathed horn, for which he is principally valued. The throne of his Danish majesty is entirely composed of these horns, which were formerly deemed great specifics against poison.

The fin-fish whale is as long as the blubber, or whale-bone whale, but not above one third part so bulky. It is known by the fin on the back near the tail, and

by the spouting up of the water more violently, and higher, than the other whale. The back is more strait than that of a whale, and the lips are of a brownish colour, appearing like a twilted rope. The whale-bone hangs from the upper lip, as it does in the whale, but not out of the mouth at the sides, as in that animal. The inside of the mouth, between the whale-bone, is all over hairy, and is of a blue colour, that is, when the bone begins to grow; for the other is brown, with yellow streaks, which are thought to be the oldest. The colour of this fish is like that of a tench, and the shape of the body is long and slender. The tail is flat, like that of the whale; and he seldom appears till the whales are gone. All these creatures swim before the wind, and are observed to tumble immediately before storms; a circumstance from which some naturalists have concluded, that, from the change in the atmosphere, they are violently seized with the cramp in their bellies.

The whale is harassed by a variety of enemies, besides the vermin which adheres to his body like lice. He is pursued by the saw-fish, or sword-fish, some of which are twenty feet long. This fish is shaped like a man's arm, and his eyes are remarkably prominent. His sword projects from his snout, is of different lengths, according to the different sizes of the fish, sometimes smooth and sharp, like a real sword, and sometimes indented like a saw; hence the creature is called either sword-fish, or saw-fish. A very few of these animals will attack and master a great whale; yet, when they have slain him, they eat no part of him but the tongue. In calm weather the fishermen lie upon their oars, as spectators of this combat, until they perceive the whale at the last gasp, when they row towards him, and his enemies retiring at their approach, the fishermen enjoy the fruits of the victory.

There is another more desperate enemy of the whale, known by the name of the hay, which is of the shark kind: they are of different sizes, being from one to three fathoms long. The hay is so voracious that it tears large pieces of flesh from the whale, as if they had been dug with shovels. The liver of this fish abounds with oil, and is excessively large. The flesh on their backs, when dried some days in the air, is accounted tolerable provision, either boiled or roasted; and the smaller the fish the better. They are caught by a large hook, baited with flesh, and fastened to a long iron chain: and if men fall overboard by accident, the hays, in their turn devour them.

The whale, in scripture is called leviathan. In the book of Job it is particularly mentioned; some part of the paraphrase on which, by Dr. Young, we shall here preterve.

His bulk is charg'd with such a furious soul,
That clouds of smoke from his spread nostrils roll,
As from a furnace; and, when round his ire,
Fate issues from his jaws in streams of fire,
The rage of tempests, and the roar of seas,
Thy terror, this thy great superior pleats.
Strength on his ample shoulders sits in state:
His well join'd limbs are dreadfully complete.
His flakes of solid flesh are slow to part:
As steel his nerves, as adamant his heart.
Large is his front, and when his burnished eyes
Lift up their lids the morning seems to rise.
His pastimes like a cauldron, boil the flood,
And blacken ocean with the rising mud.
The billows feel him as he works his way;
His hoary footsteps shine along the sea.
The foam, high wrought with white, divides the
green,
And distant sailors point where death has been.

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Narrative of the extraordinary Adventures of Eight British Mariners, who passed a whole Winter in the rigorous Climate of Greenland, with the Expedients they used to procure a Subsistence, the extreme Hardships they sustained, and the Means of their Deliverance and Return to their Native Land.

FROM the extreme rigour of the climate of this country, it was long deemed uninhabitable throughout the year, till the fate of some British mariners, who failed thither in the year 1630, proved the contrary.

The Salutation, a Greenland ship, which sailed from the Thames on the 1st of May, and arrived here the 11th of the next month, being in want of provision the latter end of the year, sent eight men on shore in a boat, to a place frequented by rein-deer, to kill venison, leaving them there, with orders to follow the ship to Green Harbour, which lies to the southward of the place where they went ashore. These men, having killed 14 or 15 deer, lay that night ashore, and proposed next day to have gone on board, but a great quantity of ice driving towards the shore, obliged the ship to stand out so far to sea, that when they came to Green Harbour the sea was out of sight. The ships being to rendezvous in Belfound, further to the southward, and being to leave the country within three days, our hunters began to be very anxious, lest the shipping should be gone from thence too before they arrived. They thought it proper, therefore, to throw their venison into the sea, in order to lighten the boat, and made the best of their way to Belfound, distant from thence about sixteen leagues: but none of them knowing the coast, they overshot their port about ten leagues, when, sensible of their error, they returned to the northward. One of their company, however, being positive that Belfound lay farther to the south, they were induced to sail to the southward again till they were a second time convinced of their mistake, and turned their boat to the north again, and at length arrived at Belfound; but had spent so much time in rowing backwards and forwards, that the ships had actually left the coast, and were gone to England, to their great astonishment, being provided neither with cloaths, food, firing, or house to shelter themselves from the piercing cold they were to expect in so rigorous a climate. They stood some time looking on one another, amazed at the distress to which they were so suddenly reduced; but their consternation being a little abated, they began to think of the most proper means to subsist themselves during the approaching winter. The weather being favourable, they agreed, in the first place, to go to Green Harbour, and hunt for venison, having two dogs with them very fit for their purpose.

On the 25th of August they went in their boat to Green Harbour, where they arrived in twelve hours, being 16 leagues to the northward of Belfound. Here they set up a tent made with the boat's sail, the oars serving for poles; and, having slept a few hours, went early next morning to their sport, killing seven or eight deer, and four bears. The day following they killed twelve deer more, with which they loaded their boat; and finding another boat, which had been left there by the company, they loaded that with the greaves of whales, (being the pieces which remain in the coppers after the oil is drawn from them,) and returned with their booty to Belfound. Here happened to be set up a large substantial booth, which the coopers worked in at the fishing season: it was 80 feet long, and 50 broad, covered with Dutch tiles, and the sides were well boarded. Within this booth these sailors determined to build another of less dimensions, being furnished with boards and timber, by pulling down a booth which stood near the former; and from the chimnies of three furnaces, used for the boiling of oil, they got 1000 bricks. They found also four hogheads of very fine lime, mingled with the sand on the sea shore, made excellent mortar. But the weather was

now grown so cold, that they were obliged to have two fires to keep their mortar from freezing. They perished, however, in their work, and raised a wall, of a brick thickness, against one of the sides of their innermost booth; but wanting bricks to finish the rest in like manner, they nailed thick boards on each side the timbers, and filled up the space between with sand; by which means it became so tight and close, that the least breath of air could not enter it; and their chimney's vent was in the greater booth. The length of the lesser booth, or rather house, was 20 feet, the breadth 16, and the height 10; their ceiling being made of deal boards five or six times double, and so overlaid, that no air could possibly come in from thence. Their door they not only made as strong and close as possible, but lined it with a bed which they found there. They made no windows, except a little hole in the tiles of the greater booth, by which they received some little light down the chimney of the lesser. The next work was to make them four cabins, chusing to lie two in each cabin. Their bedding was the skins of the rein-deer, the same that the Laplanders use; and they found them exceeding warm. For firing they took to pieces some casks, and seven or eight of the boats which were left behind; for it seems they used a great many boats in whale-fishing, which they left in the country every winter, rather than be at the trouble of carrying them backwards and forwards. Our sailors stowed their firing between the beams and the roof of the greater booth, in order to make it the warmer, and keep out the snow, which would have covered every thing in the greater booth, if it had not been for this contrivance.

On the 12th of September, observing a piece of ice come driving towards the shore, with two morsels (or sea-horses) asleep upon it, they went out in their boat with a harping-iron, and killed them both. On the 19th they killed another, which was some addition to their food. But taking a survey of all their provisions, they found that there was not half enough to serve them the whole winter, and therefore stinted themselves to one meal a day, and agreed to keep Wednesdays and Fridays as fasting days, allowing themselves then only the fritters or greaves of the whales, which, as observed already, are only the scraps of the fat of the whale, which are thrown away after the oil is got out of them, and is very loathsome food.

By the 10th of October the nights were grown long, and the weather become so cold that the sea was frozen over; and having no business now to divert their thoughts, as hitherto, they began to reflect on their miserable circumstances; sometimes complaining of the cruelty of the master of the ship for leaving them behind; at other times excusing him and bewailing his misfortunes, as believing him to have perished in the ice. At length, putting their confidence in the Almighty, who alone could relieve them in their great distresses, they offered up their prayers for strength and patience to go through the dismal trial.

Having surveyed their provisions again, they found that the fritters of the whale were almost all mouldy, having taken some wet; and that, of their bear and venison, there was scarce enough left to afford them five meals a week; whereupon it was agreed to live four days in the week upon the mouldy fritters, and the other three to feast upon bear and venison. Lest they should want firing hereafter to dress their meat, they thought proper to roast half a deer every day, and stow it up in hogheads. With this kind of food they filled three hogheads and a half, leaving as much raw as would serve to roast a quarter every Sunday, and a quarter for Christmas-day.

It being now the 14th of October the sun left them, and they saw it no more till the 3d of February; but they had the moon all the time, both day and night, though very much obscured by the clouds and foul weather. There was also a glimmering kind of a day-light for eight hours, the latter end of October, which shortened every day till the 1st of December; from which

time to the 20th of the same month, they could perceive no day-light at all. It was now one continued night, there appearing only, in clear weather, a little whiteness, like the dawn of day, towards the south.

On the 1st of January they found the day to increase a little. They counted their days, it seems, in the dark season, by the moon, and were so exact, that, at the return of the shipping, they were able to tell the very day of the month on which the fleet arrived. For light within doors they made three lamps of some sheet lead they had found upon one of the coolers; and there happened to be oil enough to supply them left in the cooper's tent. For wicks they made use of rope-yarn. These lamps were one of the greatest comforts to them in that long continued night. Their hardships, however, were so great, that sometimes they were driven to despair. At other times they hoped they were reserved as a wonderful instance of God's mercy in their deliverance, and continued to fall down on their knees, and implore divine protection.

With the new year the cold increased to that degree, that it sometimes raised blisters in their flesh, as if they had been burnt; and the iron they touched stuck to their fingers. When they went abroad for water, the cold often seized them in such a manner that it made them shiver, as if they had been beaten. Their water, the first part of the winter, issued from a bay of ice, and ran down into a kind of basin, or receptacle, by the sea side, where it remained with a thick ice over it, which they dug open at one certain place with pick-axes every day. This continued to the 10th of January, when they drank snow water, melted with a hot iron, until the 20th of May following.

On taking another review of their provisions, they found that they would not last them above six weeks longer. To alleviate their misery, however, on the 3d of February they were cheered again with the bright rays of the sun, which shone upon the tops of the snowy mountains with inconceivable lustre. To them, at least, this afforded the most delightful scene that ever was beheld; for, after a night of many weeks and months, what could be imagined more glorious or pleasing to a mortal eye? As an addition to their joy, the bears began to appear again, on the flesh of which animal they made many hearty meals. But the bears were as ready to devour our countrymen as they were the bears; and being pinched with hunger in this barren country, came up to their very door. One of these creatures, with her cub, they met at the entrance of their apartment, and gave her such a reception with their pikes and lances, that they laid her dead upon the spot, and the young one was glad to make its escape. The weather was so very cold that they could not stay to flay her, but dragged the beast into their house. There they cut her into pieces of a stone weight, one of which served them for a dinner. Upon this they fed twenty days, esteeming her flesh beyond venison. Her liver only did not agree with them; for, upon eating it, their skins peeled off; though one of the company, who was sick, attributed his cure, in part, to the eating it. If it be demanded how they kept their venison and bear's flesh without salt, it is to be observed, the cold is so intense that no carcase ever putrefies. Flesh needs no salt to keep it here: that was their happiness. Had they been stocked with salt provisions, they had infallibly died of the scurvy, as others did who were left on the shore, much better provided with liquors, and other necessities, than these poor men were. By the time they had eaten up this bear, others came about their booth frequently, to the number of 40 or more, of which they killed seven, (one of them six feet high at least,) roasting their flesh upon wooden spits, having no other kitchen furniture, except a frying-pan they found in one of the booths. Having now plenty of provisions, they eat very heartily, and found their strength increase apace.

Being now the 16th of March, and the days of a reasonable length, fowls, which, in the winter time,

were fled to the southward, began to resort to Greenland again in great abundance, where they live and breed in the summer, feeding upon small fish. The foxes, also, which had kept close in their holes under the rocks all the winter, now came abroad, and preyed upon the fowls; of which our countrymen having taken some, baited traps with their skins, and caught five foxes in them, which they roasted, and found them to be very good meat, at least in the opinion of men who had hitherto fed much on bear's flesh. Thus they continued taking fowls and foxes till the 1st of May, meeting with no further misfortunes, except the loss of one of their mastiff dogs, which went from their house one morning in the middle of March, and was never seen afterwards, being probably overpowered and eaten by the bears.

The weather beginning to grow warm in May, they rambled about in search of willocks eggs, a fowl about the size of a duck, of which they found some, being a change of diet they were very much pleased with.

The season now coming on for the arrival of the shipping, some of them went every day almost to the top of a mountain, to see if they could discern the water in the sea, which they had no sight of till the 24th, when, it blowing a storm, and the wind sitting from the main ocean, broke the ice in the bay, and soon after turning about easterly, carried great part of the ice out to sea; but still the water did not come within three miles of their dwelling.

The next morning, the 25th of May, none of their men happened to go abroad; but one of them being in the outer booth, heard somebody hale the house in the same manner as sailors do a ship, to which the men in the inner booth answered, in seamen's terms, that they were just then going to prayers, and stayed but for the man in the outer booth to join with them. The man who hailed them was one of the boat's crew that belonged to an English ship just arrived; which our sailors no sooner understood, than they ran out to meet their countrymen, looking upon them as so many angels sent from heaven to their relief; and certainly the transport of joy they felt upon this occasion, if it may be conceived, can never be expressed. A mortification still remained, which no man could well have expected. One of the ships which arrived, was commanded by the same master who left these poor wretches on shore, and he, like a barbarous brute, in order to excuse his own inhumanity, began to revile them in the most opprobrious terms. This man, it seems, had left seven or eight other men in Greenland two years before, who were never heard of afterwards; and which, no doubt, he richly deserved the severest punishment. Notwithstanding the barbarity of their own captain, the commander and officers of the other ship took care they should be kindly used, and brought to England when the season for whale fishing was over, where they received a gratuity from the Russian company, and were otherwise well provided for by them. Perhaps there is no instance in history of a company of men, in such extreme distress, who shewed more courage and patience, or made a more wise provision for their preservation than these did.

Singular Adventures of Four Russian Sailors, who remained several Years in Greenland or Spitzbergen.

IN the year 1743 a merchant of Mescen, a town in the province of Jugovia, in the government of Archangel, fitted out a vessel, carrying 15 men. She was destined for Spitzbergen, to be employed in the whale or seal fishery. For eight successive days, after they had sailed, the wind was fair, but on the 9th it changed; so that instead of getting to the west of Spitzbergen, the usual place of rendezvous for the Dutch ships, and those of other nations, annually employed in the whale fishery, they were driven eastward. After some days, however, they approached within two English miles of the shore, when their vessel was suddenly surrounded

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surrounded by ice, and they found themselves in an ex-
treme dangerous situation.

In this alarming state a council was held, when the
mate informed them, that he recollected to have heard,
that several of the people of Melen, some time before,
having formed a resolution of wintering here, had ac-
cordingly carried from that city lumber proper for
building a hut, and actually erected one at some dis-
tance from the shore.

This information induced the whole company to re-
solve on wintering there, if the hut, as they hoped,
still existed; for they clearly perceived the imminent
danger they were in, and that they must inevitably pe-
rish if they continued in the ship. They therefore dis-
patched four of their crew in search of the hut, or any
other succour they could meet with.

As the shore, on which they were to land, was un-
inhabited, it was necessary that they should make some
provision for their expedition. They had almost two
miles to travel over loose ridges of ice, which, being
raised by the waves, and driven against each other by
the wind, rendered the way equally difficult and dan-
gerous. Prudence, therefore, forbade their loading
themselves too much, lest, being overburthened,
they might sink in between the pieces of ice, and
perish.

Having thus maturely considered the nature of their
undertaking, they provided themselves with a musket,
and a powder horn containing twelve charges of pow-
der, with as many balls, an axe, a small kettle, a bag
with about 20 pounds of flour, a knife, a tinder-box
and tinder, a bladder filled with tobacco, and every man
his wooden pipe. Thus accoutred, these four sailors
quickly arrived at Spitzbergen, little suspecting the
misfortunes that would befall them.

They began with exploring the country, and soon
discovered the hut they were in search of, about an
English mile and a half from the shore. It was 36 feet
in length, 18 in height, and as many in breadth. It
contained a small anti-chamber, about 12 feet broad,
which had two doors, the one to shut it up from the
outer air, and the other to form a communication with
the inner room. This contributed greatly to keep the
large room warm, when once heated. In the large
room was an earthen stove, constructed in the Russian
manner, that is, a kind of oven without a chimney,
which serves occasionally either for baking, for heating
the room, or, as is customary among the Russian peasants,
in very cold weather, for a place to sleep upon.

The sailors were exceeding glad at having discovered
the hut, which had, however, suffered much by the
weather, it having been built a considerable time; but,
bad as it was, they contrived to pass the night in it.
Early the next morning they hastened to the shore, im-
patient to inform their comrades of their success; and
also to procure, from their vessel, such provisions,
ammunition, and other necessities, as might better
enable them to pass through the winter.

The reader may more easily conceive, than it is pos-
sible for words to describe, the astonishment and agony
of mind these people must have felt, when, on reaching
the place of their landing, they saw nothing but an open
sea, free from the ice which, but a day before, had
covered the ocean. A violent storm, which had arisen
during the night, had certainly been the cause of this
disastrous event. But they could not tell whether the
ice, which had before hemmed in the vessel, agitated
by the violence of the waves, had been driven against
her, and shattered her to pieces, or whether she had
been carried by the current into the main, a circum-
stance which frequently happens in those seas. What-
ever accident had befallen the ship, they saw her no
more; and as no tidings were ever after received of
her, it is most probable that she sunk, and that all on
board perished.

This melancholy event depriving the unhappy
wretches of all hope of ever being able to quit the place,
they returned to the hut full of horror and despair.

Their first attention was employed, as may be natu-
rally imagined, in devising means for providing sub-
sistence, and for repairing their hut. The 12 charges
of powder, which they had brought with them, soon
procured them as many rein-deer; the country, fortu-
nately for them, abounding in those animals.

It has already been observed, that the hut had sustain-
ed some damage. There were cracks in many places
between the boards of the building that freely admitted
the air. This inconvenience, however, was remedied,
as they had an axe; and the beams were still found, so
that it was easy for them to make the boards join again:
besides, moss growing in great abundance all over the
country, there was more than sufficient to stop up the
crevices, which wooden houses must always be liable
to. Repairs of this kind cost the unhappy men less
trouble as they were Russians; for most Russian pea-
sants are known to be good carpenters.

The intense cold, which renders these climates habi-
table to few species of animals, renders them equally
unfit for the production of vegetables. No species of
tree, or even shrub, is found in Spitzbergen; a cir-
cumstance of the most alarming nature to these sailors.
Without fire it was impossible to resist the rigour of the
climate; and without wood, how was that fire to be
produced or supported? Providence, however, has
so ordered it, that, in this particular, the sea supplies
the defects of the land. In wandering along the beach
they collected plenty of wood, which had been driven
ashore by the waves, and which at first, consisted of
the wrecks of ships, and afterwards of whole trees, with
their roots, the produce of some more hospitable, but
to them unknown, climate, which the overflowing of
rivers, or other accidents, had sent into the ocean.

Nothing proved of more essential service to these
unfortunate men, during the first year of their exile,
than some boards they found upon the beach, having a
long iron hook, some nails of about five or six inches
long, and proportionably thick, and other bits of iron
fixed in them; the melancholy relics of some vessel
cast away in those remote parts. These were thrown
ashore by the waves, at a time when the want of pow-
der gave these persons reason to apprehend that they
must fall a prey to hunger, as they had nearly consumed
those rein-deer they had killed. This lucky circum-
stance was attended with another equally fortunate:
they found, on the shore, the root of a fir tree, which
nearly approached to the figure of a bow.

As necessary has ever been the mother of invention,
they soon fashioned this root into a good bow, by the
help of a knife; but still they wanted a string and ar-
rows. Not knowing how to procure these at present,
they resolved upon making a couple of lances to defend
themselves against the white bears, whose attacks they
had reason to dread.

Finding they could neither make the heads of their
lances, or of their arrows, without the help of a ham-
mer, they contrived to form the large iron hook, be-
fore mentioned, into one, by beating it, and widening
a hole it happened to have about its middle, with the
help of one of their largest nails. This received the
handle; and a round button, at one end of the hook,
served for the face of the hammer. A large pebble sup-
plied the place of an anvil, and a couple of rein-deer
horns made the tongs. By means of these tools they
made two heads of spears; and, after polishing and
sharpening them on stones, they tied them as fast as
possible, with thongs made of rein-deer skins, to sticks
about the thickness of a man's arm, which they pro-
cured from some branches of trees that had been cast
on shore.

Thus equipped with spears, they resolved to attack a
white bear, and, after a most dangerous encounter, they
killed one, and thereby furnished a new supply of pro-
visions. The flesh of this animal they relished exceed-
ingly, as they thought it much resembled beef in taste
and flavour. They saw, with infinite pleasure, that
the tendons could, with little or no trouble, be divided
into

into filaments of what fineness they thought fit. This, perhaps, was the most fortunate discovery they could have made; for, besides other advantages, they were hereby furnished with strings for their bow.

The force of these people in making their spears, and the utility they produced, encouraged them to proceed, and to forge some pieces of iron into heads of arrows of the same shape, though somewhat smaller in size than the spears. Having ground and sharpened these like the former, they tied them, with the sinews of the white bear, to pieces of fir, to which, by the help of fine threads of the same, they fastened feathers of sea-fowl, and thus became possessed of a complete bow and arrows. Their ingenuity, in this respect, was crowned with success far beyond their expectation; for, during the time of their continuance here, they killed no less than 250 rein-deer, besides a great number of blue and white foxes. The flesh of these animals served them also for food, and their skins for cloathing, and other necessary preservatives against the intense coldness of a climate so near the pole.

They killed, however, only 10 white bears, and that not without the utmost danger; for these animals, being prodigiously strong, defended themselves with astonishing vigour and fury. The first they attacked designedly, but the other nine they killed in defending themselves from their assaults; for some of these creatures even ventured to enter the outer room of the hut, in order to devour them. All the bears, indeed, did not shew equal ferocity, either owing to some being less pressed by hunger, or to their being, by nature, less carnivorous than the others; for some of them which entered the hut immediately betook themselves to flight on the first attempt of the sailors to drive them away. A repetition, however, of these attacks, threw the poor men into great terror and anxiety, as they were almost in perpetual danger of being devoured. The three different kinds of animals before mentioned, viz. the rein-deer, the foxes, and the white bears, were the only food these wretched mariners tasted during their continuance in this dreary abode.

They were for some time reduced to the necessity of eating their meat almost raw, and without either bread or salt; for they were destitute of both. The intenseness of the cold, together with the want of proper conveniences, prevented them from cooking their victuals in a proper manner. There was but one stove in the hut, and that being set up agreeable to the Russian taste, was more like an oven, and consequently not well adapted for boiling any thing. Wood, also, was too precious a commodity to be wasted in keeping up two fires; and the one they might have made out of their habitation to dress their victuals would in no way have served to warm them. Another reason against their cooking in the open air was the continual danger of an attack from the white bears.

To remedy in some degree, the hardships of eating their meat half raw, they bethought themselves of drying some of their provision, during the summer, in the open air, and afterwards of hanging it up in the upper part of the hut, which was continually filled with smoke. This meat, so prepared, they used for bread, and it made them relish their other flesh the better, as they could only half dress it. Finding this experiment answer, in every respect, their wishes, they continued to practise it during the whole time of their confinement in this country, and always kept up by that means a sufficient stock of provisions. Water they had in summer from small rivulets that fell from the rocks; and in winter from the snow and thawed ice: this was, of course, their only beverage; and their small kettle was the only vessel they could make use of for this and other purposes.

It is well known that seafaring people are extremely subject to the scurvy. This disease increases in proportion as we approach the poles, which must be attributed to the excessive cold, or some other cause yet unknown. However that may be, the sailors, seeing

themselves quite destitute of every means of cure, in case they should be attacked with so fatal a disorder, judged it expedient not to neglect any regimen generally adopted as a preservative against this impending evil. One of their number, who had several times wintered on the coast of Spitzbergen, advised his unfortunate companions to swallow raw and frozen meat broken into small bits; to drink the blood of rein-deer warm as it flowed from their veins immediately after the killing them; to use as much exercise as possible; and, lastly, to eat scurvy-grass, which grows in this country.

Experience proved these remedies to be effectual; for three of these sailors, who pursued this method, continued totally free from all taint of the disorder. The fourth, on the contrary, who was naturally indolent, averse to drinking the rein-deer blood, and unwilling to leave the hut, when he could possibly avoid it, was, soon after their arrival, seized with the scurvy, which afterwards became so bad, that he passed almost six years under the greatest sufferings. In the latter part of that time he became so weak that he could no longer sit erect, or even raise his hand to his mouth; so that his humane companions were obliged to feed and tend him, like a new-born infant, to the hour of his death.

We have before observed, that they brought with them a small bag of flour. Of this they had consumed about one half with their meat; and the remainder they employed in a different manner, though equally useful. They soon found the necessity of keeping up a continual fire in so cold a climate, and perceived that, if it should unfortunately go out, they had no means of lighting it again: for though they had a steel and flint, yet they wanted both match and tinder.

In their excursions through the country, they had met with a slimy loam, or a kind of clay, out of which they found means to form an utensil that might serve for a lamp; and they proposed to keep it constantly burning with the fat of the animals they should kill. This was certainly the most rational scheme they could have thought of; for to be without a light in a climate where, during the winter, darkness reigns for several months together, would have added much more to their calamities. Having, therefore, fashioned a kind of lamp, they filled it with rein-deers fat, and stuck in some twisted linen, shaped into a wick. But they had the mortification to find that, as soon as the fat melted, it not only soaked into the clay, but ran through on all sides. It was therefore necessary to devise some means for preventing this inconvenience, not rising from cracks, but from the substance of which the lamp was made being too porous. They therefore made a new one, dried it thoroughly in the air, then heated it red hot, and afterwards quenched it in their kettle, wherein they had boiled a quantity of flour down to the consistence of thin starch. The lamp being thus dried, and filled with fat, they now found, to their great joy, did not leak; but, for greater security, they dipped linen rags in their paste, and covered all its outside with them. Succeeding in this attempt, they immediately made another lamp, for fear of an accident, that, at all events, they might not be destitute of light. When they had made themselves these two, they thought proper to save the remainder of their flour for similar purposes.

As they had carefully collected whatever happened to be cast on shore to supply them with fuel, they had found among the wrecks of vessels some cordage, and a small quantity of oakum, which served them to make wicks for their lamps. When these stores began to fail, their shirts and drawers were employed to make good the deficiency. By these means they kept a lamp burning without intermission, from the day they first made them, until that of their embarkation for their native country.

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rigour of the climate. They also found themselves in
want of shoes, boots, and other articles of dress; and,
as winter was approaching, were again obliged to have
recourse to that ingenuity which necessity suggests, and
which seldom fails in the trying hour of distress.

They had skins of rein-deer and foxes in abundance,
that had hitherto served them for bedding, and which
they now thought of employing in some more essential
service; but the question was how to tan them. After
deliberating on this matter, they took the following
method. They soaked the skins for several days in
fresh water, till they could pull off the hair tolerably
easily: they then rubbed the wet leather with their hands
till it was nearly dry, when they spread some melted
rein-deer's fat over it, and again rubbed it well. By
this process the leather became soft, pliant, and supple,
proper to answer every purpose for which it was in-
tended. Those skins which they designed for furs they
only soaked one day, to prepare them for being wrought,
and then proceeded in the manner before mentioned,
except only that they did not remove the hair. Thus
they soon provided themselves with the necessary ma-
terials for all the parts of dress they wanted.

But here another difficulty occurred. They had
neither awls for making shoes or boots, or needles for
sewing their garments. These wants, however, they
soon supplied, by means of the bits of iron they had
occasionally collected. Out of these they made both,
and, by their own industry, even brought them to a
certain degree of perfection. The making eyes to their
needles indeed, gave them no small trouble; but this
they also performed with the assistance of their knife;
for having ground it to a very sharp point, and heated
red-hot a kind of wire, they pierced a hole through one
end, and, by wetting and smoothing it on stones,
brought the other to a point, and thus gave the whole
needle a tolerable good form.

The next material instrument wanted was a pair of
scissors to cut out the skins: but this deficiency was
supplied by their knife; and though there was neither
taylor or shoemaker among them, yet they contrived
to cut out their leather and furs well enough for the
purpose. The sinews of the bears and rein-deer served
them for thread. Thus provided with the necessary
implements they proceeded to make their new cloaths.

Their summer dress consisted of a kind of jacket and
trousers, made of skins prepared as above. In winter
they wore long fur gowns, like the Samoides or Lap-
landers, furnished with a hood, which covered the
head and neck, leaving only an opening for the face.
These gowns were sewed close round, so that, to put
them on, they were obliged to bring them over their
heads like a shirt.

When our mariners had passed near six years in this
desolate place, the man, whose illness has been already
mentioned, and who had been all along in a languid
condition, died, after having, in the latter part of his
life, suffered the most excruciating pains. Though
they were thus freed from the trouble of attending him,
and the grief of being witnesses to his misery, without
being able to afford him any relief, they were greatly
affected at his death. They saw their number lessened,
and every one wished to be the first that should follow
him. As he died in winter, they dug a grave in the
snow as deep as they could, in which they laid the
corps, and then covered it over in the best manner
they could, to secure it from the bears.

At the time when the melancholy reflection, occa-
sioned by the death of their comrade, came fresh in
their minds, and when each expected to pay this last
duty to the remaining companions of his misfortunes,
or to receive it from them, they unexpectedly got sight
of a Russian ship. This happened on the 15th of Au-
gust, 1749. This vessel belonged to a trader of the sect
called by its adherents Stara Vieva, that is, The Old
Faith, who had come from Archangel, and proposed
wintering in Nova Zembla; but the contrary winds
they met with on their passage rendered it impossible
for them to reach the place of their destination. The
vessel was driven towards Spitzbergen, directly oppo-
site to the residence of our mariners, who, as soon as
they perceived her, hastened to light fires on the hills
nearest their habitation, and then ran to the beach,
waving a flag, made of rein-deer's hide, fastened to a
pole. The people on board, seeing these signals, con-
cluded that they were men on the shore who implored
their assistance, and therefore came to an anchor not far
from the land.

It is almost impossible to describe the joy of these
poor people at seeing the moment of their deliverance
so near. They soon agreed with the master of the ship
to work for him on the voyage, and to pay him 80 ru-
bles on their arrival, for taking them on board, with
all their riches, which consisted in 50 pud, or 2000
pounds weight, of rein-deer fat, in many hides of these
animals, and in skins of the blue and white foxes, toge-
ther with those of the ten white bears they had killed.
They took care not to forget their bow and arrows;
their spears; their knife and axe, which were almost
worn out; their awls and needles, which they kept
carefully in a bone box, very ingeniously made with
the knife only; and, in short, every thing they were
possessed of.

Our adventurers arrived safe at Archangel on the
28th of September, 1749, having spent six years and
three months in their rustic solitude.

The moment of their landing had nearly proved fatal
to the loving and beloved wife of one of them, who, be-
ing present when the vessel came into port, immedi-
ately knew her husband, and ran with so much eagerness
to his embraces, that she slipped into the water, and
very narrowly escaped being drowned.

All three, on their arrival, were strong and healthy;
but having lived so long without bread, they could not
reconcile themselves to the use of it, and complained
that it filled them with wind: neither could they bear
any spirituous liquors, and therefore drank nothing but
water.

However astonishing the above recital may appear,
the truth of these adventures is sufficiently authentica-
ted. When these unfortunate sailors arrived at Arch-
angel, they were examined by the chief auditor of the
admiralty of that city, who minutely down all the par-
ticulars, which exactly corresponded with each other.
Mr. Le Ray, professor of history in the Imperial Aca-
demy, some time after sent for two of the men to Pe-
tersburgh, from whose mouths he took the before men-
tioned narrative, which also agreed with Mr. Klincksade's
minutes. The original was published in the German
language at Petersburgh, in the year 1769, and trans-
mitted from thence to the ingenious Mr. (now Sir Jo-
seph) Banks, who, with several other members of the
Royal Society, were so well pleased with the account,
that they directed a translation of it to be made into
English, for the gratification of the curious.



C H A P. II.

L A P L A N D.

SECTION I.

Name, Boundaries, Extent, Divisions, Subdivisions, Climate, Soil, Mountains, Rivers, Vegetables, Animal and Mineral Productions.

THE natives of this country were called Scritofinni by the ancients, to whom the appellation of Lapland, or Lappia, was unknown. They originally inhabited Fainland, from whence they were driven more northward, after which they were called Lappes, which, in the Finick tongue, signified exiles driven to the most remote places. The natives, of course, deeming that appellation opprobrious, call themselves Sabmientladi.

Lapland being subject to three distinct sovereignties, viz. Sweden, Denmark and Russia, is divided into three parts; but as Swedish Lapland is by far the most considerable, both in point of extent and population, and as they all bear a familiarity with respect to most particulars, we shall confine our description to that division; observing, in general, that all the country lying above the Gulph of Bothnia, along the coast of the north sea, even to the White Sea, is called Lapland.

Swedish Lapland is bounded on the east by Russia Lapland; on the west by a ridge of mountains that separate it from Norway; on the north by Danish Lapland; and on the south by Bothnia, Angermania, and Septerland. Its greatest extent, from east to west, is about 360 miles; in breadth it extends from 65 deg. 33 min. to 69 deg. of north latitude. It is divided into six provinces, or districts, the names of which are as follows, viz. Angermanland-Lapmark, Uma-Lapmark, Pitha-Lapmark, Lula-Lapmark, Torno-Lapmark, and Kimi-Lapmark.

These provinces, each of which receives its name from the chief river that waters it, are again subdivided into smaller districts called Biars, and these contain a certain number of families, called by the Swedes Reckars. Every Reckar, or family, is allowed a considerable track of land, with forests, lakes and brooks, for the maintenance of their families and cattle; but their lands are not enclosed, so that the property of one is often converted to the use of another.

Lapland is situated so near the pole, that the sun neither sets in summer, or rises in winter. In the latter season the cold is so intense, that none but the natives are able to bear it. The most rapid rivers are then frozen up, and the ice is two or three, and sometimes four or five feet thick. In summer the weather is as sultry as it is cold in winter: for autumn and spring are unknown in this climate. The excessive heat, however, is qualified by the vapours that rise from the sea, and by the snow that continues all the summer on the tops of the mountains, and in ditches that are sheltered from the sun. It seldom rains in the summer, but in winter the whole country is covered with snow.

The best description of the climate of this country is given by M. Maupertuis, who, with several other astronomers, was sent thither by order of the king of France, to discover the figure of the earth at the polar circle. "In December (says he) the snow continually falling, or ready to fall, for the most part hid the sun the few moments he might have appeared at mid-day. In the month of January the cold was increased to that extremity, that M. Reaumur's mercurial thermometer, which, at Paris, in the great frost of 1709, it was thought strange to see fall to fourteen degrees below the freezing point, was now got down to thirty-seven. The spirits of wine in the others was frozen. If we opened the door of a warm room, the external air in-

stantly converted all the vapour in it into snow; whirling it round in white vortexes. If we went abroad, we felt as if the air was tearing our breasts in pieces; and the cracking of the wood, of which the houses are built, as if split by the violence of the frost, continually alarmed us with an increase of cold: in this country you may often see people who have lost an arm or a leg by the frost. The cold, which is always very great, sometimes increases by such violent and sudden degrees, as are almost infallibly fatal to those who are so unhappy as to be exposed to it; and sometimes there rise sudden tempests of snow that are still more dangerous. The winds seem to blow from all quarters at once, and drive about the snow with such fury, that all the roads are in a moment rendered invisible. Dreadful is the situation of a person surprised in the fields by such a storm: his knowledge of the country, and even the mark he may have taken by the trees, cannot avail him; he is blinded by the snow, and if he attempts to find his way home is generally lost. In short, during the whole winter, the cold was so excessive, that on the 7th of April, at five in the morning, the thermometer was fallen to twenty divisions below the point of freezing, though every afternoon it rose two or three divisions above it; a difference in the height not much less than that which the greatest heat and cold felt at Paris usually produce in that instrument. Thus in 24 hours we had all the variety felt in the temperate zones in the compass of a whole year."

Though the nights in winter are very cold, long and tedious, yet those inconveniences are, in some degree, obviated by the serenity of the sky, the brightness of the moon and stars, and the resplendent light of the aurora borealis, which is reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, from all which such a light is produced, that the inhabitants are enabled to discharge their ordinary occupations. M. Maupertuis, in speaking of these nocturnal lights, says, "The days are no sooner closed than fires of a thousand figures and colours light up the sky, as if designed to compensate for the absence of the sun. These fires have not here, as in more southern climates, any constant situation. Though a luminous arch is often seen fixed towards the north, they seem more frequently to possess the whole extent of the hemisphere. Sometimes they begin in the form of a great scarf of bright light, with its extremities upon the horizon, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing-net, glides softly up the sky, preserving, in this motion, a direction nearly perpendicular to the meridian; and most commonly after these preludes all the lights unite at the zenith, and form the top of a crown. Arcs, like those seen in France towards the north, are here frequently situated towards the south; and often towards both the north and south at once. Their summits approach each other; the distance of their extremities widens towards the horizon. I have seen some of the opposite arcs, whose summits almost joined at the zenith; and both the one and the other have frequently several concentric arcs beyond it. Their tops are all placed in the direction of the meridian, though with a little declination to the west; which I did not find to be constant, and which is sometimes insensible. It would be endless to mention all the different figures these meteors represent, and the various motions with which they are agitated. Their motion is most commonly like that of a pair of colours waved in the air, and the different tints of their lights give them the appearance of so many vast streamers of changeable taffaty. Sometimes they line a part of the sky with scarlet. On the eighteenth of December I saw a phenomenon of this kind.

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kind, that, in the midst of all the wonders to which I was now every day accustomed, raised my admiration. To the south a great space of the sky appeared tinged with a lively red, that the whole constellation of Orion looked as if it had been dipped in blood. This light, which was at first fixed, soon moved, and changing into other colours, violet and blue, settled into a dome, whose top stood a little to the south-west of the zenith. The moon shone bright, but did not in the least efface it. In this country, where there are lights of so many different colours, I never saw but two that were red; and such are taken for presages of some great misfortune. After all, when people gaze at these phenomena with an unphilosophic eye, it is not surprising if they discover in them the appearance of armies engaged, fiery chariots, and a thousand other prodigies."

The soil of this country is, in general, exceeding bad, being so intermixed with stones, that hardly any thing will grow in it; but in some places it is very moist, owing to the number of marshes and brooks with which it abounds.

The whole country is full of rocks and mountains. Those called the Dofrine Mountains, which separate Lapland from Norway, are of a prodigious height; and the high winds that blow there prevent all trees from taking root. Beneath these mountains are large marshes and extensive forests, where there are many trees, though they stand at a great distance from each other. At the bottom of the hills are pleasant vallies, which are the most fertile parts of the country, being well watered by an infinite number of springs and brooks.

Most of the rivers rise from the mountains of Norway, and fall into the Bothnian Gulph. The chief of these are the Uma, Lula, Rima, and Torna. The Uma is greatly increased by the waters that flow into it from the rivers Vendilor and Skialfre. The Lula and Rima are both very considerable, and are swelled, in their course, by a great number of lesser ones. The Torna receives 29 rivers, one of which is a Swedish mile in breadth. When the snow melts, all these rivers overflow their banks; and the chief part of them have stupendous cataracts. Besides the rivers here are also many lakes, which, as well as the former, abound with various kinds of fish.

The forests of Lapland produce a great number of trees, among which are the birch, pine, and fir. Some parts of it also produce the service-tree, willow, poplar, elder, and the cornel. They have several sorts of plants; but the most useful are the angelica and sorrel, which are greatly esteemed by the natives, who use them in their food. They have likewise different kinds of grass, heath, and fern: but the most plentiful, as well as most useful vegetable, is the moschus, or moss, of which there are several species, either adhering to trees, or growing on the surface of the earth. The rein-deer is almost wholly sustained by this vegetable, which, indeed, he prefers to all others, and without which he cannot subsist. The natives not only use it as forage for their cattle, but boil it in broth as a cordial and restorative.

Here is also great plenty of berries, such as black currants; the Norwegian mulberry, which grows upon a creeping plant, and is much esteemed as an antiscorbutic; raspberries, cranberries, and bilberries. Juniper-berries are also very plentiful, and some of the trees grow to a considerable height.

The animals of this country are stags, bears, wolves, foxes of several colours, squirrels, ermines, martens, hares, glittens, beavers, otters, elks, and rein-deer; but the last of these is the most useful to the natives, who, without them, could not possibly preserve their existence; for these animals not only afford them food and garments, but also supply the place of horses, and travel in those parts where the latter animals would be entirely useless.

The rein-deer is a kind of stag, with large branched horns, the tops of which bend forward like a bow. He

is larger, stronger, and swifter than the stag; and his hair changes colour according to the season of the year. His hoots are cloven and moveable, for which reason he spreads them abroad as he runs along the snow, to prevent his sinking into it. The horns are very high, and divided into two branches near the root. On each horn are three branches, one above another, which are again subdivided into smaller ones; inasmuch, that no horned beast whatever has the like, either for bulk, branches, or weight. The horns are of a light colour, and there are veins, or blood vessels, running along them, under which there are furrows. When the beast runs, he lays these horns upon his back; but there are two branches that always hang over his forehead, and almost cover his face. Most of these animals are wild; but some of them are tame, and exceeding serviceable to the natives. Those which are produced between a tame doe and a wild buck are not only the largest, but by far the strongest. These animals are of infinite use to the Laplanders; for, without subjecting them to the least expence, they supply them with almost every necessary of life. From these creatures they are furnished with milk and cheese, as also flesh, which they lay up for winter store. The skins afford caps, cloaths, boots, shoes, bedding, thongs, and many other articles. The nerves and sinews are twisted into thread. Their bows and arrows are tipped with the bones, and their boxes inlaid with the horn, which is likewise formed into curious spoons, toys, and utensils. These animals are likewise used as beasts of draught or burthen; and far from demanding any provision or provender, dig with their feet among the snow for the moss, which they prefer to every other kind of food.

The dogs here are very small, not being above a foot in height. They turn up their tails, which are short; and their ears stand erect, like those of wolves. They are of a red colour, and very serviceable in hunting.

The birds of Lapland are swans, geese, ducks, lapwings, snipes, most sorts of water-fowl, heath-cocks, stock-doves, wood-cocks, and partridges. Besides these, they have two kinds of fowl peculiar only to this country. The first is called the kniper, and is a kind of snipe, black on the head, back, and wings; but the breast and belly are white. It has a long red beak, set with teeth, and short red feet, resembling those of water-fowl. The other is called the loom, and is never seen on the ground, but either in the water, or flying. The partridges here are as white as snow, and, instead of feathers, their bodies are covered with a kind of wool. The rocks and mountains are frequented by eagles, hawks, falcons, kites, and other birds of prey.

The chief insects here are flies, which, in the summer, are hatched in the morasses and woods, and are frequently so numerous as to obscure the light of the day. They are venomous, and exceeding troublesome; inasmuch, that the rein-deer fly to the tops of the mountains for shelter; and the inhabitants move to the sea-side; these parts being the least infested by these pestilent vermin. Monsieur Maupertuis says, that, while he was there, the flies were so troublesome, that even the Finland soldiers, who were counted the most hardy troops in the service of Sweden, were obliged to cover their faces with the skirts of their coats from the attacks of these animals, which swarmed to such a degree, that the moment a piece of flesh appeared, it was blackened all over. Some of these flies are very large, with green heads, and draw blood from the skin wherever they strike.

The rivers and lakes abound with delicious salmon, which come from the Gulph of Bothnia; also trout, bream, and perch, all of which are of exquisite flavour, and of amazing size.

In some of the districts are mines of silver, lead, and copper, together with excellent veins of iron; but they are not at present worked to any considerable advantage, their situation being almost inaccessible. In the district of Torno there is a vein of gold and silver mixed, another of lead and silver, and a third of copper;

copper; and here they have both copper works and a foundry. They have also furnaces in the province of Lula, where they melt the silver which they dig in that part of the country. Their mines, however, are only worked for a short time in the summer, the climate being so severe for the principal part of the year, as to prevent the engines from performing their offices.

In the rivers and lakes are found beautiful crystals of a prodigious size, and so hard and fine, that, when polished, they appear like real diamonds. Here are likewise a great variety of curious stones, some of which bear the resemblance of animals, trees, &c. When the natives find these, they place them in some conspicuous place, and worship them as deities.

SECTION II.

Persons, Dispositions, Longevity, Habitations, Dress, Utensils, Employments, Method of Traveling, Customs, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Diseases, Language, &c. of the Natives of Lapland.

THE Laplanders are remarkably short in stature, the generality of them not being above four feet and a half high, and some of them even under that size; the cause of which is attributed to the severity of the climate, and the poorness of their living. They are, in general, very disagreeably formed, having a large head, a broad forehead, hollow and beared eyes, a short and flat nose, and a broad face, with short, black, and rough hair. They have broad breasts, slender waists, and small legs; but they are strong, hardy, and active, inasmuch, that they will bear incredible fatigue; and it is remarked, that the stoutest Norwegian is not able to bend the bow of a Laplander. The women, however, are much less homely than the men; and some of them have a delicate and florid complexion.

In their dispositions they are very honest and hospitable; but so timorous, that they will at the moment they perceive a vessel at sea, or the least footstep of a stranger. They are naturally hasty and passionate, and, when once provoked, not easily appeased. They indulge themselves in laziness to such a degree, that they neither plough nor sow, but leave their ground totally uncultivated; neither will they seek for provender either by hunting or fishing, till they are compelled to it from mere necessity. It hath been observed, that when they have been transported to more moderate climates, they have soon died, though in their own country they live to a great age. It is no uncommon thing to see a Laplander, upwards of an hundred years of age, hunting, fowling, skating, and performing all the severest exercises with the most astonishing agility.

Their houses, or rather huts, are made of pieces of timber, or rafters joined together, and covered with turf, or the branches of pine-trees and coarse cloth. Some of them are built upon trees to prevent their being overwhelmed with snow, and to secure them from the wild beasts. Their huts have two doors, at the lesser of which no woman must enter, because from thence the men go to hunt; and should they meet the woman at going out, it would be considered as a bad omen. They have no other chimnies than a hole at the top of their huts, which serves to let the smoke out, and the light in. Their storehouses are built in trees, to secure their provisions from bears and other wild beasts.

Their dress in summer consists of a close garment, reaching to the middle of the legs, and fastened round the waist with belts. They have not any linen, and their cloaths are made of coarse wool, of a dark grey colour. The richer sort have their cloaths of various colours, but red is the most universally esteemed. At their girdles they hang a Norway knife and a pouch, the latter of which contains flints, matches, and tobacco,

with other necessities; the girdle itself being decorated with brass rings and chains. Their night-caps are made of the skins of the bird-loom, with the feathers on; and their shoes of the skins of rein-deers, with the hair outwards. In winter they are totally cased up in coats, caps, boots, and gloves, made of the rein-deer's skin, with the hair inwards. The women's apparel differs but little from that of the men; they hang to their girdles many rings, chains, toys, and knives, with a needle case, and other trinkets. Their thread is made of the sinews of rein-deer, and in winter they lie in their skins. In summer they cover themselves at night with large pieces of coarse cloth, to secure them from being stung by the flies and gnats.

The Laplanders make all their own furniture; their boats, their sledges, and their bows and arrows. The boards with which they make their boats are joined together with twigs, the nerves of rein-deer, or the small roots of trees twisted together like ropes; and they caulk them with moss to keep out the water. They make boxes of their birch planks, which they neatly inlay with the horns of rein-deer; and they are very dextrous at making baskets of the roots of trees, slit in long thin pieces, and twisted together. Some of these are made so neat that they will hold water; and they are particularly admired by the Swedes.

Their articles are made by the men, who also perform the office of cook, by dressing victuals for the family. The women are employed as tailors and embroiderers; they make cloaths, shoes, and boots, and harnesses for the rein-deer; they spin thread with flax, and knit it into caps and gloves, which are very warm; they likewise draw tin into wire through a horn, and with this they cover their thread, which they use, in embroidering on their caps and girdle, the figures of beasts, flowers, trees, stars, &c.

The mountaineers live chiefly on the flesh and milk of the rein-deer; the former of which they dry, and from the latter they make great quantities of cheese. Those who live in the low country feed on venison and fish. They have neither bread or salt; but instead thereof use the inner rind of the pine-tree, dried and ground, and dried fish reduced to powder. They make broth of fish and flesh boiled together, and their usual drink is water heated in a kettle, which is hung hangs continually over the fire; but their greatest dainty is bear's flesh, which they eat on all particular festivals. On these occasions likewise they indulge themselves with brandy, and never think themselves happy as when they can enjoy a pipe of tobacco. They sometimes modify the better sort purchased at Norway, and a few cows and sheep for their winter store. They make decoctions of berries, angelica, and jorrel, which are not only fond of, but also deem them excellent preservatives against all scorbutic disorders.

Besides their domestic business, the Laplanders employ themselves in hunting, in which excursions they travel through the snow with astonishing expedition. They wear a pair of skais, or snow shoes, which are made of fir boards, covered with the rough skin of the rein-deer; one of these is usually as long as the person who wears it, but the other is about a foot longer. The feet are placed near the middle, and the skais are fastened to them with strings, or thongs made of the sinews of the rein-deer. When the Laplander travels in this manner he carries a long pole which reaches near the end of which is a round ball of wool; and it is not only secures him from penetrating too deep into the snow, but also enables him to stop himself when occasion requires.

A Laplander will travel in his snow shoes at the rate of sixty miles a day without being fatigued. But the most expeditious method of traveling in this country is with a sledge drawn by rein-deer. The sledge, which is called by the natives pulka, is made in the form of a small boat, with a convex bottom,

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the men, who also prepare dressing viands for employed as tailors and shoemakers, shoes, and boots, and they spin thread with flax, which are very fine, and turn into wire threads, their thread, which they use for their caps and girdle, and, flax, &c.

fly on the flesh and milk, of which they dry, and great quantities of cheese, country feed on venison and bread or salt; but instead of the pine-tree, dried and used to powder. They boiled together, and then in a kettle, which is water fire; but their great they eat on all particular, while they indulge in, think themselves of the of tobacco. They are at Norway, and in winter store. They make, and forre, which they deem them excellent, the disorders.

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that it may slide the more easily over the snow: the head of it is sharp and pointed, but the hinder part is quite flat. The traveller fits, or rather lays with his back against the end of the sledge, and holds a stick in his hand, with a large wooden ball at the end of it, with which he disengages the sledge from such obstructions as he may happen to meet with in the course of his journey. He must likewise take care properly to balance the carriage with his body, otherwise he will be subject to be overturned. The traces, by which the sledge is fastened to the rein-deer, are fixed to a collar about the animal's neck, and run down over the breast, between the fore and hind legs, to be connected with the prow of the sledge; the reins are tied to the horns, and the trappings are furnished with little bells, the sound of which is very pleasing to the animal. The rein-deer is so fleet that he will run with his carriage upwards of 100 miles a day. Before a Laplander sets out on his journey, he whispers in the ear of the animal the way he is to go, and the place at which he is to halt, from a persuasion that the beast understands his meaning; but, in spite of this intimacy, he frequently stops short, and sometimes overshoots the mark by several miles.

Though this method of travelling is exceedingly expeditious, yet it is far from being easy, the person being continually in a confined posture; neither is it exempted from the most imminent danger, on account of the uncertainty of the roads, and the drifts of loose snow, which, if the wind blows high, are driven about with incredible fury.

As soon as the winter commences, the Laplanders mark the most frequented roads by strewing them with fir-boughs. Indeed, these roads are no other than path-ways made through the snow by the rein-deer and sledges; their being frequently covered with new snow, and alternately beaten by the carriage, consolidates them into a kind of causeway, which is the harder if the surface has felt a partial thaw, and been crushed by a subsequent frost. It requires great caution to follow these tracks; for if the carriage run either on one side or the other, the traveller is thrown into an abyss of snow. In less frequented parts, where there is no such beaten road, the Laplander directs his course by certain marks which he has made on the trees; but, notwithstanding all his caution, the rein-deer very often sinks up to his horns in snow; and should a hurricane arise, which is sometimes the case, the traveller would be in great danger of his life, were he not provided with a kind of tent, to screen him in some measure from the fury of the tempest.

The rein-deer in winter is rather weak and dispirited, so that he cannot travel with the same alacrity as in summer. In this season the traveller is obliged to halt at different times, that the animal may rest himself; and in these intervals he fed with a kind of cake made of moss and snow, which serves him both for drink and provender.

The principal employment of the Laplanders, exclusive of their domestic affairs, consists in hunting and fishing. Those who practise the latter have small boats, so lightly constructed that they can carry them on their shoulders, which they frequently do, when interrupted on the rivers by whirlpools or cataracts. The boats are of different sizes, from two to six yards in length, managed with oars, and caulked with moss so tight, as effectually to keep out the water. They steer with amazing rapidity, even among the rocks, and down the most rapid water falls; but when they go against the stream, and meet with a cataract, they take out their boat, and carry it on their shoulders till they have passed it, when they launch it again, and renew their business.

The Laplanders who employ themselves in hunting, perform it various ways. In summer they hunt wild beasts with small dogs trained to the diversion. In winter they pursue them by their tracks upon the snow, skating with such velocity that they frequently run

down their prey. They catch ermines in traps, and sometimes with dogs. They kill squirrels, martens, and fables, with blunt darts, to avoid injuring the skins. Foxes and beavers are killed with sharp pointed darts and arrows, in shooting of which they are accounted the best marksmen in the world. The larger beasts, such as bears, wolves, elks, and wild rein-deer, they either kill with fire arms, or else ensnare by digging pits in those parts where they mostly resort.

They have particular laws relative to the chase, which they observe with great punctuality. The beast becomes the property of the man in whose snare or pit he is caught; and he who discovers a bear's den has the exclusive privilege of hunting him to death. The conquest of a bear is the most honourable achievement that a Laplander can perform; and the flesh of this animal they think more delicious than that of any other whatever. The bear is always dispatched with a fusil, sometimes laid as a snare, ready cocked and primed; but more frequently by the hands of the hunter, who runs the most imminent danger of his life, should he miss his aim.

The killing a bear is celebrated by the Laplanders with great rejoicings. The carcass is drawn to the cabin, or hut of the victor, by a rein-deer, which, on this account, is afterwards kept a whole year without doing any work. The bear is surrounded by a great number of men, women, and children, who recite a particular song of triumph, in which they thank the vanquished enemy for having allowed himself to be overcome, without doing any mischief to his conqueror; after this they address themselves to Providence, acknowledging the singular benefits they receive from his having created beasts for their use, and endowed them with strength and courage to attack and overcome them. The conqueror is saluted by the women, and is feasted by the men of the village for three successive days; besides which, he is ever after distinguished from the rest, by having laces round his cap, wrought with tin ware.

The marriage ceremonies of the Laplanders are very remarkable and ludicrous. When a young man has made choice of a female, he employs some friends as mediators with the girl's parents; and these being provided with some bottles of brandy, the suitor accompanies them to the hut of his intended father-in-law, who invites the mediators to enter; but the suitor is left without, until the liquor be drank, and the proposal discussed. After this he is called in, and entertained with such fare as the hut affords, but without seeing his mistress, who, on this occasion, is obliged to retire. The suitor having at length obtained leave to make his addresses to the girl in person, he goes home, puts on his best attire, and then returns to the hut, when his mistress appears, and he salutes her with a kiss; after which he presents her with the tongue of a rein-deer, a piece of beaver's flesh, or some other kind of provision. The girl at first declines the offer, it being made in the presence of her relations; but at the same time she makes a signal to the lover to follow her into the fields, where she accepts the presents. Thus encouraged he begs permission of her to let him sleep with her in the hut; if she consents, she keeps the presents; but if not, she throws them with contempt upon the ground. When the lovers are agreed, the youth is permitted to visit his mistress as often as he thinks proper; but every time he comes he must purchase this pleasure with a fresh bottle of brandy, a perquisite so agreeable to the father, that he often postpones the celebration of his nuptials for two or three years. At length the ceremony is performed at the nearest church, by the priest of the parish; but even after this, the husband is obliged to serve his father-in-law a whole year, at the expiration of which he retires to his own habitation with his wife, and then receives presents from all his relations and friends. From this time he sequesters his wife from the company of all strangers of the male sex, and watches over her conduct with great vigilance.

When a lover goes to pay a visit to his mistress, during his journey through the fenny moors, he usually diversifies himself with a song, which he addresses to his rein-deer. We shall present a translation of one of these from the original taken from the Spectator, for the entertainment of the reader. The circumstances that successively present themselves to him during his journey, are naturally interwoven. The anxiety of absence, the gloominess of the roads, and his resolution of frequenting them, as those only carry him to the object of his wishes; the dissatisfaction he expresses even at the great swiftness with which he is carried, and his joyful surprize at the unexpected sight of his mistress, as she is bathing, are all beautifully described in the following composition.

Haste, my rein-deer, and let us nimbly go
Our am'rous journey thro' this dreary waite;
Haste, my rein-deer! still, still thou art too slow;
Impetuous love demands the lightning's haste.

Around us far the rushy moors are spread;
Soon will the sun withdraw his cheerful ray:
Darkling and tir'd we shall the marshes tread;
No lay unsung to cheat the tedious way.

The wat'ry length of these unjoyous moors,
Does all the flow'ry meadow's pride excel;
Thro' these I fly to her my soul adores;
Ye flow'ry meadows, empty pride, farewell.

Each moment from the charmer I'm confin'd,
My breast is tortur'd with impatient fires.
Fly, my rein-deer, fly swifter than the wind;
Thy tardy feet wing with my fiercer desires.

Our pleasing toil will then be soon o'erpaid,
And thou, in wonder lost, shalt view my fair;
Admire each feature of the lovely maid,
Her artless charms, her bloom, her sprightly air.

But lo! with graceful motion there she swims,
Gently removing each ambitious wave;
The crowding waves transported clasp her limbs.
When, when, oh when shall I such freedoms have!

In vain, ye envious streams, so fast you flow,
To hide her from a lover's ardent gaze;
From ev'ry touch you more transparent grow,
And all reveal'd the beauteous wanton plays.

To this we shall subjoin a Laplander's love-song, the original having been procured from a native of Lapland. The translation is the performance of a nobleman deceased, whose genius, politeness, and literary accomplishments, were the admiration of all the courts in Europe.

Source of my daily thoughts, and nightly dreams,
Whose captivating beauties I adore,
O may the radiant sun's refulgent beams,
Shine on the charms of lovely *Orra Moor*.

I'd clime the summit of the lofty pine,
Could I my *Orra Moor* at distance view;
No labour, danger, care would I decline,
To see my charmer, and to find her true.

Could she be waded to terrestrial bow'rs,
And there in pleasant shades induc'd to stay;
Or range enamell'd fields of sweetest flow'rs,
Charm'd by the birds that warble on each spray.

Enrag'd, those pretty birds I would destroy,
Pluck up the flowers that beautify the fields,
Cut down the bow'rs that rob me of my joy,
And from my view my *Orra's* beauties shield.

O that I could but soar unto the sky,
And wing my passage through the ambient air,
Swift as the feather'd race could I but fly,
I'd soon be with my captivating fair.

But vain, alas! my wishes are in vain;
No stork or raven will a pinion lend:
Fated to feel unmitigated pain,
With scarce a hope my passion to besind.

So long my bliss can *Orra Moor* delay?
Reflect, the summer's sun now brightly gleams:
Short are our summers; haste, then haste away,
And, with thy love, enjoy his gladd'ning beams.

Alas! unkindly you delay the time;
Our short-liv'd summer wears away apace:
You've tortur'd me, and dally'd with your prime,
'Till frowning winter frowns his rugged face.

Still, still my lovely charmer I'll pursue,
And scorn all danger to reveal my pains;
For what can love, all-pow'rful love subdue!
He laughs at tempests, and despises chains.

Love! mighty victor, triumphs o'er mankind,
Brings ev'ry thought beneath his own controul,
Enslaves the heart, puts fetters on the mind,
And captivates the haughty human soul.

But hark! stern reason whips in my ear
Friend, you are wrong, thus to pour oil on fire;
Rashly to follow what you ought to fear,
And rush into a whirlwind of desire.

A thousand things advise you to desist,
A thousand dread examples bid you view
The fate of those whom love's delusive mist
Hath sily blinded, sadly to undo.

Reason, avoant! to passion I submit,
And will not hear thy dispassioned tone:
Others thy thousand counsellors may sit,
But I'll attend the voice of love alone.

As soon as a child is born in Lapland, it is washed all over with snow or cold water, except the head, which must not be touched with water till after the child has been baptized. The woman does not remain in child-bed above four or five days, and in fourteen is generally quite recovered. She then carries the child to be baptized; but before she can reach the residence of the priest, she is often obliged to traverse large forests, mountains, lakes, and wide extended wastes of snow. The infant is fastened in a hollowed piece of wood, stretched naked on a bed of fine moss, covered with the skin of a young rein-deer, and slung by two straps to the back of the mother, who always suckles her own child. At home this little cradle is hung to the roof of the hut, and the child is lulled to sleep by swinging it from one side to the other.

When the children grow up, their parents are very careful in teaching them most kinds of work; but they have a great aversion to schools. The boys, from their infancy, are taught to practise the bow; and they are not allowed to break their fast till they have hit the mark. The female children are early initiated in the business peculiar to their sex.

The Laplanders have not any physicians among them; neither have they, indeed, occasion for any, not being subject to those distempers common in other countries. The disorder they are most subject to is sore eyes, occasioned by the smoke of their huts, and the fire to which they are almost continually exposed. They are sometimes afflicted with rheumatic pains, and the scurvy; and a few are subject to the vertigo and apoplexy. To cure all inward disorders they use a drink made with the root of a certain species of moss, which they call *jarih*; and when that cannot be procured, they boil the stalk of angelica in the milk of rein-deer. When they feel a pain in any part of the body, they take a kind of mushroom, which grows upon the birch tree like a cake, and having set fire to it, apply it, burning hot, to the part affected; and this produces a blister, which is supposed to draw off the peccant humour. They have no other plaster for wounds but the resin which drops from fir-trees. When they have

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any limb frozen, they put a red-hot iron into a
cheefe made of rein-deer's milk, and with the fat that
drops from it, like a kind of oil, they rub the part
affected, which by that means is almost instantly
cured.

When a Laplander is supposed to be on his death-
bed, such friends as are advocates for the Christian re-
ligion, give him Christian exhortation. But those
who have no great zeal for the Christian religion, forsake
the dying person, and think of nothing but the funeral
entertainment. As soon as the breath is out of the
body, most of the company leave the hut, being of
opinion they shall receive some injury from the spirit or
ghost, which they believe remains with the corpse, and
takes all opportunities of doing mischief to the living.
The deceased is wrapped up in linen or woollen, ac-
cording to his circumstances, and deposited in a coffin
by a person selected for that purpose; but this office he
will not perform till he receives a consecrated brass ring,
which is placed on his left arm, and which he imagines
secures him against receiving any injury from the ghost
of the deceased.

Before the Laplanders embraced the Christian re-
ligion, they used to bury the dead in the first place they
happened to think of, which they still do when they
are very far from any church. Many of them also pre-
serve the rites of heathenish superstition; for with the
body they put in the coffin an axe, a flint and steel, a
flask of brandy, some dried fish, and venison. With
the axe the deceased is supposed to hew down the
bushes or boughs that may obstruct him in the other
world, the steel and flint are to furnish him with a light,
should he find himself in the dark; and the provision
is for him to subsist on during his journey.

Before the body is carried to the place of interment,
the friends of the deceased kindle a fire of fir boughs
near the coffin, and express their sorrow in tears and
lamentations. They walk in procession several times
round the body, demanding in a whining tone, the
reason of his leaving them on earth. They ask whether
he was out of humour with his wife? whether he was
in want of meat, drink, cloathing, or other necessities?
and whether he had not succeeded in hunting or fishing?
These, and other such interrogations, are intermingled
with groans and hideous howlings; and between them
the priest sprinkles the corpse and the mourners alter-
nately with holy water. After these ceremonies are
over, the body is conveyed to the place of interment,
in a sledge drawn by a rein-deer, and followed by the
friends and relations, who shew their concern for the
loss of the deceased, by dressing themselves in the worst
garments they have, and keeping a continual howl dur-
ing the procession. As soon as the ceremony is over,
the people retire; and the sledge, with the cloaths
which belonged to the deceased, are left as the priest's
perquisite. Three days after the funeral, the relations
and friends of the deceased are invited to an entertain-
ment, where they eat the flesh of the rein-deer which
conveyed the corpse to the grave. The animal being
made a sacrifice to the manes of the deceased, the bones
of it are collected together, put into a basket, and in-
terred with great ceremony.

The effects of the deceased are divided between the
brothers and sisters, the former having two-thirds, and
the latter one; but the lands, lakes, and rivers, are
held jointly by all the children of both sexes, according
to the division made by Charles IX. of Sweden, when
he assigned a certain track of land for the support of
each family.

The language of the Laplanders is altogether bar-
barous, and varies in different parts of the country,
according to the correspondence which the natives
maintain with the different nations; such as Norwe-
gians, Swedes, Finlanders, and Russians. The greater
part of them are totally ignorant of letters; and the
same may be said also of the arts, except such as ne-
cessity has taught them to make use of for their own
preservation.

SECTION III.

Religion, Government, Trade, Revenue, &c.

CHRISTIANITY was first supposed to have been
introduced into Lapland about the year 1300.
However, no material progress was made in the esta-
blishment of it till the last century, when missionaries
were sent for that purpose from Norway, Sweden, and
Russia. Several churches were built in different parts
of the country, and supplied with ministers from
Sweden and Russia. Gustavus Adolphus founded two
schools, one in the province of Pitha, and the other
in that of Ulma, for instructing the children of the
Laplanders in the Christian religion and in letters. He
also ordered several pious books to be translated from
the Swedish into the Lapland language; such as the
catechism, with some prayers, and the manual, con-
taining the psalms of David, the proverbs of Solomon,
&c. That they might be encouraged to send their
children to school, an annual revenue was allotted for
the maintenance of the scholars. Hence Lapland pro-
duced some preachers, which greatly promoted the
knowledge of Christianity in that country; for, hereto-
fore, their clergy having been Swedes, whose language
the people did not understand, it could not be reason-
ably supposed that they should profit much by their
instructions. Since that time, however, many have
intermixed idolatry with the pure profession of Christi-
anity, and, from local customs, their particular fondness
for omens, particular times and seasons, distinguished
by the names of black and white days, &c. &c. retain
many of their former superstitions.

They have some notion of the doctrine of the trans-
migration of souls; for they not only respect the manes
of their departed relations and friends, but dread them
as being mischievous, till they imagine the spirits of
the deceased have re-animated other bodies. They be-
lieve there are fairies that wander about among the
rocks, mountains, rivers, and lakes, and give them
also a share of their devotion. They own one Supreme
Being, whom they arm with thunderbolts; they make
the rainbow his bow, and have the same notion of him
that the old Pagans had of their Jupiter. They have
another subordinate deity, to whom they acknowledge
they owe all the blessings of life, and never fail to wor-
ship him. The sun is another of their divinities, be-
cause of his influence on the bodies of men and beasts.
They have temples and images consecrated to each of
their gods. Their idols are either the trunks of trees
rudely carved, or of stone. One of these is preserved
in the royal cabinet of antiquaries at Upsal. All their
women are excluded from worship. They anoint the
idol with the heart's blood of the sacrifice; and when
they cannot reach the top of a mountain consecrated to
Storjunker, one of their deities, they dip a stone in the
blood of the sacrifice, throw it up to the mountain, and
so conclude their devotion.

The Laplanders were formerly deemed great magi-
cians, and the credulous supposed them to be mightily
skilled in divination. So excessively credulous, indeed,
are these poor Laplanders, and so preposterously in
favour of their conjurors, that they implicitly follow
their directions. If these pretended wizards tell them,
that on such a day they shall take plenty of fish or
game, they will not fail to go out that day; and as
there is most commonly abundance of both in this
country, they usually verify the prediction, by coming
home loaded whenever they go out in search of game.
And if the wizards mark another day as unfortunate,
they infallibly make it so, by not going abroad in quest
of any thing.

The three powers to which Lapland is now subject,
depute different governors, or prefects, to preside over
their respective districts. The Laplanders, however,
had kings of their own till the year 1277, when the
Swedes conquered part of the country, and the Rus-
sians

fians and Norwegians soon after followed their example, and subdued the rest.

In Swedish Lapland, which is the most considerable district of the three, the laws of Sweden are observed; and three tribunals, or courts of justice, are erected: one for Angermanland Lapmark; a second for Uma, Pitha, and Lula Lapmark; and the third for Torno and Kimo Lapmark; in each of which courts there is a prefect, who determines all causes. They administer justice in the king's name, and in the presence of the priest.

The Laplanders, who live near the mountains which part Norway from Sweden, trade with the inhabitants of those countries. Such as are at a greater distance from those mountains trade only with the Swedes; and those who are situated towards the north and east, trade with the Russians and Finlanders. The commodities they receive from those nations are rix-dollars, woolen stuffs, linen, copper, tin, flour, salt, hides, needles, knives, spirituous liquors, and especially tobacco, of which they are extremely fond. They give, in return, rein-deer and fish, of the latter of which they take such large quantities, that they stock whole reservoirs with them, and put them afterwards into barrels, which they carry to the neighbouring countries, namely, the north of Bothnia, and White Russia. They also trade

in fine ermines, the skins of several wild beasts, dried pikes, and cheese made of the milk of their rein-deer.

The tribute paid by the Laplanders, consisted formerly in skins of wild beasts; but now they consist in a certain coin, rein-deer, and in skins, either dressed for certain uses, or raw; and are proportionable to the extent of land possessed by each head of a family. The largest are stiled entire territories, or territories of a full tribute; and the owner is obliged to pay yearly two rix-dollars, in coin, to the crown of Sweden. They who possess a territory, or land of half a tribute, pay only one rix-dollar. But as it happens very often, that many of them have no rix-dollars, they are allowed to give skins of foxes or squirrels instead of coin. Fifty squirrel skins, or one fox's skin, with a pair of shoes, after the fashion of Lapland, are valued at one rix-dollar: besides which, every head of a family is obliged to give yearly a white fox's skin, or a pair of shoes; and if he cannot procure those things, he must give half a pound of dried pikes. Part of these taxes are employed for the maintenance of the priests who live in that country, to instruct the Laplanders. The inhabitants of the other districts of Lapland trade much in the same commodities; and pay the revenues in a similar manner to the respective states to which they are subject.

CHAPTER III.

NORWAY.

SECTION I.

Situation. Extent. Boundaries. Description of a tremendous Whirlpool called the Moskoeffrom.

NORWAY, Norwegia, or Nordway, so called in different languages, from the vicinity of its situation to the north pole, lies between 57 and 72 deg. north lat. and between 4 and 15 deg. east long. so that it extends about 5 deg. 30 min. within the polar circle. The length, from Lindasnoes, in the diocese of Christianland, to the North Cape, at the extremity of Finmark, is about 1000 m. Its breadth, from the frontiers of Sweden westward to the Cape Staff, is better than 300 miles; but farther thence the country narrows towards the north, and becomes much less in different parts. On the north and west this country is bounded by the Northern Ocean; on the east it is divided from Sweden by a long ridge of high mountains; and on the south it is bounded by the Schagenack, or Gate-Gate, which is the entrance into the Baltic Sea. The coast extends near 400 leagues, and is surrounded by many islands, which afford pasture for cattle and is inhabited by fishermen.

The barriers of rocks and narrow channels formed by these islands, render Norway inaccessible to naval attacks. Nor is the North Sea the least impediment; for it is extremely difficult to navigate, contains many dangerous hidden rocks, and is subject to the most violent storms. But, above all, the terrible currents, and dreadful whirlpools, are great objects of fear to those who navigate these seas.

The principal of these whirlpools is called the Moskoeffrom, or vulgarly the Malstrom, receiving this appellation from the small islands of Moskoe and Moskoeas, between which it is situated. This current runs six hours from north to south, and returns from south to north the succeeding six hours, like the ebbing and flowing of the sea, but in direct opposition to the motion of the tides: for, during the flood, which runs from south to north, the Moskoeffrom runs from north to south; and during the reflux, or ebb, when the sea

runs from north to south, this current impetuously returns from south to north. It runs with surprising rapidity, especially between the island Moskoe, and the extremity of the island Moskoeas, where the tides rise highest; but gradually abates its impetuosity as it approaches the islands of Werroe and Roff.

The Moskoeffrom never runs in a direct line like other currents, but whirls about in a circular manner. For when it is half flood in the sea, the current here runs to the south-south-east: as the tide rises it winds southward, then proceeds towards the south-west, and afterwards due west. As soon as it is high water the current runs on to due west. When it is high water out at sea, the current of the Moskoeffrom alters its course to the north-west, and so gradually on to the north, where its impetuosity is at a stand for about three quarters of an hour. This interval is observed twice a day, after which the motion begins again. The appearance and effects of the Moskoeffrom have been described as very dangerous and dreadful; but, it must be owned, not without some exaggeration. A curious observer, who has seen it, relates, that it has no whirl or vortex, but that it is formed by the collision of an assemblage of foaming waves, rising, as it were, periodically to a great height, and with a prodigious noise. According to Schelderup's account, the Moskoeffrom is full of vortices, or terrible whirlpools, in the form of inverted cones, and about two fathoms deep from the base to the apex, or summit, and, as some relate, four fathoms in diameter. However, both accounts may, in some measure, be reconciled. This is certain, first, that the Moskoeffrom is not agitated with equal violence at all times; that about the new and full moon, the equinoxes, or in stormy weather, it rages with the greatest impetuosity; and that at other times it is more moderate, and twice a day quite calm. Secondly, that the navigation in that part of the sea is not absolutely impeded by it, as at half flood a vessel can safely go from Moskoeas to Werroe or Roff, and at half ebb may safely return to Moskoeas. Thirdly, that the straight betwixt Moskoeas and Werroe is twice a day quite smooth and navigable for three quarters

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several wild beasts, dried milk of their rein-deer. Laplanders, consisted formerly but now they consist in skins, either dressed or proportionable to the head of a family. The furs, or territories of a full grown of Sweden. They and of half a tribute, pay happens very often, that dollars, they are allowed to instead of coin. Fifty skin, with a pair of shoes, are valued at one riksdollar of a family is obliged to, or a pair of shoes; and furs, he must give half of these taxes are employed priests who live in that lands. The inhabitants and trade much in the same revenues in a similar manner to which they are sub-

is current impetuously re- It runs with surprising rapidity in the island Moskoe, and the Moskoenas, where the tides rise with impetuosity as it approaches Rost. It runs in a direct line like a boat in a circular manner. In the sea, the current here is as the tide rises it winds towards the south-west, and on as it is high water the current. When it is high water the Moskoellrom alters its direction and gradually on to the Moskoenas at a stand for about the same interval is observed twice a day. It begins again. The appearance of the Moskoellrom have been described as full; but, it must be owned, it is a curious sight. A curious circumstance, that it has no whirlpools, but is only agitated by the collision of boats, rising, as it were, and with a prodigious noise. According to the Moskoellrom account, the Moskoellrom has whirlpools, in the form of two fathoms deep in a minute, and, as some relate, it is very dangerous. However, both accounts are reconciled. This is the Moskoellrom is not agitated with that about the new Moskoellrom in stormy weather, it is very noisy; and that at other times it is twice a day quite calm. In that part of the sea, it is as at half flood a vessel is to Werroe or Rost, and to Moskoenas. Thirdly, Moskoenas and Werroe is navigable for three quarters

ters of an hour: and lastly, that the inhabitants of those islands accordingly row in their boats to Moskoe, which lies in the middle of it, to look after their sheep, which feed on that island, and the fishermen found the bottom of it. After these intervals, the swiftness of the current gradually increases to its usual boisterous rapidity and violence. Sometimes the waves in this current are not larger than those that are seen at sea in a hard gale of wind; but when its agitations are at the height, ships that sail on either side of it, keep at the distance of two or three Norway miles, otherwise they would be absorbed by it, and entirely destroyed. It is discernable, indeed, at a great distance at sea, and even within a quarter of a Norway mile of the continent; but this does not render the sea un navigable at such a distance; for large vessels and small barks sail very securely within half a league of the Island of Werroe. This phenomenon does not proceed from any cavern or abyss under the water, but from its impetuous opposition to the current of the tides, and the collision of the waves.

An eminent navigator, and Fellow of the Royal Society, in the year 1769, informed that learned body, in a letter, that, during the time of his being in the North Seas, he made particular enquiries concerning the Moskoellrom, without being able to obtain any satisfactory information, till he met with the master of a Norwegian vessel, who, being a very intelligent person, gave him the following account: That at high water it is perfectly smooth, and safe to pass over; but as the tide, either at ebb or flood, gathers strength, it becomes in proportion exceedingly agitated and dangerous; which extreme agitation and whirling the navigator imputes to the unevenness of the rocky bottom, over which the current rolls with vast rapidity, being confined in a narrow passage; for this Norwegian told him, that, at very low water, pointed rocks, reaching above the surface, have been seen between the islands. It is no wonder then that such vessels may have been turned upside down, as have been drawn by the tide, in its most rapid state, into this gulph. The simple agitation of the water would sufficiently account, indeed, for the loss of open boats. This relation unravels, in some measure, the mystery of the Norwegian whirlpool; and seems to be confirmed by the following circumstances, related by a learned gentleman, from the concurrent testimonies of others. "The surface exhibits different vortices, and if in one of them any ship or vessel is absorbed, it is whirled down to the bottom, and dashed to pieces against the rocks. These violent whirlpools continue without intervals, except for a quarter of an hour at high and low water in calm weather; for the boiling gradually returns as the flood or ebb advances. With a fury is heightened by a storm, no vessel ought to venture within a league of it. Whales have been frequently absorbed within the vortex, and howled and bellowed hideously in their fruitless endeavours to disengage themselves. A bear, in endeavouring to swim from Loaklen to Moskoe, was once hurried into this whirlpool, from whence he struggled in vain for deliverance, roaring so loud as to be heard on shore; but notwithstanding all his efforts, he was borne down and destroyed. Large trees, being absorbed by the current, are sucked down, and rise again all shattered into splinters."

SECTION II.

Climate. Rivers. Soil. Mountains. Productions. Vegetable, Animal, Mineral, &c.

THE climate of this country is extremely different, according to the situation of the different parts. At Bergen, and its vicinity, the winter is remarkably moderate. On the eastern parts of the kingdom it sets in about the middle of October, and continues till towards the latter end of April with uncommon severity, during which time the surface of the country in those

parts is covered with snow, and the waters are all frozen. On the mountain of Ruden, or Tydal, in this district, a most dreadful affair happened in the year 1719. A body of Swedes being ordered to attack Drontheim, attempted to pass this mountain for that purpose, but being overtaken by a violent storm of snow and hail, they were bewildered and overwhelmed; and by thus having their march impeded, upwards of 7000 men, many officers, and the generals Labarre and Zoega, miserably perished. They were soon after found frozen to death by a body of 200 Norwegian sledgemen, under the command of Major Eimarus, who discovered these unfortunate victims to the severity of the weather in various postures, some sitting, some prone on the earth, and others in a praying attitude. It appeared, that, in order to preserve their lives as long as possible, they had cut to pieces their muskets, and burned the wood they afforded them.

The northern parts of Norway are still more intensely cold during the winter; but the summer is always warm, and often excessively hot, throughout most parts of the kingdom. By the reverberation of the sun's beams from the sides of the mountains, the weather in the valleys is rendered sultry. Add to this, that the sun is so very short a time below the horizon, that the atmosphere and mountains have not hours enough to become cool. Hence vegetation is remarkably quick; and the summer, by rendering vegetation exceedingly expeditious, seems to make some amends for the horrors of winter.

The longest day at Bergen consists of 19 hours, and the shortest of 6. In the beginning of the summer the light increases with vast rapidity, and declines with equal celerity at the commencement of winter, which phenomenon are owing to the earth's inclination towards the pole. At the northern extremity of Norway the sun is, for a considerable time, continually in view, keeping always above the horizon, circulating daily round the pole, and gradually enlarging and contracting his orbit, until he at length quits that hemisphere. When this happens, all the light perceived at noon, for some weeks, is but very faint; and a winter's day can at best be deemed but a glimmer; but, happily for the inhabitants, the portion of time called night, is brighter than that denominated day; for what with the excessive glare of the moon, stars, aurora borealis, or northern lights, &c. the atmosphere is sufficiently illuminated to admit of their following their ordinary occupations at midnight, without the assistance of any artificial lights.

The air of Norway is, in general, healthy, except towards some parts of the sea-coast, where the moist exhalations are hurtful. Indeed, some persons, of consumptive dispositions prefer such situations, on account of the greater ease with which a moist atmosphere acts on the lungs in respiration.

The great number of rivers, lakes, creeks, springs, &c. with which Norway abounds, and the melting of the snow in summer time, occasion frequent rains, which often cause floods. But the inhabitants are exposed to the greatest evils from sudden thaws, and the vast quantities of snow and ice which are thereby loosened from mountains and precipices, and overwhelm, in their fall, men, cattle, houses, boats, and even sometimes whole villages and hamlets. Somewhat more than two centuries ago, a whole parish, near Hardanger, was destroyed by the fall of a prodigious mass of snow. This being converted into ice still accumulated, and afterwards formed a frozen mountain, beneath which a rivulet ran through a kind of subterraneous passage, and, for some time, its waters frequently brought with them many of the utensils and fragments of the parish which had been so unfortunately overwhelmed.

The northerly winds here are the freezing winds; the southerly bring warmth; the easterly winds are stormy, and the westerly partake of the nature of trade winds, particularly on the coast of Bergen. It must be imagined

gined that the seas near this country are subject to a variety of squalls, hurricanes, &c. Indeed they are frequently dreadful. Nor is the dangerous phenomenon of the water-pout uncommon.

The fresh water of Norway is heavy and impure, full of particles of iron and ochre; yet it is not so unhealthy, or unpleasant, as might be imagined.

The principal rivers of this country are the Nied, Sule-Ely, Gulen, Ofiöreen, Syre, Nid, Sheen, Tyrefjord or Drammoe, Layen, Glaamen or Stor-Elven. Of these rivers all the circumstances worth remarking are, that the river Gulen, in the year 1344, buried itself under ground, from whence it again burst forth with such violence, that the earth and stones thrown up by the eruption filled a valley near it, and formed a dam, which afterwards burst, through the force of the water, and occasioned the destruction of several churches, 48 farm-houses, and 250 persons. That the rivers Nid and Sheen have had their passages diverted by immense labour, and canals cut through the rocks for the convenience of navigation, and the greater facility of transporting timber to various places. And that the river Glaamen is the largest in Norway.

The chief fresh water lakes of Norway are Rylvand, Shaalen, Selboe, the greater and lesser Mices, Sluevand, Sperdille, Rand and Veilen, Saren and Modum, Lund, Norfoe, Huidle, Farivand Oeyvand.

"Wars (says an ingenious writer) have been maintained on these inland seas, in some of which are small floating islands, or parcels of earth with trees on them, separated from the main land, and probably preserved in compact masses by the roots of trees, shrubs, and grass, interwoven in the soil. In the year 1702 the family seat of Borge, near Frederickstad, a noble edifice, with lofty towers and battlements, suddenly sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms in depth, which was instantaneously filled with a piece of water, forming a lake 300 ells in length, and about half as broad. Fourteen persons, with 200 head of cattle, were destroyed by the river Glaamen precipitating itself down a water-fall near Sarp, and undermining the foundation. Of all the water-falls in Norway this of Sarp is the most dangerous, from its height and rapidity. The current drives seventeen miles, and roars along with such violence, that the water, dashed and comminuted among the rocks, rises in the form of rain, and, when the sun shines, continually exhibits a beautiful rainbow. In ancient times this cataract was used for the execution of traitors and other malefactors. They were thrown down alive, that they might be dashed in pieces on the points of rocks, and die in a dreadful commotion, analogous to those they had endeavoured to excite in the community.

The soil of rocky, mountainous, and low situations, must differ materially of course. The mountains of Norway are bare and barren; but the soil washed down from them by torrents of snow and rain, greatly increase the worth of the valleys, by fertilizing them to a prodigious degree. The earth consists of unequal strata of black mould, sand, loam, chalk and gravel; the former, which lies uppermost, being extremely rich, and fit to nourish all kinds of vegetables. In some parts of the kingdom clay is found, of which a tolerable kind of earthen-ware is made. Those parts which are deformed by swamps and marshes, are exceedingly dangerous to travellers. A narrow wooden causeway, in the diocese of Christianland, is extended above a mile over one of these swamps; in passing which, if either man or horse make a false step, it is certain destruction.

The Norwegian mountains are astonishingly high, dreadful to travel over, and tremendous to behold. That stupendous chain of mountains which extends through Norway from north to south, and is indifferently called Ruchfeld, Sudefeld, Skarsfeld, and Scareberg, receives different appellations at different parts. In particular, the principal names of the respective divisions of this chain are Dolefeld, Lamsfeld, Sagne-

field, Tilefeld, Halm-field, Hardangerfield, Joetfeld, Byglefeld, Heklefeld, and Haugfeld. The height and breadth of the whole vary as this extensive chain runs. That part called Dorefeld is supposed to be higher than any other mountain in Europe. In some places a traveller goes about seventy, and in others, less than fifty miles, to pass the high summit of this astonishing chain. Bridges are thrown over many dangerous cataracts, and other tremendous vacancies; and some of these are but very indifferently fastened to the steep rocks on the other side.

The road over that part called Tilefeld, is named the King's, or Post Road; and, as guides, posts are fixed all the way, at the distance of 200 paces, to direct the traveller. This road extends 50 miles; and the only place of refreshment throughout the whole, are two houses, or mountain hives, as they are called, which are maintained, at the public expence, for the reception of travellers, as well as furnished with kitchen utensils, firing, &c.

Imagination cannot conceive, or language express, more dismal scenes than present themselves to those who pass these dreary mountains. Continually surrounded by dangers, and perpetually beholding spectacles of horror, the most hardy traveller must shudder, the most courageous be astonished, and the more timid be abjectly terrified.

There is a single defile, by which a person may go from Sweden to Nordenskiöld, without passing this chain, that is, where the whole is interrupted by a very long and deep valley, extending from Romslæ to Guldbrandfælle. In the year 1612 a body of 1000 Scots, commanded by Sinclair, and sent over as auxiliaries to the Swedes, were put to the sword, in this defile, by the peasants of Guldbrandfælle, who never give quarter to any whom they deem foes.

Independent of this astonishing chain of mountains, there are a great number of others detached over the face of the whole country, and exhibiting a great variety of uncommon appearances. The vast mountains and rugged rocks that deform the face of this country, are productive of numberless inconveniences. They admit of little arable ground. They render the country impassable in some parts, and every where difficult to travellers. They afford shelter to wild beasts, which come from their lurking holes, and make terrible havoc among the flocks of cattle.

They expose the sheep and goats, as well as the peasants, to daily accidents, in falling over precipices. They occasion sudden torrents and falls of snow, that descend with incredible impetuosity, and often sweep away the labours of the husbandman. They are subject to dreadful eruptions, by which huge rocks are rent from their sides, and being hurled down, overwhelm the plains with inevitable ruin.

The peasants frequently build their houses on the edge of a steep precipice, to which they must climb by ladders at the hazard of their lives: and when a person dies, the corpse must be let down with ropes before it can be laid in the coffin.

In winter the mail is often drawn up the sides of the mountains; and even in the King's road travellers are exposed to the frequent risks of falling over those dreadful rocks; for they are obliged to pass over narrow pathways, without rails, or rising on the sides, being either thored up with rotten posts, or supported by iron bolts, fastened in the mountains. In the narrow pass of Næroe is a remarkable way of this kind, which upwards of six centuries ago, King Sverre caused to be made, at great pains and labour, for the passage of his cavalry.

Similar to the last mentioned road is another difficult and dangerous way between Vaug and Shogstadi: it winds by the side of a steep mountain, and, in many parts, is so narrow, that if two travellers should meet in those places, they would find it impracticable either to pass each other, or turn their horses; so that they must both inevitably perish, unless one consents to throw his

horse down the rock.

When a person is in a hazardous place, he is in a fitting and necessary position, drawn up at other times from the usually perilous situation.

When a person has been hurt by the fall of a building, he is in a situation of great danger.

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When a sheep or goat falls down a rock, the owner hazards his life to regain his animal. For which purpose he is let down tied to the end of a long rope, and sitting across a flick, when he gets to the bottom, he falls on the creature to the same cord, and thus both are drawn up together. Sometimes the rope breaks, and at other times the assistants above are dragged down from the top, when all fall down the precipice, and usually perish together.

When a man or horse fall from a very high precipice, it has been observed that the breath is not only stopped, but the insurrection of the air, but the body always bursts before it reaches the ground.

The trees of Norway constitute a very principal part of its trade and commerce. Besides the vast quantities of timber in building houses, bridges, pales, masts, fence, ships, boats, &c. very large furs are received for fire and price exported to various parts. The forming of firs and large beeches down the river, and dividing into a great number of the same, employ a vast number of hands, and contribute greatly to the revenue; for a bunch of an fawn's tongue appertains to his Danish master.

The ploughed lands in Norway, with respect to those parts which are mountainous, rocky, and covered with forests, is only as one to eighty; it cannot, therefore, be supposed, that the kingdom produces near a sufficiency of grain to support the inhabitants. Potatoes, hops, hemp, flax, &c. are cultivated in some parts, but to no considerable advantage: the pasturage of the meadows, however, is rich, and nutritive to cattle.

The Norwegians formerly had garden-stuff, pot-herbs, &c. imported from England and Holland: for some years past, however, they have paid such attention to the cultivation of those articles, that they can now supply themselves.

Here are many wild plants, the infusion of one of which some of the inhabitants drink in the manner of tea, and deem it an admirable pectoral.

As the scurvy is a prevailing disorder in Norway, nature hath bountifully supplied that country with a profusion of antiscorbutic herbs, such as angelica, rose-wort, gentian, cresses, tretsins, fozel, scurvy-grass, &c. But to counterbalance these conveniences, Norway abounds with many noxious and poisonous herbs and plants, that are prejudicial both to men and cattle.

And admirable grass, called *viola camina*, grows here, and which was rendered particularly famous by having, in the year 1652, contributed, in a most astonishing manner, to the preservation of two Norway youths. The story of this confection is as follows:

Two brothers, on the first day of August, in the said year, made an excursion of about ten leagues from their father's house, to take their pleasure in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. After having enjoyed the diversion of fishing for the space of four days, in the lake Riff, they rowed, in a small skiff, to a very small island on the said lake. While they staid here a sudden gale of wind occasioned the skiff to break to pieces, and drive to the shore, where their dog stood waiting for them.

As neither of the youths could swim, they saw themselves suddenly abandoned to famine, on a desolate island, and secluded from all intercourse with mankind. Their first care was to build a kind of hut, with small stones, that they might, in some degree, be screened from the inclemency of the weather. Towards the close of the second day, their appetites being whetted to the keenest sense of hunger, they industriously sought some vegetable food, and ventured to eat the *viola camina*, each to the amount of an ounce twice a day; and this was all that they could find at one search. Their stomachs were eased, their spirits refreshed, and the acute pains which had begun to seize their arms and shoulders immediately abated. Eleven days did they subsist on this vegetable, but it failed on the twelfth,

and they were reduced to the brink of despair; when they accidentally found a little spot overgrown with forest, which they consumed at one meal: nevertheless it was re-produced in less than twenty four hours, and the devout young men, with tears of gratitude to heaven, owned it as an interposition of Providence in their behalf. During the first days of their fasting they had called and beckoned to their dog, and used every possible allurements to induce that animal to follow, but they might kill him for their disobedience, but he would not obey their signals. They were now reduced to such a weak condition that they could not stand, and could hardly make shift to creep from their hut in quest of the forest. The eldest was seized with a violent palpitation of the heart; and the youngest carved their names, and a short account of the sad accident they had met with, upon a piece of timber, pointing out, at the same time, a text from the psalms, on which he requested that their funeral sermon might be preached. Then having joined in fervent prayer, they embraced each other, and became perfectly resigned to their approaching fate.

In the mean time their dog, having carried eight days with their baggage on the shore, returned to their father's house, where he refused food, and incessantly howled in a most dismal manner: hence the parents concluded that their sons had met with some misfortune, and dispatched a man in search of them. The messenger arrived at the lake, found their baggage, and concluding they were drowned, returned with the melancholy tidings. On the thirteenth day of their being on the island, and after having resigned every hope of relief, they heard the trampling of horses feet, and exerting their utmost efforts, they called out loud enough to be heard. The travellers immediately came to the shore, and, having found the skiff, handsomely put off to the island, where they found the brothers almost exhausted. The eldest, when food was offered him, could scarce bear the smallest portion; and, after being conveyed to his father's house, remained for some time in great danger; but at length recovered, and survived this disaster thirty-seven years. The younger recovered his strength somewhat sooner, and afterwards drew up this narrative as a pious acknowledgement of God's providence.

Common fruits grow tolerably well here; but the superior sort but very indifferently. Norway, however, produces a great variety of excellent berries, such as raspberry-berries, jun-berries, goose-berries, barberries, cranberries, coriander-berries, rasp-berries, black-berries, bilberries, strawberries, &c.

With respect to the stones of Norway, they have a brown pebble, which easily decays; black, white, blue, grey, and variegated marble; alabaster, chalk-stone, cement-stone, sand-stone, mill-stone, baking-stone, lead-stone, slate, tale, amianthus or asbestos, flint-stone or a kind of crystal, real crystals, granates, amethysts, agates, various kinds of spars, thunder-stones, and eagle stones. The eagle-stone is very singular, and seems to consist of several shells, or crusts, laid one over another: but that which distinguishes it from all others is its being hollow in the inside, in which cavity there is another stone that is smaller. This, when it is shook, may be heard to rattle. It is of various colours, as white, grey, dun, or brown. Modern authors mention only three sorts of this stone; the first of which is rough on the outside, and is of different colours, but commonly of a black dun. This makes a very distinct noise when rattled. The second is of an ash colour, and contains a sort of marl in the inside, which is sometimes white, yellow, red, or blue. The outside is rough and sandy, and seems to consist of the particles of flint. A third is of several colours, but has the like contents as the former. The first kind is no larger than a peach-stone, but the other two are often as large as a man's fist. These sorts of stones are found in most parts of the country.

Metals and minerals abound in Norway. Iron is found in great plenty, and was the first metal ever worked in the country. Great quantities are annually exported, partly in bars, and partly in cannons, stoves, pots, kettles, &c. the national profits of which are very considerable. There is one species called moor-iron, found in large lumps in morasses, and of this many domestic tools and utensils are made for home consumption. The lead mines are deemed of little importance, but the copper mines are thought inestimable. Of the latter are four of a capital nature, viz. That of Roaas, situated about 100 miles from Drontheim. The copper works at Lykken, about 20 miles from Drontheim. These are very considerable though inferior to the former. The mine at Indset, about 30 miles from Drontheim, where the copper is precipitated from its menstruum by the means of iron. The copper works at Seiboe, which is the least considerable of the four.

In the diocese of Christianland gold has been found, but not in any considerable quantities. At Kongberg is a very valuable silver mine, the ore of which is admirable. Large masses of pure silver have been found, among which one piece, weighing 560 pounds, is still preserved in the Museum at Copenhagen. The value of the silver annually obtained from this mine, is equivalent to the value of a ton and a half of gold; and the works employ, and give subsistence to, great numbers of persons. At Jarlsberg other silver mines are worked, but not to equal advantage, for this reason, that the ore is blended with lead and copper. At Kongberg a vitriol-work is established; and many parts of the kingdom yield sulphur and allum. Salt is likewise made here, and turns to very considerable advantage.

The quadrupeds of Norway are horses, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, &c. The horses are small but swift, hardy and spirited. The black cattle are of a diminutive breed, but their flesh is tender, delicate and juicy; and the cows yield plenty of milk. The flesh of the sheep is delicious, and the fleeces profitable. The goats are very strong, exceeding hairy, and their skins are much valued. Few hogs are reared here, but dogs are numerous of various kinds, and uncommonly serviceable: and the skins of cats both wild and tame, bear a great price, being used for winter garments.

The wild animals of Norway are the elk, rein-deer, hare, rabbit, bear, wolf, lynx, glutton, lerning, ermine, marten, and beaver.

The elk is a tall, ash-coloured animal, bearing some resemblance both to the horse and stag. It hath long legs, flat horns, and cloven hoofs. It is of a harmless disposition: the flesh tastes like venison, and the hide is tanned into strong leather.

The rein-deer has already been described.

The hares are small, and change their colour with the seasons, being brown in summer, and white in winter; but the rabbits resemble those which are common in England.

The bear here is, by some, reckoned of the cat kind. While his hair is on, he is a very ugly creature; but when he is stripped of his skin, he, in some degrees, resembles the human form. This resemblance consists chiefly in the length of the thighs, in which he is quite different from other brutes; and he has five toes opposite to the heel. The bones on the wrists are also like those of a man; but the thumbs are not separated from the rest of the fingers as in a man, and are placed on the contrary sides. Likewise the great toe on the foot is placed outwardly. In treading the bear does not touch the ground with his heel, for which reason it is covered with hair like the leg. Likewise the fingers of the fore paw are of a bad formation, being thick, and set close to each other.

The wolves in Norway traverse in troops the immense forests, thick woods, and lofty mountains, and make terrible devastations, devouring every creature they can conquer: they likewise assail the small hamlets, break into the farmers yards, and do incredible mischief.

Wolves and bears in Norway are afraid of the sound of a horn, on which account shepherds, shepherdesses, farmers, travellers, &c. always take care to supply themselves with such sonorous instruments, in order to drive away those destroyers from their flocks and herds.

Various methods are taken, and snares laid, to destroy wolves: they are shot, poisoned, blown up with trains of gunpowder, taken in pits dug in the ground, and covered over with beagies, shot with spring-guns, &c. When any person digs a pit in order to entrap wolves and bears, he is obliged by law to give intimation of it through the whole district, lest any traveller, or other person, should, by accident, pass that way, and fall into it.

The lynx, called, in Latin, *lupus cervarius*, which, in English, is a wolf-hart, has been supposed to be of the shape of a wolf, and the colour of a hart. Others have thought that it was engendered between a wolf and a leopard, which is a great mistake, for he is nothing like a wolf; and that in which he resembles a leopard and a hart, is so common to many other animals, that it is very probable he has the name of *lupus cervarius*, because he purrues the harts in the same manner as a wolf does a sheep.

The muzzle of a lynx is not long and pointed like a wolf, but blunt and short like a cat, and the length of his head is about seven inches, his neck four, and his body twenty-four inches, without including the tail, which is eight in length. His height, from the extremity of the fore feet to the top of the back, is twenty inches; and from the bottom of his hind feet to the upper parts of his buttocks, twenty-three. He has five claws on the fore foot, and four on those behind. Each toe is armed with long, crooked, sharp claws, which are sometimes concealed like those of a cat.

The back is of a reddish colour, spotted with black; and the belly, and the inside of the thighs, are of a grey ash-colour, spotted likewise with black, but in a different manner; for the spots on the belly are larger, not quite so black, and more distant from each other, than those on the back, legs, and paws, whose outides are reddish. However, all the hair is of three different colours; for the root is of a greyish brown, the middle red, or of an ash-colour, and the ends white. But this whiteness at the ends takes up so small a part of the hair, that it is no hindrance from seeing the principal colour, which is that in the middle; and it only makes the surface of the body appear as if it was silvered over.

The glutton is not larger than a turnspit dog, and is shaped very much like him. His skin is beautifully variegated, and has a most admirable lustre like damask, being so fine and precious that he is shot with blunt arrows, that the skin may not be injured. This animal is so ravenous, and hath such an insatiable appetite, that he will devour a carcass nearly as big as himself. When he is so overgorged as to be quite uneasy to himself, he searches out two trees that grow near together, and squeezes himself between them till he exonerates his stomach; and during this operation he is so sick that his fierceness subsides, and he may be easily taken.

The lerning, or Norway mouse, is, in shape, like a common mouse, or rather like a dormouse, only his tail is less; he is about five inches in length, and covered with thin hair of various colours. These creatures do great mischief in pastures and corn-fields; and when they die, they infect the air in such manner that it causes dangerous disease.

The ermine, or hermelin, is a kind of weazel, and usually resides in the cliffs of rocks, or among a heap of stones. It is all over white, except the end of the tail, which is black. It is greyish about the eyes, and there is a spot of the same colour in the middle of the head, as also between the shoulders, and on the tail. However, the colour varies according to the season of the year, being white in winter, and brown in summer. None are ignorant of the high esteem in which the skin of this little animal is held throughout all Europe. It is the finest

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and the most beautiful of all furs; but then it loses its beautiful whiteness by age, and turns of a yellow or cream colour. It feeds upon rats, mice, moles, and such like; but it is remarkable in those kept in cages, that they will never touch any kind of flesh until it be putrid.

The marten is of the size of a cat, but somewhat longer. The ears are short, broad, and roundish; the eye-shine in the night like those of a cat, and the nose is somewhat prominent; the upper jaw is blunt, the tongue long and smooth, and covered with sharp papillae, but they are soft, and the points are turned backwards. The teeth are very white, unequal and rough; and it has whiskers like those of a cat: the feet are divided into five toes, and are hairy all over; they are united half way by a membrane, and what is called the great toe is the shortest, and at a distance from the rest. The tail is covered with long hair, which makes it seem thicker than it really is.

In some places the common marten delights to be among buildings, such as castles, churches, barns, hay-lofts, stacks of woods, pigeon-houses, and the like. He is a great enemy to domestic fowls and pigeons, and will kill a great number whenever he can come at them. He is also very fond of eggs, and will carry them from one place to another without breaking. The dung is said to have a musky smell, by which means their haunts may be found out. Martens sleep in the day time, and go abroad in the night in quest of their prey. They are hunted in some places by a sort of dogs, that seem to be designed by nature for that purpose. Perhaps they may be the same as our fitchet dogs, so called from their hunting the pole-cat, or fitchet. These animals are hunted for their furs, which are very valuable, and they are in season in the beginning of the winter.

The flesh of the marten is said to be good eating. In some places they make use of the dung as a perfume; and some pretend it is good to dissolve the swelling of the glands. The gall, when mixed with fenel-water, is recommended to take out spots in the eyes.

Some authors distinguish martens into two kinds, the domestic marten with a white throat, and the wood-marten, that is to be found in the forests consisting of small trees, in which they make their nests, much in the same manner as squirrels. This may be known from the former in having a yellow throat, and the fur on the rest of the body more of a tallow colour. Some call it the golden marten, and its skin is much more valuable than that of the other.

Besides the before mentioned animals, Norway is productive of foxes and squirrels. The skins of the foxes are greatly valued, their fur being either white, red or black; but the latter is the most estimable. The Norway foxes have the common character for cunning which the foxes of other countries have; nor do the squirrels seem to be behind hand with them in point of sagacity.

The reptiles and insects of this country are both various and numerous.

The west wind brings many insects that greatly hurt vegetation; and the waters are productive of insects that are exceedingly injurious to the fisheries, by destroying the fish. The most particular of the latter is the little ichthyophaga, which exceeds nine inches in length; and, in the head, snout, and mane, is somewhat like a horie. It is about the thickness of a man's thumb, and the body is full of clefts and furrows. The snout is a sort of tube, with a hole at the bottom, to which there is a cover that he can open and shut at pleasure. The upper part of the body seems to have seven sides; but below the vent it resembles a figure consisting of four sides. The eyes are small and prominent, and between them are two high tubercles. The tail ends in a point, and is generally very much bent. Behind the eyes, where the gills are placed in other fish, there are two fins which look like ears, and above them are two holes; but there are no gills, either outwardly or

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inwardly. The whole body seems to be composed of gristly rings, on the intermediate membranes of which several small prickles are placed. Their colour is a dark green, but towards the tail inclining to black. The belly is marked with spots of a whitish blue. It is taken in the Mediterranean, and also in the Western Ocean.

Norway abounds in most of the fowls and birds common to, and well known in, European countries.

The sea-coasts are overspread with innumerable flights of Aquatic fowls, that build their nests, and hatch their young, among the cliffs, rocks, neighbouring islands, &c. and feed on fishes, insects, and seaweeds. Among these are astonishing numbers of wild-ducks, geese, and alks: the latter are peculiar to the country, build in the most inaccessible rocks, fly in such numbers as even to darken the air, and, with their wings, make a surprising noise, that somewhat resembles the rising of a tempest. Many other birds build in the cliffs and mountains, though not in such vast numbers; and the Norwegian peasants, who reside near the sea coasts, are employed, at a certain season of the year, in climbing the rocks at the most imminent danger of their lives. But their skill and intrepidity, in general, surmount every obstacle; and the birds they make prize of are to them very valuable, as the flesh and eggs furnish them with food, and the down and feathers sell to great advantage. An ingenious writer, in speaking of the Norwegian methods of bird-catching, says, "In some of the Nordland districts, the farmers train dogs to spring the shore, and strand birds from their holes, which are almost inaccessible. These are auxiliaries to the bird-men or climbers, who either scramble up the face of perpendicular rocks, with most astonishing courage and dexterity, or they are lowered down by ropes, sometimes above 100 fathoms over projecting precipices. Some of the birds will allow themselves to be seized in their nests; others are taken in a net fixed to the end of a pole, which the bird-man applies to the mouths of the holes from whence they take their flight. In climbing up the rocks two bird-men tie themselves together with a rope of a moderate length. The first being pushed up by the other's pole to a proper standing-place or projection, fixes himself to the rock, and the second clambers up, assisted by the rope that is tied round the waist of his fellow. In this manner they proceed alternately, till they arrive at the birding places. But sometimes, in spite of all their skill and precaution, one slips, and dragging the other after him, both perish. Some persons also lose their lives yearly in the other operation of descending from the summits; loose fragments of the rock being moved in the descent, sometimes fall upon and kill the bird-man; and sometimes the rope being cut by the sharp-pointed stones, he is precipitated and dashed to pieces among the rocks.

Two of the Norwegian birds are known by the names of the north-wind-fowl and south-wind-fowl: the former is of a grey colour, smaller than a starling, and makes a very uncommon noise previous to the blowing of the north wind; and the latter never appears in Norway but as the fore-runner of a south wind; hence they both receive their appellations.

The trier, or cock of the wood, is the principal of the game fowls, and the largest of all the eatable birds in the country; it resembles a wild Turkey-cock in the bill and feet, has black or dark grey feathers, and red round the eyes.

The Norwegian eagle is of two species, the water and land eagle. The water eagle is the largest, and lives chiefly on the produce of the seas and rivers. The land eagle preys upon land animals, such as sheep, hares, lambs, kids, &c. Independent of which he kills many birds, and has sometimes been known to destroy children.

About the latter end of autumn the Norway swallows try to conceal themselves among the reeds and bushes in fresh-water lakes, where they remain all the winter

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in a state of insensibility, and revive again in the spring. The peasants and fishermen frequently find whole flocks of them in this benumbed condition, coupled together, with their legs and bills entangled. If brought into a warm apartment they feel the enlivening warmth, and in about half an hour's time, begin to move; soon after they flutter, and even begin to fly about; but, within the space of an hour, they drop down dead; which is owing to their being prematurely waked from their lethargy, or revived before the natural time.

The Norwegian seas abound with fish, among which is a species of the shark called haac-mæren, which is ten fathoms in length, and whose liver is so fat as to yield three casks of train oil.

The hellfish is a prodigious large kind of turbot, which, upon various occasions, appears to have exhibited symptoms of revenge against mankind.

The whalebone, or blubber-whale, which we have already described in our account of Greenland, is likewise found in the Norwegian seas, as are great numbers of sperma-ceti whales.

In January, 1762, a sperma-ceti whale was brought into Greenland dock by a trading vessel. Those who were concerned in taking it, give the following account of this fish, and the manner in which they killed it.

As they were going through the Hope they saw something floating at a distance, which appeared to them like the mast of a ship; but as they approached it, they discovered it to be a large fish, and, upon seeing it call up a great quantity of water, concluded it was a whale. They chased him ashore below the Hope-Point, and went off to him in their boats. He seemed a motionless lump, his head and tail being concealed in the water. They first pierced the prominent parts; and, having dug a hole twelve inches deep, a great torrent of blood issued forth. Upon this they withdrew to a distance, and soon after the boat had passed him (as the water was deep enough over his tail) he struck the ground with such violence as to force up stones and mud to a great height in the air. They waited about three quarters of an hour, and then he expired with the most horrible groans. After this they fastened a cable to his body, and at last brought him to Greenland-dock where he was seen by several thousands of people.

They took out of his head eight puncheons of sperma-ceti, which lay between the eyes and the spout-hole, in different cells in the brain. Its extreme length was 54 feet, and its breadth 14; the lower jaw was 10 feet, and the length of the penis eight; the tail measured 15 feet.

Amongst a valuable collection of curious anatomical figures in this metropolis is the skeleton of a whale of this kind. Those who shew this curiosity say, that it will contain thirty people in its head, and fifty in its chest; and that twelve hogheads of sperma-ceti oil were taken out of its upper jaw, or rather that part of the head above it, which was entirely composed of flesh and oil.

This whale was thrown ashore on the Isle of Thanet, Feb. 2, 1762, and measures, from the snout to the tail-fin, 72 feet. The upper jaw, which appears to be one solid bone, is 16 feet long, and six broad at the top, where it is widest, and from whence it grows narrower to the end of the snout, which terminates in a point. Along the middle of it runs a deep round groove, through which is sucked up the water, which he afterwards discharged at the spout-hole. From the top of this jaw proceeds a large thick bone, which turns upwards almost perpendicularly to the height of about four feet, and forms, as it were, part of a kind of skull. The under jaw is not near so wide as the upper, herein being just the reverse of the toothless whale. At the distance of about eight feet from the snout it divides and becomes forked, in order to receive in the cavity a protuberance of the upper jaw, which seems exactly to fit it. This jaw had two rows of teeth. The upper jaw

has no teeth; but, instead therefore, there is a groove or socket to receive those of the lower; so that, when the mouth was shut, they must have resembled to many pointed weapons in a sheath. The sockets of the jaw, which are of an oval form, and placed almost at the further part of the jaws, measure about eighteen inches over. Hence what is told us by some writers, that the crystalline humour of the eye in this fish is not bigger than a pea, must appear to common reason as a fable; for we must not suppose that nature is so unequal in her proportions. Beyond the sockets of the eyes are two fin bones, which are very thick, five feet long, and two feet three inches in the broadest part. There are eleven ribs on each side, the largest of which is ten inches in circumference. The ribs form a cavity eight feet wide within the body of the fish, and in which were contained the heart, lungs, &c. The back-bone is at much the same distance from the floor, by which the ribs are supported. The back bone, which is three feet ten inches thick, (measured in the round part only, for the upper part of it is closely set, throughout the whole length of it, with spinal bones, like those of a hog) and the tail fins, which extends about 15 feet, compose the rest of this skeleton.

Though many parts of this skeleton seem much decayed, probably owing, in a great measure, to the injuries it must have unavoidably received in being removed from place to place, it is nevertheless highly worthy the attention of those who delight in natural curiosities. The particulars, as related above, were lately taken by one of the authors of this work.

Seals abound about the coast of Norway, they reside in caverns and rocks in the sea, but go on shore twice a year, to bring forth their young. They are easily killed by the fishermen, who strike them over the nose with large sticks; after which the fat is freed off with the skin; the latter being sprinkled with salt, and rolled up singly, and the former deposited in casks for train oil.

The sea scorpion is a fish about four feet long, with a head larger than the whole body, of a hideous aspect, wide mouth, enormous jaws, and small scales, of a reddish colour. Its bite is poisonous, and it is an exceedingly voracious creature.

The sea devil is about six feet in length, but the head makes full one half of the fish. The body suddenly tapers into a sharp-pointed tail; the eyes are large, and the jaws wide and horrible, set with different rows of sharp teeth; the tongue is likewise furnished with a kind of teeth, or sharp protuberances, so that the bite is terrible; and all round the under jaw, which projects beyond the upper, there are hanging slips, or gristly furs, of about four inches in length. This fish is extremely voracious, destroying innumerable other fishes of various species and sizes; and if he can seize upon a man that is bathing, he is sure to kill and devour him.

Salmon swarm in these seas, are caught in great quantities, and highly esteemed all over Europe.

The salmon is a very beautiful fish, and is every where in great esteem. The female may be distinguished from the male, by having a longer and more hooked snout, in having scales that are not quite so bright, and having its body speckled over with dark brown spots. Likewise the belly is flatter, the flesh is more dry, and not so red; nor yet is the taste so agreeable.

The flesh of this fish is not so red when boiled, as when raw or salted. It is tender, flaky, and luscious, for which reason it satisfies sooner, and is harder of digestion, though generally preferred to that of other fish. About the time of spawning it grows more insipid, and loses a great deal of its lively colour. Some begin to be out of season about the beginning of July, and others much later; which may be known by their falling away, their losing their beautiful spots, and by their colour; inasmuch, that when they are quite out of season, they look like fish of a different kind.

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ly salmon, which has been forcibly detained from visit- ing the salt water: it is agreeable enough to the eye, though its taste is very ordinary and insipid. The sal- mon chutes the river for its abode about six months in the year, entering the fresh water about February or March, in some places, where they continue to the au- tumnal season, at which time they cast their spawn, and soon after return to the sea. In general the salt water contributes most to their growth, and the fresh renders them fat.

When the time of spawning comes, the female makes a hole in a gravelly bottom, like a kind of nest, of her own dimensions; which done, she discharges her spawn and retires. Then the male, or miltier, advances and covers the spawn with its belly, emitting at the same time, a whitish fluid like milk. After this the female returns, and they both endeavour to cover their brood with gravel, in which they work with their noses like hogs.

They then return to the deep to recover their strength, which, they usually do in about twenty days.

The salmon has different names, according to its different ages, being in the first year called smelts, in the second sprods, in the third morts, in the fourth forkails, in the fifth half fish, and in the sixth, at which time they are thought to have attained their proper growth, they are judged worthy of the name of salmons. When they are largest they weigh near forty pounds.

The herring is from six inches to a foot in length. That which distinguishes this fish from all others, is a fealy line that runs along the belly from the head to the tail. The colour on the belly and sides is of a shining silver; besides, the scales are large, and come regularly off. It has no spots, and the belly is sharp like a wedge, with red eyes. The scales are large in proportion to the body.

A herring dies immediately after it is taken out of the water, whence the proverb arises, "As dead as a herring." The flesh is every where in great esteem, being, fat, soft, and delicate, especially if it be dressed soon as caught; for then it is incomparably better than on the next day. There are vast quantities of these fish taken, salted, smoke-dried, and consumed all over Europe.

Herrings are distinguished into six different sorts; as the fat herring, which is the largest and thickest of all, and will keep longer than any; the meat herring, which is likewise large, but not so thick or so fat as the former; the night herring, which is of a middling size; the pluck, which has received some damage from the nets; the thorten herring, which has lost its roe; and the copthen, which by some accident or other, has lost its head.

These useful fishes annually visit the western coast of Norway in such amazing swarms as to exceed all belief. The innumerable shoals that emerge from their shelter under the ice, towards the north pole, divide them- selves into three bodies, about the latitude of Iceland. One of these directs its course westward, steering round the Hebrides, and coast of Scotland, towards New- foundland; the second steers towards the coast of Great Britain; and the third, coasting about Norway, passes the Sound into the Baltic.

The herring and cod are driven in great shoals upon the coast of Norway, by the great herring whales; who, not daring to venture in among the rocks, or be- tween the islands, remain about six weeks on the back of the great sand-bank parallel to the shore, extending about 30 miles in length, in order, as is supposed, to watch the return of the shoals. But though the herring whale is thus stopped in his pursuit, the sharks, por- poises, and other smaller fishes of prey, can easily enter between the channels, and among the rocks near the shore, and these continue the pursuit in such a manner, as to drive the cods and herrings into every little creek and inlet, and even to the very margin of the water; so that innumerable quantities may be easily taken. Se-

veral hundred ship loads of pickled herrings are yearly exported from Bergen only, besides the great quantity consumed at home by the common people.

The largest and fattest herrings appear upon the coast from Christmas to Candlemas, at which season the country people assemble upon the shore in great num- bers, with their boats, casks, salt, fishing-tackle, &c. In the compass of one mile near 300 boats are daily employed, for a month together, in fishing. The nets are about 20 feet in length, and, in each, the fisher- men will often catch near 5000 herrings. The fattest and best are pickled for exportation; but the worst sort are consumed in the country. The cod, ling, kabe- lian, and forik, are caught in strong nets of 400 fa- thoms in length, in 50 or 60 fathom water: then being pickled with French or Spanish salt, or dried by various methods, they are, in general, exported to Bremen, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, &c. The Norwegian cod and herring fisheries employ and maintain an incredible number of people.

The sea produces a great variety of shell-fish. Of these the most particular are the pearl-mussel, the right of which fishery appertains to the King of Denmark, and is carried on at his expence. The pearls which are taken annually about Midsummer, become the pro- perty of the queen, as part of the regalia of Norway; and some of these are very little inferior to the oriental pearls.

The star-fish is commonly about nine inches in length, and sometimes twelve. The whole face, and the covers of the gills, are very rough, with a sort of warts or tu- bercles, some of which are prickly.

That extraordinary production of nature which is ranked among fishes, and called the sea-nettle, is of two kinds, one of which comprehends those that always re- main fixed in one place, like sea plants; and the other contains those that change their place.

The wandering sea-nettles have nothing common with the preceding, except in the name, and they have different appellations in different places, as also accord- ing to their sizes. When they are thrown upon the sea- coast they appear to be quite motionless, which per- haps may be owing to the shocks they have received against stones or the sand, which may be sufficient to deprive them of life; for it is certain they are a sort of animals.

The Northern Ocean produces some very extraordi- nary animals, as the merman, mermaid, great sea-snake, and kraken or korven.

The mermaid or merman are sea animals, that bear some resemblance to the human form. In the year 1719 one of the males of this species was found dead on a point of land in Noordland. His colour was of a dark grey; the face resembled that of a man, with a large mouth, and flat nose; the arms were attached to the sides by a thin membrane, and terminated in paws like those of the sea-calf. The body tapered into a fish's tail, like that of a porpoise, and the length ex- tended to three fathoms. The mermaid is formed in the same manner, bating the difference of sex, which is distinguished like that of the human race. These creatures have been seen in many parts of the North Sea, have appeared of various magnitudes, from two feet to three fathoms.

In the year 1723, three fishermen of Elfsineur, in Denmark, being examined, upon oath, before the privy counsellor Frederick Van Gram, declared that, in the month of July, in calm weather, between Hveen and Saedland, they approached, in their boat, some- thing that floated on the surface like a dead body, which lay without motion till they were within seven or eight fathoms of it, when it sunk instantaneously, and rose again nearly in the same place. There he stood near a quarter of an hour staring at them, and was seen above the water to his breast. Being terrified at the sight of this monster they began to row away. He then blew up his cheeks, uttered a kind of muttering roar, and dived under water. He appeared like an old man, with

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situated between the province of Bergen on the west, from which it is separated by vast mountains; Dalecarlia and Balhus, which belong to Sweden, on the east; the mouth of the Baltic, called the Catgate, on the south; and the province of Drontheim on the north. Its extent from south to north, is about 300 miles, and from east to west, in the south part, about 120; but it grows narrower northward, till it ends in a point. The land is mountainous and woody, but the valleys are tolerably fruitful, being watered by many lakes and rivulets, which pass through the country, and fall into the Baltic. It is divided into six particular governments, viz. Agderhus, Hellingdal, Hammer, Hennemark, Rommeritkir, and Tallemark. There are here several sea-ports, particularly Fleckeren, where the fishing-trade affords a pretty considerable income.

The most considerable cities and towns of this province are Obislo, Anflo, or Christiana, in Latin Anflo, or Anfloa Civitas, or Christiana. They chief city of this province is seated at the bottom of a narrow bay, and is 30 miles distant from the Baltic, and about 110 from Schagen-Cape in Jutland, to the north. It is the seat of the sovereign court of justice, where sentences are pronounced in the presence of the governor of the province of Aggerhus, and of the viceroy. This city owes its foundation to king Harold, cotemporary with Sweno, king of Denmark, turnamed Elritius, because he was the son of Margaret, turnamed Elritia, daughter to Sweno II. and sister to Canute the Great. Harold kept his court here in the middle of the eleventh century.

When the Swedes were besieging the fort of Aggerhus, in the year 1567, the Danes, in order to take from them all pretences for staying in the country, burnt the city of Obislo. A peace was concluded between them three years after; and Frederick II. of Denmark, under whose reign this town was burnt, dying in 1588, his successor Christian IV. rebuilt it in 1614, and called it Christiana, by which name it has been generally known ever since. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Drontheim. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Alward, and in it is shewn the sword of Haquin, one of their ancient kings, the hilt of which is of chrytal, and a great curiosity for art, as well as antiquity. This is a place of good trade for fir-timber, pitch, &c. Many mackarel are caught here; and much pearl is found: of the latter, Henricus Arnoldi, a Dane, gives the following account: their shells are like those of mussels, but larger, and the fish like an oyster, which produces a great cluster of eggs, like those of cray-fish, some white, and some black. These eggs, when ripe, are cast out, and grow like the shell, from whence they came: but sometimes it happens, that one or two of these eggs stick fast to the side of the matrix, and are not voided with the rest: these being fed by the fish, in time grow into pearls of different sizes, and imprint a mark, both in the fish and shell, of the same figure with themselves. In this city the nuptial rites between king James VI. of Scotland, afterwards king of England, and Anne, the daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark, were solemnized, on the 23d day of November 1589, that prince having taken a voyage thither, upon the lady's being driven back by contrary winds, when the first let out for Scotland.

Aggerhus, or Aggerhusul, in Latin Aggerhusula, from which the whole province takes its name, lies on the bottom of the same bay, about 15 miles from Christiana, to the south-west. It has a strong castle, memorable for the brave resistance it made against the Swedish army in the year 1567, which besieged it hotly for 18 weeks together, but was at last beat off, and forced thence to retire.

Friderickshall, or Friderickstad, in Latin Friderickstadum, stands on the Catgate, at the mouth of the river Glammen, which rises in the mountains, in the province of Drontheim, and having passed through Aggerhus, falls here into the sea, and thereby affords this city a pretty good trade. It is about 30 miles distant from the town of Aggerhus towards the south-east, well fortified, and of such importance, that it is deemed

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the key of this kingdom. Charles XII. king of Sweden, sat down before it in the beginning of December, 1718, and was killed there by a cannon ball, the 11th of the same month, as he was viewing the trenches.

Salzberg is a small town on the river Drammen, which falls into the bay of Christiana, from which city it is about 15 miles distant to the north. It has a pretty considerable trade from the neighbouring copper and iron mines.

Tonfberg stands on the left shore of the bay of Christiana, and is about 20 miles distant from the city of that name to the south.

Skeen, or Scheen, a few miles from Tongfberg, stands on the Catgate. Both these towns are places of good trade, by means of the beforementioned mines. A silver one was discovered in the neighbourhood under the reign of Christian IV. but it appears that it is not a rich one, not being worked at present.

Hammer, or Hammear, stands on the eastern bank of a long and narrow lake, formed by a river which, above 40 miles lower, falls into the Glammen. It is 100 miles distant from Christiana, to the north-east, and was formerly a bishop's see, which has been removed to Christiana. It is divided into the Greater and Lesser Hammer, which are parted by a small canal, or arm of the lake.

Hollen, seated on the lake of Nordsee, 15 miles from Tomberg to the north-west, is remarkable for its church, which is cut out of the rock called Vear, and has a burying-place on the top of it. It is very ancient, and supposed, by Olaus Wormius, to be originally a temple of the heathens.

The province or government of Bergen, or Berg-enhus, comprizes the most southerly, and also the most westerly part of Norway, and is surrounded by the sea on the south, south-west, west, and north. It has the government of Drontheim on the north-east, and that of Aggerhus on the east. Its extent from Cape Naze, in the south, to lat. 62 deg. 30 min. where the government of Drontheim begins, is about 290 miles; but its greatest breadth, from east to west, is not above 90 miles, and in many places much less. It is divided into the governments of Bergen, properly so called, and Stavinger, which are again subdivided into lesser districts, or præfectures.

The chief towns here are Bergen, an ancient and famous sea-port, mentioned by Pomponius Meia, and Ptolemy; it stands on a crooked bay called Jeltefjord, into which the entrance is by a narrow freight named Carmelundt, bordered on each side with high rocks for several miles together. This town is 137 miles distant from Christiana to the north-west. The bay here is so deep, that vessels of above 400 tons can enter it, and come to load and unload before the merchants warehouses. The inhabitants are partly natives of this country, and partly Germans and Danes, whom the convenience of the town for trade has drawn thither, this being the principal mart and magazine for several merchandizes; divers sorts of fine furs, vast quantities of hides, tallow, fir-timber, &c. being brought thither from the neighbouring provinces, and shipped off to foreign parts. The inhabitants drive also a considerable trade in flock-fish, which are taken on these coasts, and in the lakes, in January, and dried in the open air. The privileges granted by the king of Denmark to strangers make them flock to this town, and import thither those necessaries of life which the country does not produce, as wheat, rye, biscuits, beer, wine, brandy, &c. which they exchange for the merchandizes abovementioned. This is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Drontheim. The churches here are pretty well built, as are also all the edifices raised by the merchants of the Hans-Towns, and particularly their exchange. The common people's houses were formerly of timber only, and covered with turf, so that the town was several times reduced to ashes; but since the year 1702, when it was almost entirely burnt down, the houses have been rebuilt with stone, so that it is now reckoned

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the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in Norway, and is the capital of the whole kingdom. On the west-side of the town stands a royal citadel, in which the governor resides, and which serves also to defend the harbour.

There is at Bergen a factory called the Cloyster, in which a community of merchants live, who are styled Monks, though they wear no particular habit, and have nothing in common with monks, except that they are not married.

Stavanger, or Staffanger, the chief town of the district of the same name, stands in the bay called Buckenfiord, which is very spacious, full of small islands, and 80 miles distant from Bergen to the south, and 100 from Christiana to the west. The harbour is spacious and safe, and would have a great trade were it not for the neighbourhood of Bergen. Though the town be but small, it is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Drontheim. It is the residence of the governor of this district, who is subject to the governor of Bergen. The town is defended by the strong fortrefs of Doelwyck, which stands to the seaward, about two miles from Stavanger. To the bishoprick of Stavanger belongs Tyle-Marchia, whose name gave rise to the opinion of Procopius and Ortelius, that Scandinavia was the ancient Thule. The district of Stavanger is the most temperate, the best peopled, and best cultivated in all Norway; yet it has no other town of any note but Stavanger.

Drontheim, Tronheim, Dronthem, or Dronthen, is the largest government of Norway. It lies along the coast of the North Sea, being about 500 miles in length, from south to north. It has the North Sea on the west, the government of Wardhus on the north, that of Bergen on the south, and on the east it is separated from Sweden by a long ridge of mountains. It extends from the 61st to the 69th deg. of lat. Its greatest breadth, from east to west, is not above 120 miles, and in many places it is much less. The country is mountainous, woody, cold, and barren; so that, though it be large, the towns are not very considerable. It is divided into two parts, namely, the government of Drontheim, properly so called, where is the city of that name, and seven small bailiwicks; and the sub-government of Salten, which contains seven other small districts, or valleys, on the sea-coast. This whole province was yielded to the Swedes in 1658; but the king of Denmark recovered it 1660, by the treaty of Copenhagen. The valleys of Nomedall, Helligeland, or Hælgeland, Frosken, Hinder, Hero, and some others, belonged formerly to this province, but were given up to the Swedes in 1645, by the treaty of Bromsbroe, together with the province of Jemland, or Jemterland. This whole country is very thinly peopled, and not cultivated but along the sea-shore, till within 25 or 30 miles from it.

The most considerable towns here are Drontheim, or Nidrosia, formerly the capital of Norway: it is seated on the coast of the Northern Ocean, on a little gulph at the mouth of the river Nider, from whence it was anciently called Nidrosia. It is about 220 miles distant from Bergen to the north-east, and has a harbour pretty well frequented by small vessels, though very inconvenient for large ones, the entrance being obstructed by rocks. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Norway; but the town being only built with timber, was several times burnt down, and is very much decayed. It is without ditches or fortifications, being only enclosed by a single wall. The castle is not strong, and sustained but a few days siege when the town was taken by the Swedes in 1658. The Danes re-took it the same year, after a siege of ten weeks. It is the see of an archbishop, being the only one in Norway. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Olaus, was formerly a very magnificent building, but now lies almost in ruins, having been destroyed by fire in the year 1522. This town has a considerable trade, consisting in small masts, fir-deals, copper, iron, tar,

goats skins, &c. for which they import spices, wine, brandy, vinegar, cheele, tobacco, coarse cloths, &c. The governor has his seat here, and resides chiefly in the castle.

The other towns of this province, viz. Leerland, Storden, Scoredale, Opdal, Ramisdal, and Soledal, are so small and inconsiderable, as to merit no particular description.

The province of Wardhus is bounded, on the north and west, by the ocean, on the east by Russian Lapland, on the south by Swedish Lapland, and on the south-west by the government of Drontheim. It is 310 miles in length, from east to west, and in breadth from north to south, and is divided into two parts, viz.

The western, or maritime part, which is called Finland.

The eastern part, which is called Norwegian, or Danish Lapland.

The town of Wardhus, from whence this province hath its name, is the seat of a governor, but only consists of a castle, and a street of cottages, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

The province of Bahus, though yielded to the Swedes in 1658, is yet accounted a part of Norway, being its most southern province. It is 90 miles long, but not above 25 broad where widest, and only 10 in some places. It hath West Gothland to the south, Dalia on the east, the government of Aegerhus on the north, and the Cattageat on the west. The principal places are

Bahus, a strong castle, built on a small island made by the river Norc-Elt, which there receives the Grotla Elf, and both together are called Trollhetta. It is 116 miles distant from Christiana, was built in 1399 by Haquin, the second king of Norway, and stands on a steep rock near the banks of the river. The kings of Denmark had fortified it after the modern fashion, but surrendered it to the Swedes in 1658, by the treaty of Roschild.

Maellstrand, a strong built town on a rock in a kind of peninsula, about 10 miles below Bahus, is a place of great trade for fish, and hath a strong castle to guard it.

SECTION IV.

Persons, Employments, Amusements, Dispositions, Mode of living, Diseases, Drests, Buildings, Armament, Articles of Export and Import, Privileges, &c. of the Inhabitants of Norway.

THE Norwegians in general, are tall, stout, robust, hardy and well made; hospitable, brave, and honest, but litigious. The women are finely shaped, comely, fair and obliging. The mountaineers are remarkably strong, as the tone of their nerves acquires great firmness by hard living, much labour, continual exercise, and being exposed from infancy to all the rigors of the cold season. Those who dwell in the maritime parts of the kingdom become excellent mariners, from the incessant practice of fishing and navigation. The peasants are generally their own handicraftsmen, that is, they are in general able to make, for the use of themselves and families, the following articles, viz. Hats, woollen cloths, linen cloths, stockings, shoes, iron-work, joinery-work, carpentry-work, &c.

They are likewise excellent tanners, expert ship and boat-builders, and some of them make tolerable violins, and other musical instruments. Their general propensity, however, is to carve in wood, which they do in a most surprising manner, with only a common knife, which is likewise of their own making.

Their amusements are riding, wrestling, swimming, skating, climbing, shooting, blowing a horn, playing on the violin, thrumming upon a kind of guitar, and making verses. Indeed they are so fond of music, that they even play on the violin at their funerals.

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The Norwegians, upon various occasions, have evinced their intrepidity; but while under the influence of rancour, their courage degenerates into brutality. They are always quarrelling with each other, and sometimes their quarrels have been known to rage from generation to generation, and to be transmitted from posterity to posterity; with particular injunctions from the parents to their children, to consider it as a family quarrel, and on that account to carry it on with the greatest implacability. The lowest class of people have their punctilios of honour, and when they conceive themselves affronted, send challenges to fight in single combat, but these duels being generally founded in malice, are carried to the most savage extremes, and degenerate into absolute butchery. When a combat of this kind is to be fought, the combatants taken themselves together by hooks fixed to the extremities of their belts, and then fight furiously with their knives till one or both fall to the ground, either dead or morally wounded. The common people, in many things resemble the three nations now subordinate to the crown of Great Britain: like the Scotch, they have aspiring thoughts, which even difficulties cannot subdue; like the Irish, they cherish ideas of independence; and, like the Welch, they plume themselves upon their pedigrees.

The principal people of Norway live as luxuriously as the nature and commerce of the country will admit; but the peasants, in general, are frugal and temperate, except at the time of keeping any of their festivals.

The common bread is made of oatmeal, and formed into cakes like those of Scotland. In times of dearth they dry the bark of the fir-tree, or elm-tree, and grind it into a kind of flour, which they mix with a small portion of oatmeal, and thus compose a kind of substitute for bread.

In the maritime parts it is common to knead the roes of cod with oatmeal or barley meal, and boil the composition for a pudding; and the liquor, which serves as a kind of soup, is enriched with a salt mackerel, or pickled herring.

Beef, mutton, or goats flesh, they pickle, smoke, or dry, for winter stock; but in the summer, usually eat fresh fish, growls, partridge, deer, hare, rein-deer, &c. Cheese they have all the year, and in common drink four whey; but at Christmas, and other festivals, christenings, weddings, &c. they provide good store of strong ale; and, indeed, these are the only times in which they ever run into any excesses; for their usual temperance is such, that they are generally very long lived: a great number are to be found who are hearty and well after being turned of an hundred years of age. In the year 1733 four couples danced before his Danish majesty at Frederickshall, whose ages, when added together, exceeded 800 years.

Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow
To distant fate, by easy journeys go;
Gently they lay them down, as evening sheep
On their own woolly fleeces softly sleep.
So noiseless would I live, such death to find,
Like timely fruit not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping on the saplets bough,
And dying, nothing to myself would owe.
Thus daily changing, with a duller taste
Of lessening joys, I by degrees would haste;
Still quitting ground by unperceiv'd decay,
And steal myself from life, and melt away.

Some of the Norwegians, however, are subject to the gout, epilepsy, rheumatism, catarrhs, leprosy, scurvy, &c.

The peasants of this country dress in a wide, loose jacket, made of coarse cloth, with waistcoat and breeches of the same. On their heads they wear a slouched hat, or a cap decorated with ribbons: their summer shoes are without soles, but in winter they use leather buskins; and, besides these, they have snow shoes and skis to travel in the winter. A corps of

light troops, thus accoutered, are kept always in readiness for winter expeditions, in case of emergencies, and these travel with more speed than the swiftest hories.

The Norwegian peasant never wears a neckcloth, or closes his waistcoat, but on certain occasions, choosing always to have his neck and breast bare, and suffers the snow to beat into his bosom. Round his waist he wears a leathern belt, adorned with brass plates, from which hangs a brass chain, that sustains a knife, gumbiet, &c.

The women dress in jackets laced close about them; round their waists they wear girdles of leather, ornamented with silver; and about their necks silver chains, embellished with gilt medals; their caps and handkerchiefs, and, on certain occasions, their tresses are adorned with small plates and spangles of silver, brass, and tin; large rings, buttons, and a variety of other trinkets.

The public edifices of Norway are built with stone; the houses of the principal people with stone or brick; but the common people, in general, reside in wooden habitations.

The wooden houses are made of fir and pine-trees laid upon each other, and joined with mortices at the corners. Few of the farm-houses have either chimneys or windows; but a hole in the roof serves for both, as it lets out smoke, and lets in light. In summer time the whole is left quite open, but in winter it is covered with the transparent membrane of some animal, which admits the light, and at the same time is so placed, as not to impede the evaporation of the smoke. This membrane is occasionally fixed or removed by the means of a long pole, which pole every stranger, who enters the house, is obliged to go and touch, agreeable to an ancient custom. The roof is covered with the bark of birch trees, which is deemed incorruptible; and that again is coated with moss, from which the grass is cut every season. The ceiling, on the inside, is about eight feet from the ground; and being arched like a cupola, the smoke rolls about within the circular part till it finds a vent at the hole. Just beneath this aperture stands a table, surrounded with branches, and at the end a high seat for the master of the family, where, during meal times, he sits in great state; and, indeed, upon all occasions, assumes the appearance of dignity, puts on many consequential airs, and fancies himself a person of the utmost importance. It hath been the observation of many travellers, that the inhabitants of all conquered nations are much more proud than those to whom they are held in subordination; and that, as they are usually kept poor and illiterate, their vanity rises in proportion to their ignorance.

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and misguide the mind;
What the weak head with strongest bias rules
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools.
What ever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful pride:
For, as in bodies, so in souls, we find
What wants in blood and spirit's fill'd with wind.
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty void of sense.

The armament of Norway consists in about 30,000 land forces, and about 14,000 seamen; and the annual revenue amounts to 180,000l. The commodities exported are numerous, as wrought and unwrought copper, iron, lead, marble, mill-stones, cow-hides, goat-skins, fox-skins, seal-skins, bear-skins, beavers, martens, ermines, malts, deal boards, timber, herrings, cod, ling, salmon, lobsters, flounders, down, feathers, butter, tallow, train oil, juniper and other berries, salt, glass, tar, nuts, allum, vitriol, pot-althes, &c. The commodities imported chiefly consist of luxurious articles.

Every freeholder in Norway enjoys the right of primogeniture, and power of redemption. It is very usual

usual to see a peasant inhabiting the same house which had been possessed 400 years by his ancestors. The odels-gaals, or freehold, cannot be alienated by sale, or otherwise, from the right heir, called odels-mand. If he is not able to redeem the estate, he declares his incapacity every tenth year at the sessions: and if he,

or his heirs, to the third generation, should not have wealth enough for that purpose, the possessor, at that time must give up the possession.

The history of Norway is so blended with that of Denmark, that we shall give both together at the conclusion of the succeeding article.

CHAP. IV.

DENMARK.

DENMARK Proper, anciently called Dania, consists of several islands, together with the peninsula of Jutland. Though not any one of these is separately called by the name of Denmark, they retain in general that appellation.

Jutland lies between the 54th and 59th deg. of north lat. and from the 8th to the 45th deg. of east long. extending from north to south near 240 miles; the breadth in some parts, not being above 24 miles, and in others, comprizing near 180 miles. The German Ocean washes it on the northern or western parts; on the east it is bounded by the Categate, and Middle Fort Sound, or Letter Belt; and on the south it is divided from the duchies of Lunenbourg and Bremen by the river Elbe.

SECTION I.

Soil, Climate, &c.

THE soil varies greatly on the continent, and in the islands which form this kingdom. In the former there are good pastures, but the latter are too sandy to be fruitful. The mountains are barren, but most of the plains exhibit marks of fertility.

It has been observed, as a great natural defect in Denmark, that the king has not, in all his dominions, one navigable river for vessels of any considerable burthen: for the Eyder cannot be reckoned as such; and the Eboe is rather to be esteemed one of the confines and boundaries of his territories, than any ways belonging to him. There are some lakes here which afford a great quantity of fish. The forests are abundantly stocked with venison of all sorts, as stags, elks, and hares; as also wild boars. There is likewise great plenty of wild fowl.

The air in Denmark, though very cold, is not so sharp as in some places of Germany situated much more to the south, which may be ascribed to the sea blowing about it, the vapours of which melt and dissolve the nitrous particles, that are carried by the wind from the northern countries, before they arrive in this; by which means the sharpness of the air is very much abated. The gentle breezes, which blow from the sea, contribute also to make the air cooler in summer. However, in Denmark there are but two seasons of the year, winter and summer; the other two more agreeable ones, spring and autumn, not being commonly known; the spring never, and the autumn seldom; so that there is an immediate transition from extremity of heat to extremity of cold; and so, on the contrary, when winter is over, from cold to heat. During the three months of June, July, and August, the heat is much more intense than in England, and very sultry in the nights; but it is a gloomy heat; and people generally perceive some interposition of thick vapours between them and the sun. In Copenhagen, during these three months, they are constantly troubled with the plague of flies, which they endeavour to destroy by a poisonous water; upon the laying of which in their kitchens and chambers, whole bushels of dead flies are sometimes swept together in one room.

This country, in general, produces but little corn, and the vast number of barren mountains are great incumbrances and blemishes to the whole kingdom. The Eyder is the only stream worthy of the name of a river, which can be said properly to belong to Denmark. This rises near Sedgebourg, runs by Rentbourg, and discharges itself into the sea at Tonningen, after having divided Sleswic from Holstein.

A late traveller, speaking of the climate, says, he apprehends the year is more properly divided here into summer and winter, than, as with us, into four seasons. A short summer succeeds to the long series of cold and darknets, which environs them from October till April; and, during this period, they often experience very great heats for a few days, or sometimes weeks. Certainly man is much affected by physical causes; and one is not surprized to find the elegant arts chiefly confined to luxurious and southern climates, and faintly raising their heads amidst these snowy and inhospitable regions, where the inhabitants seem, in some degree, to partake of the asperities of their soil, and where royal munificence, however unbounded, can only raise a few sickly and struggling plants.

This account is forcibly illustrated by the following poetical description, which we insert as strikingly picturesque. These lines are addressed by Mr. Philips to the Earl of Dorset, his patron.

From frozen climes, and endless tracks of snow,
From streams that northern winds torrid to flow,
What present shall the muse to Dorset bring?
Or how, to near the pole, attempt to sing?
The hoary winter here conceals from sight,
All pleasing objects that to verse invite.
The hills and dales, and the delightful woods,
The flow'ry plains, and silver streaming floods,
By snow disguis'd, in bright confusion lie,
And with one dazzling waste fatigue the eye.
No gentle breathing breeze prepares the spring,
No birds within the desert region sing.
The ships, unmov'd, the boisterous winds defy,
While rattling chariots o'er the ocean fly:
The vast leviathan wants room to play,
And spout his waters in the face of day:
The starving wolves along the main sea prow,
And, to the moon, in icy vallies howl.
For many a thining league the level main
Here spreads itself into a glossy plain;
There solid billows, of enormous size,
Alps of green ice, in wild disorder rise.
And yet, but lately, have I seen, e'en here,
The winter in a lovely dress appear.
Ere yet the clouds let fall the treasure'd snow,
Or winds began thro' hazy skies to blow,
At ev'ning a keen eastern breeze arose,
And the descending rain unfully'd froze:
Soon as the silent shades of night withdrew,
The ruddy morn disclos'd at once to view
The face of nature, in a rich disguise,
And bright'ned ev'ry object to my eyes:

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For ev'ry shrub, and ev'ry blade of grass,
 And ev'ry pointed thorn, seem'd wrought in glass:
 In pearls, and rubies rich, the hawthorns shew;
 While thro' the ice the crimson berries glow:
 The thick-sprung reeds the wat'ry marshes yield,
 Seem polish'd lances in a hostile field:
 The flag, in limpid currents, with surprise,
 Sees chrystal branches on his forehead rise;
 The spreading oak, the beech, and towering pine,
 Glaz'd over, in the freezing æther shine:
 The frighted birds the rattling branches thun,
 That wave and glitter in the distant fun.
 When, if a sudden gust of wind arise,
 The brittle forest into atoms flies;
 The crackling wood beneath the tempest bends,
 And, in a tangled show'r, the prospect ends.
 Or, if a southern gale the region warms,
 And, by degrees, unbinds the wintry charms,
 The traveller a mry country sees,
 And journey's fall beneath the dropping tree;
 Like some deluded peasant Merlin leads
 Thro' fragrant bow'rs, and thro' delicious meads;
 While here enchanted gardens to him rise,
 And airy fabrics there attract his eye:
 His wand'ring feet the magic paths pursue,
 And while he thinks the fair illusion true,
 The trackless fœces disperse in fluid air,
 And woods, and wilds, and thorny ways appear:
 A tedious road the weary wretch returns,
 And, as he goes, the transient vision mourns.

SECTION II.

Divisions, Subdivisions, Cities, and Towns of Denmark.

THE grand divisions of Denmark are the four following. Jutland, properly so called, or North Jutland. The duchy of Sleswic, or South Jutland. The duchy of Holstein, and the Danish islands. We shall describe them in that order.

JUTLAND so called, or North Jutland, is bounded on the south by the duchy of Sleswic, on the north and west by the German Ocean, and towards the east by the Baltic, the Cattegat, and the Læsser Belt.

This country is divided into four dioceses, viz.

Ripen to the south, Arhusen to the east, Wiburg to the west, and Aalborg to the north.

The diocese of Ripen is bounded on the south by the duchy of Sleswic, on the north by the dioceses of Arhusen and Wiburg, and extends east and west from the Baltic to the German Ocean. It contains 30 prefectorships, or baniwicks, 282 parishes, 10 royal palaces, 100 noblemen's seats, and seven cities, which are as follows:

Ripen, or Ryphen, in Latin Ripa, is seated on the river Niplaw, which, before it comes to this city, divides itself into three branches, the largest of which runs on the north side of the town; the middle branch, which is the smallest, runs on the south of it; the third also on the south, but at some distance: they join again a little lower, and fall into the German Ocean, three miles below, forming a commodious harbour. This city is 26 miles distant from Tonderon, towards the north, and 24 from Colding to the north-west. It is a place of considerable trade: the neighbouring pastures and fields produces abundance of cattle and corn. Hither are drove almost all the black cattle from many parts of Jutland, which are here shipped off for foreign countries, especially for Holland; and their corn they export into the neighbouring countries. These articles afford them very great profit. But the city is often exposed to imminent dangers from the tides flowing in with prodigious violence from the sea, so that the water sometimes comes into the very church-yard of the cathedral, which stands on a hill; and even during the terrible inundation that afflicted Jutland in the year 1734, the water rose an ell high in the very cathedral.

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This town is strong by nature only, without much assistance from art. Towards the west there is a castle flanked with four bulwarks, after the old fashion, built in the year 1150. The citizens houses are pretty well built, and the inhabitants were formerly in better circumstances than they are now; but they suffered very much during the wars with Sweden, the city being taken by the Swedes in 1645, but soon after recovered by the Danes. Before the reformation this was a bishop's see, as it is now of a superintendent or Lutheran bishop. The cathedral is a noble pile, built with free-stone, as well as its steeple, which is square, very high, and covered with lead. This church is adorned within with several marble columns, and with the tombs of some kings. There is another church dedicated to St. Catherine. Here are also two public schools for the education of youth in polite literature, and a college for divinity, in the court of the bishop's palace, where there is also a public library. The city is governed by two burgomasters, or consuls, and by a senate, who formerly administered justice with so much severity, that *the justice of Ripen* was become a proverbial saying, to express a rigorous execution of the law.

Colding, or Kolding, an old city mentioned by Ptolemy, stands on the banks of a little river called Coldingier Aa, which parts north Jutland from the duchy of Sleswic, and falls into a little gulph, thence named the Gulph of Colding. The city is about 11 miles distant from Haderleben to the north. It was burnt down during the civil wars in 1247. In 1268, king Eric VI. redeemed it out of the hands of Eric, duke of Sleswic, and son to king Abel. He built a citadel there, to be a bulwark to Denmark, and fortified the town, especially towards the south. Christian III. who liked the city very much, on account of its agreeable situation, and wholesome air, built the castle of Arnburg, above the city, removed thither with his court, and died there January the 1st, 1559. The hospital was built by Frederick II. whose fond endowment it considerably. In May, 1644, the Danes gained a considerable victory over the Swedes near Colding. This town is but small, since it does not contain above 100 or 120 houses; but what makes it chiefly considerable is its bridge over the Aa, which is called Boherit, and gives name to the whole country about it. All the black cattle and horses that come from Jutland, and go into Sleswic, must pass over this bridge, and pay each a crown for toll; whence arises a considerable part of the king of Denmark's revenue. Though this town lies commodious for trade on the Læsser Belt, over against Middlefort in Funen, yet they have hardly any trade but in cattle. They have good fish, and the river Aa produces excellent eels.

Frederick's Ode, in Latin Frederici Oda, stands on the banks of the Læsser Belt, 10 miles from Colding to the north-east, and about 27 from Ripen towards the east. It was built by king Frederick III. of Denmark, and is well seated on a point of land, with an easy descent to the seaward: it has been well fortified, being a pass over the Læsser Belt, or Middlefort Sound. The works are very high on the land side; and on the other side of the point there are eight ballions: it has four gates, and before each a ravelin, but ruinous. Towards the sea the fortifications are lower, and of a greater extent; where there are ballions, platforms, and some batteries on the shore. Those fortifications enclose a great deal of ground, but the fifth part of it is not inhabited, for there are many corn-fields and orchards within the walls. This place was formerly a refuge for bankrupts and Jews; but king Frederick IV. recalled those privileges. Here are two churches, one Danish, and another German, but they have no steeples. In 1658 this town was taken by Charles Gustavus's troops, commanded by Wrangel; the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, were all killed or taken. This opened a way to the king of Sweden to undertake his expedition over the ice from this place to Funen.

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nen, where the passage over the Belt is above three English miles.

Weille, or Weel, is six miles distant from Frederick's Ode, to the north-west, and about 12 from Colding to the north. It stands on a little river, which falls into a great bay that communicates with the Lesser Belt, and makes a good harbour. The city is neat, and well-built, but not large. About 22 miles to the north-west stands Warde, on a river that falls into the German ocean, 10 miles below the town, which is conveniently situated for trade.

Ringcopin, or Ringkjöbing, is 45 miles from Ripen, and 24 from Warde, to the north. It lies on a bay of the German Ocean, made by a neck of land 25 miles in length from north to south, so that ships ride in the port safe from all winds.

Lenwick stands on the gulph of Limford (from whence it has its name) on the north-west borders of this diocese, 10 miles from the German ocean to the east, 56 from Ripen, and 81 from Ringcopin, to the north.

Hoflebbrow, or Høddelbrow, stands about 11 miles from Lenwick to the south-east, and 12 from Ringcopin to the north-east. It is an inland town, but lies on a river which communicates with the German Ocean by a lake, into which the river falls.

The diocese of Arhusen is the eastern part of Jutland, having on the north the dioceses of Wiburg and Aalborg, on the west and south that of Ripen, and on the east the Categate and Lesser Belt. It extends about 60 miles along the coast of the Baltic, but is not much above 30 miles in breadth at the widest part. It contains 31 prefectorships, or bailiwicks, 304 parishes, five castles, or forts, and eight cities, or walled towns, viz.

Arlufen, the capital of the diocese, stands at the mouth of the river Gude, which runs through it, and a little lower falls into the Categate. It is 86 miles to the northward of Sleswic, and 42 north-east of Ripen. The situation is pleasant, being surrounded with forests full of game, pastures that are exceeding rich for the country, and fields which produce a considerable quantity of grain. The town itself is neat and agreeable, well furnished with provisions and domestic necessaries from the neighbouring country, and with other commodities and luxuries from various countries, by the means of shipping. The harbour is tolerable, and the cathedral church erected after a curious style of architecture, beautified and embellished with various monuments of noblemen, prelates, &c. The bishop's palace was once a magnificent structure, but is now fallen to decay. The city was made an episcopal see in the year 1014, and is now the see of a superintendent.

Sandeburg, six miles from Arlufen to the south-west, is a good fortress, near the spring of the river Gude.

Horsens, 12 miles distant from Arlufen to the south-west, is a small city or town situated on a little gulph, which serves it instead of a harbour, and falls into the Baltic.

Randers is a very ancient city, situated on the river Gude, which about 12 miles lower, falls into the Baltic, and thus affords this place a good conveyance for vessels. It is a place of great trade, and famous for the best salmon in Jutland. The neighbouring fields produce plenty of corn.

Ebeltoft is seated at the bottom of a bay of the Categate, about 18 miles from Arlufen to the north-west.

Grimså stands near the point or Cape of a peninsula, which juts out into the Categate, and is seven miles distant from Ebeltoft to the north. It is defended by a castle.

Marager stands on the south-side of a large bay of the Categate, 16 miles distant from Arlufen to the north.

Hobro, or Høbro, is a small town on the same bay, six miles above Marager to the west.

The diocese of Wiburg has that of Aalborg on the north, from which it is partly separated by the gulph of Limford, Arhusen on the east, and Ripen on the south and west. It is not above 24 miles from south to north, and 26 from east to west, being almost of a round figure. Though it is an inland country, yet it wants not the convenience of navigation; for here are large lakes, that branch out into several parts of the land, and from whence, by means of the Limford, into which they run, and which communicates with the Baltic Sea, they receive vessels of great burthen. Among these lakes there is one named Ørskunde, from the chapter of Ctho, named the Great, who, about the year 943, made an inland this way, penetrated even as far as this country, and, calling his javelin into the water, gave it the name it still retains. The best horses in Denmark are bred in that part of the diocese named Salling. In this territory are comprehended 16 prefectorships, or bailiwicks, 218 parishes, and three parishes. The most considerable towns are

Wiburg, which stands in the middle of North Jutland, of which it is the capital city.

It is a place of great resort, being the seat of a high court of judicature, which receives the appeals from inferior courts, but none can be made from it, except to the king.

Wiburg has been the see of a bishop for above 600 years; but the exact time cannot be fixed; for it is a matter still disputed whether this or Aalborg be the most ancient. The bishop and chapter still subsist. It stands near a branch of the gulph of Limford, called Virklund, and was anciently called Cimmeriburg, as being the chief city of the Cimbric; but whence it had its present name is not certain.

Scheve, or Scherhús, which stands on the same gulph, is situated 12 miles from Wiburg to the north-west.

The peninsula of Salling, surrounded on all sides by the same gulph, except towards the south, is the most noted place in Denmark for fine horses, which are exported by foreigners.

Nybe, in Latin Nibe, on the same gulph, 18 miles from Wiburg to the north-east, is also noted for a good breed of horses.

The diocese of Aalborg is the most northern part of Jutland, and surrounded by the sea on all parts, except on the south, where it is divided from Wiburg and Ripen by the gulph called Limford, which runs from the Baltic Sea above 50 miles across the country, and is shut out of the German Ocean by a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, made by the sand-hills on the south shore of Jutland, over-grown with a great forest called Jæche-Ris. This diocese is about 70 miles long, from the south-west to the uttermost point of Schager-Ris, in the north-east; but as it is of a triangular form, its breadth is not equal every where, being but about 40 miles where broadest. The north part of it is a peninsula, which is cut off by the gulph, (for the city of Aalborg lies on the south-side of it,) is called Wenfufal, and by Latin authors Vandania, whence some apprehend it was the seat of the Vandals. The inhabitants are the land-est of the king of Denmark's subjects. The country is fruitful, and pretty well enriched by trade. It is divided into 13 bailiwicks, which contain 177 parishes, 100 castles, and the following cities and towns.

Aalborg, so called from the great quantity of corn taken in the gulph of Limford, stands on the south side of it, about six miles from the Categate to the north. It is the see of a bishop, founded about the year 1000, but the bishops resided anciently at Burglaw, and the diocese was then called the diocese of Burglaw; but since the reformation, the Lutheran bishops have had their palace at Aalborg.

Wenfufal, or Burglaw, stands on the river Rya, which, 14 miles lower, falls into the gulph of Limford, from which this city is as many miles distant to the north. It was formerly the see of a bishop, which has been removed to Aalborg.

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Schagen, Seagen, or Skau, as the inhabitants call it, is seated on the promontory, or cape, which it gives name to; and is the most northern land of Jutland, betwixt the Norwegian sea and the Categate, or Schager-Rack.

The town is more frequented by merchant from all parts of Europe than any other town in Jutland, because they touch here in their way to the Sound. Its trade would be far greater still, were it not for the dangerous coast it lies on.

Nikioping situated in the Isle of Mors, made by the gulph of Limfjord, is a considerable town.

Tyfted stands on the fourth-west part of this diocese near 30 miles from Aalborg to the west, in the middle of the isthmus made by the German Ocean and gulph of Limfjord, which is the most fruitful place of this district. This town is noted for a kind of university, which was first a free-school only, founded by Christian the Third.

Sechy is a small seaport town on the Eastern shore, 15 miles distant from Schagen, towards the fourth-west.

The Duchy of SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, is as ancient dependance on the kingdom of Denmark; for in the year 1123, king Nicholas the First gave it to his nephew Canute, the son of Eric. Denmark was afterwards deprived of it; but in the year 1459, Christian the First re-united it to that kingdom. It is about 86 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, being bounded by Jutland on the north, by the Baltic on the east, by the duchy of Holstein on the south, and by the German Ocean on the west.

It is watered by several streams, which render it exceeding fruitful in most parts, and in general abounds in meadows and pastures. The eastern parts lie considerably higher than the western, and in the latter there are large plains, which produce a great plenty of all sorts of corn. The nobility here are rich, and the common people enjoy a great share of independence. This duchy is divided into four circles, viz. Gottorp, Tonderon, Flensburg, and Hadersleben. The principal cities and towns are the following.

Sleswic, the capital of the whole duchy, is situated on a small arm of the sea, called the Sley, at the distance of about 38 miles from Glückstadt to the north east, and 28 from Lunden to the east. Christianity was established here in the ninth century, and the great church founded by Eric Barn, in conjunction with St. Anshar, bishop of Hamburg; and in the year 930, king Herold Blund erected an episcopal see. Afterwards the Slavonians invaded these parts in the year 1065, destroyed the church, and restored the pagan superstitions; but soon after these foreigners were expelled, Christianity was restored, and the cathedral rebuilt. In the next century it became a place of great trade, and much frequented by merchants from Great Britain, France, Spain, Flanders, &c. The soil, especially towards the south and east, is not very fruitful; but the town is sufficiently supplied with all necessaries of life from the neighbouring country, and the Sley affords abundance of fish. They brew beer here, which is not very palatable; but they import some from abroad, as well as wine, which is pretty cheap. Among the public buildings is a ducal palace, which they shew to strangers: it does not contain much that is worthy of notice, except a library, which contains a few ancient manuscripts, and a cabinet of rarities in natural history, which has a few things that are really curious. In the gardens are some water-works, and many walks in the old taste, which the poor people of this country think great exertions of magnificence. The principal church is ancient, and a very large fabric; it contains many monuments of the ducal families, but none that will yield much entertainment to a traveller. In the suburbs there is a church dedicated to St. Michael. Sleswic was formerly the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and is now that of a protestant superintendent.

Within a few miles from Sleswic to the south, are yet to be seen, in many places, the ruins of the famous wall and trench, which was built in ancient times by the Danish kings, against the incursions of the Saxons. It is thought to have been begun by Gotherick, or Gothofred, king of Denmark, to keep out the armies of the emperor Charles the Great, about the year 808, and afterwards improved by queen Thyra, and other Danish monarchs, and rendered so strong as to be esteemed impregnable by the counsellors of Henry, surnamed the lion, duke of Saxony. This rampart was called Denewark, and, like Hadrian's wall in England, is reported to have reached from sea to sea, quite across this neck of land.

Gottorp was the ancient seat and patrimony of the dukes of Holstein, the chief branch of which family, after the royal one, took from thence the title or surname of Gottorp. It is about six miles distant from Sleswic to the fourth-west, and stands on the Sley, which almost furrounds it, and carries vessels of small burthen to and from the Baltic. This place is, at the same time, a fortress, and a noble palace, being accounted one of the finest seats in all these northern parts. The castle stands to the west of the Sley, in the middle of a little lake, and is built in the form of an oblong square, fortified with four bastions of earth; the bottom is paved with free-stone, the curtains are long, and the sides stand north and south. You approach the castle by a bridge, which joins it to the fourth shore. It is commanded by a mountain that stands north-east of it, from whence the Danes annoyed the castle in the year 1675, whence the duke was treacherously surprised by the king of Denmark at Rentburg. The duke, before his death, had designed to rebuild the castle, but the front only is finished; if the whole had been completed, it would have been one of the finest palaces in Europe. A rampart encompasses the first court, and the gate of the castle is a fine blue stone, as hard as marble, with a lantern over it that has 27 lights. On the north side of the castle there is a bridge of 200 paces over the lake; and at the end of the bridge, a walk, between two rows of trees, that lead to the garden, which is adorned with many fine water-works and cascades. On the left there is a basin, or fish-pond, 200 paces square, with rows of trees on all sides, except to the north; there are, also, fine arbours on the sides of the pond; and in the middle, a Hercules, of a monstrous size, represented with his club, going to kill the Lernean hydra. Out of every part the water plays. In every corner of the pond, there are statues which form cascades. On the north there is a parterre, in the form of a crescent divided into several compartments, with niches round, containing busts of many kings, and modern princes. There are also the representations of many fabulous animals that throw water. At the end of the walk there is a small room, in which is to be seen a globe, made by the famous Tycho Brahe, so contrived, that, by mechanism, it represents his system of the world. There is another admirable globe of copper, 10 feet and an half in diameter, with a sphere, wherein the sun moves in the ecliptic, and all the heavenly bodies are carried round in exact order, by means of certain wheels, which are turned about by water, conveyed from the adjacent mountain. Before this house there is a level ground 50 paces broad, and three times as long, divided into three parts: those on the sides have fine parterres, and that in the middle has a great basin in the centre, with water-works; the next terrace is higher; and the whole is inclosed with green pales, as high as each terrace, with bulls all round. From the highest terrace there is the finest prospect perhaps in the world, viz. the castle in the front, in the middle of a lake furrounded with a charming country, and a fine plain before it. On the left there is a great orangery, or green-house, where they keep the Indian trees, myrtles, pomegranates, and other exotics, in boxes. The park is noble, about four English miles in circumference.

cumference, and full of fallow deer and stags. There is a toll-booth, or custom-house, where all toll is paid for great numbers of black cattle, that pass from Jutland into Germany; this produces a considerable sum to the king of Denmark, since, in some years, toll is paid for above 50,000 head of cattle.

Eckrenford stands on a little gulph of the Baltic, which makes a very commodious haven, and affords it a considerable trade, being one of the safest ports on that shore. It is about 22 miles distant from Gottorp to the east, and six from Kiel towards the north.

Christianspreis, the capital of a bailiwick of that name, which borders on the duchy of Holstein, is situated on a gulph of the Baltic, at the entrance of the haven of Kiel, and is commanded by a castle that was built in 1637, by Christian IV. king of Denmark. It is about five miles distant from Kiel to the north, and four from Eckrenford to the east. It has about 500 houses, and two gates, defended with strong works. The Eyder serves for a ditch, and makes it inaccessible; and where the river grows narrower they have built a crescent in the water, with port-holes for 16 pieces of cannon.

Frederickstadt was thus called from its founder, Frederick, duke of Holstein and Sleswic, who built it in the year 1621, peopled it with Hollanders, and granted them great privileges. He endeavoured also to settle a silk trade there, and, for that purpose, sent an embassy to Muscovy and Persia, which gave occasion to Adam Olearius, secretary to it, to publish an account thereof in an excellent book of travels. This town stands on the banks of the river Eyder, and is 24 miles distant from Sleswic towards the west, and 42 from Glückstadt to the north. It is built after the Dutch fashion, and all religions are tolerated there. The town is square, and surrounded with a large canal, planted with rows of trees. It is divided into two parts by another canal, also with trees on the sides. The Lutheran church is built with bricks, and very neatly.

Tonderon is also situated on the river Eyder, 10 miles below Frederickstadt, and about 14 miles from the German Ocean. It is not an ancient town, but it has a good trade, which encreases daily, by means of its commodious harbour formed by the Eyder. It was formerly well fortified, but the fortifications were demolished in 1714 by the Danes, who, after a long blockade, forced the town to surrender upon terms. This is the capital of the bailiwick of Eyderstadt, and much frequented by the Dutch, who buy black cattle here.

Flensburg, the capital of a district known by the same name, as well as that of Angelen, or Engeland, the country of the Angles, who invaded South Britain, and bestowed upon it the appellation of England, is situated eight miles to the northward of Sleswic, on the gulph of Flens, formed by the Baltic; and the harbour is so commodious, that ships of great burthen may come up, and lie loaded from the ware-houses.

Hutum, which is 10 miles from Tonderon, and situated on the gulph of Hover, was formerly flourishing and opulent, but it is now greatly decayed; its ruin being deduced from three capital causes, war, inundations, and conflagrations.

Lohm-Closter is an inconsiderable town, situated on the river Lohm-Becke, about 10 miles from the German Ocean.

Haderleben is a large sea-port town, by the lake of Haderleben, which runs into a narrow gulph, that dis-embogues itself into the Baltic. The inhabitants carry on a tolerable trade by means of the fish that are caught in great plenty, both in the lake and gulph.

Timder, 12 miles to the westward of Haderleben, is a remarkable neat town, situated in a fertile soil, on the southern bank of the river Wydaw. Here is a small strong fort, which the king keeps in excellent repair. The harbour, however, is choked up at present, and the town hath scarcely any trade.

Apenrade is situated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltic, 25 miles north of Sleswic. It is defended by a tolerable citadel; but has, nevertheless, been frequently plundered in time of war.

Luxburg, or Glückburg, is four miles to the eastward of Flensburg, near the same gulph, but on the opposite side. It is but a small town, yet has a castle, and gives title to the Dukes of Holstein-Glückburg.

THE Duchy of HOLSTEIN, though introduced into most systems of geography under the article of Germany, we shall treat of under that of Denmark, for the following reasons; because Holstein lies on the north-east side of the river Elbe, is subject to the King of Denmark, and is one of the richest provinces in the dominions of that monarch.

A traveller, who had access to the public records of the kingdom of Denmark, and received many curious particulars from the unfortunate prime minister Count Struensee, thus describes this duchy. The great duchy of Holstein, which is all united to the Danish dominions at present, is famous for its fine pastures, and for producing excellent beef. Great quantities of horned cattle are bought up in Jutland, and other provinces of Denmark, and brought here to be fattened; and their beef, besides what is used for the consumption of Hamburg and Lubeck, is salted, dried, and exported; the former to Holland, and the latter to all parts of Lower Germany; and, together with an excellent breed of horses, of which great numbers are exported yearly, bring considerable sums of money into the province, of the whole of which the court of Denmark has not hitherto found the means to drain them, so that this province may justly be said to be the richest in the Danish dominions.

This duchy is bounded on the west by the German Ocean, on the east by the Baltic, on the south-east by Mecklenburgh, on the south-west by the river Elbe, and on the south by the territory of Hamburg, and by Lauenburg. It is 80 miles in length, 60 in breadth, where broadest, and divided into four principal parts, or provinces, viz. Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarh.

Holstein is remarkably fertile, and contains many rich marsh, pasture, and meadow lands. Dykes have been cut through the marsh lands at an immense expence, not only to drain off the waters, which naturally accumulate there, but to drain off such as are occasioned by the inundations both of the sea and river, which are frequent. These, however, give such a richness to the soil of the marshes, that cattle are bred in great numbers, and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheese are made of the milk. In some parts of them they sow wheat, barley, peas, beans, rape-seed, &c. which thrive exceedingly. Sheep are bred in the more sandy, heathy, and barren districts; and woods and orchards abound in other parts. The beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, are all fat and palatable; and the best sea and river fish are caught in great plenty. The Holstein horses are exceeding beautiful, and, on that account, highly prized both in Denmark and Germany. The principal people usually farm out their cattle to a kind of bailiff, who runs all hazards, receives all profits, and allows the proprietor so much per head for the whole; thus the gentry receive a certain income without having any trouble, and the bailiff is sufficiently rewarded for his pains, as he usually makes a fortune by the extra profits.

The country is in general plain and level, and watered by the rivers Eyder, Sor, and Trave, with many rivulets, dykes, &c. An odd custom prevails here, which is to drain the lakes and ponds, at certain times, and sell the carp, lampreys, pike, perch, &c. which are found in them; and then some years after to sow them with oats, or use them for pasture; and after that to lay them under water, and breed fish in them again. The houses and churches are very neat, for the people

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here, with respect to nicety, resemble the Hollanders. The duchy contains about 30 cities and towns, great and small, and 600 parishes. The clergy are annual-ly chosen, and removeable at pleasure. The people are rigid Lutherans; so that they give but very little countenance to Calvinists, and are strongly prejudiced against the Roman catholics. With regard to their character, in other respects, they are, in general, well made, finely featured, fair, strong, courageous, and so celebrated for their integrity, that the expression Hol-steinische, or *honest Holsteiner*, is proverbial through- out Germany, Denmark, &c. The principal cities, towns, &c. in Holstein are as follow:

Lubeck, an imperial city, and chief of the Hans Towns, is situated at the conflux of several rivers, the largest of which is the Trave. It is 12 miles from the Baltic, where it has a fine harbour, 25 miles north of Laueburg, 40 north-east of Hamburg, and 117 south-west of Copenhagen. It is a bishopric under the arch- bishop of Bremen, and was translated thither from Ol- denburg in 1163.

Lubeck is a government or republic within itself, with royal jurisdiction, viz. to make and execute its own laws, as well in civil as in capital causes. From the consistory there lies an appeal to the senate of the city, which consists of four burgomasters, two syndics, who are civilians, and 16 common-councilmen; each of whom has his particular province, and they are all for life: but the common-council is only formed of lawyers and merchants, with an exclusion of mechanics. Father and son, or two brothers, cannot be in the re- gency at the same time.

The name of this city is supposed to be derived from Lob-eck, the German word for a point of land, which agrees with its situation. It is an ancient place, and, as the Poles say, was founded by one of their kings, who conquered this part of the kingdom; but the Germans ascribe its foundation to Codelchalck, one of the Kings of the Vandals, in 1040. It has sustained wars, both offensive and defensive, for several years, not only against the dukes of Mecklenburg, but against the king of Sweden. It is said to have been a con- siderable city when taken in the year 1134, by Crito, a prince of Rugen, who destroyed it; but it was rebuilt in the year 1140, by Adolph II. count of Holstein, and then first endowed with the immunities of the city. In 1158 it was again reduced to a heap of ruins by fire, and was afterwards restored by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, in whose time the collegiate church was founded. In 1164 the famous league of the Hans Towns was begun here, and their college is still kept, together with the records, and common stock raised by contributions. In 1181 the emperor Fre- derick I. brought it under subjection to the em- pire; but Henry the Lion retook it; upon which it fell into the hands of Holstein, and afterwards of Den- mark. The city having suffered greatly by fire, par- ticularly in 1276, was rebuilt in the handsome manner now seen; the senate having made an order, that none of the houses should, for the future, be built with timber, or covered with thatch. In 1350 it was al- most depopulated with the plague, which carried off vast numbers of the inhabitants. At present it is a fine noble city, spacious, and well fortified; two miles in length, and more than one broad; the streets being straight, uniform and wide. Many of the streets have rows of lime-trees on the sides, and a canal in the middle. The churches are magnificent, and about twenty of them have high spires. The two chief streets leading from the cathedral, and the Miller's Gate, to the royal and castle gate, being the highest parts of the city, are intersected by others that descend gradually on each side to the Trave and Wagnitz Ri- vers. The houses are large and stately, being built of brick, covered with tiles, generally high, and adorn- ed with sculpture. The river Trave brings ships into the very heart of the city, which is near ten miles from the sea. The largest vessels, however, unload at Tra-

vermund, a fort on the bay of Lubeck. The princi- pal trade is to Riga, Revel, Narva, and Peterburg; and the magazines and warehouses are well stocked with the productions and commodities of England, France, Spain, Holland, the East and West Indies, &c. The fortifications are strong, well finished, and kept in good repair. The bastions are lofty and ex- tensive, the out-works numerous, and the haven de- fended by several forts and ramparts. The several market-places are large, and well supplied; and the public buildings stately, particularly the senate-house, arseinals, hospitals, &c. St Mary's church is the most considerable in the place being a lofty edifice, standing in the midst of the city, and has a double steeple, two hundred and seventeen yards high, built in 1304. The inside of it is profusely ornamented with pillars, monuments, &c. but there are few of them which deserve much notice. The great altar is very richly executed in marble, by Quillin, who did so many at Antwerp; and near it is a famous clock, which is the most remarkable object at Lubeck, exhi- biting the elliptic, zodiac, equator, and tropics, and the planets in their several courses; which are so mi- nutely done, that the station of any of them is to be found at every hour of the day. It shews the regular variations of the celestial bodies, sun rising and setting, the eclipses, festivals, and other remarkable days; all which it will continue to shew till the year 1875. Be- sides all this, there are several automations; and among others, a figure of our Saviour, with a door on its right hand, which opening at twelve at noon, out come, in order of procession, the emperor and the seven eldest electors, and turning to the image, make a profound obeisance: this the figure returns by a wave of his hand; after which the whole groupe re- tires in the same order, through a door on the left, and both doors shut directly. In the tower is another piece of machinery, the chimes, which plays the hours with a pleasing melody, and minute exactness. Un- der them is the bell, on which is struck the hour. This is performed by a figure of time; whilst a letter figure, representing Mortality, and standing at the other side of the bell, turns aside its head at every stroke. This work, for its preservation, is surrounded with a frame of wire. By the inscription it appears to have been erected in 1405.

Among others is a very curious piece called Death's Dance, which represents human beings in all stations of life, from an emperor to the meanest person, and from an old man to an infant, led round a circle by so many skeletons, shewing that death spares neither age or condition.

Ah! what is life, with ills encompass'd round?

Amidst our hopes fate strikes the sudden wound.

To-day the statesman of new honour dreams,

To-morrow death destroys his airy schemes.

Is mouldy treasure in thy chest confin'd?

Think all that treasure thou must leave behind.

The heir with smiles shall view the blazon'd herse,

And all thy hoards with lavish hands disperse.

Should certain fate th' impending blow delay,

Thy mirth will ficken, and thy bloom decay:

Then feeble age will all thy nerves disarm;

No more thy blood its narrow channels warm.

Who then would wish to stretch this narrow span,

To fuller life beyond the date of man?

The cathedral of Lubeck is a building of very great antiquity, being erected in the year 1170, by duke Henry the Lion, ancestor of the present elector of Hanover. The occasion of building it is mentioned in an inscription on one of the walls, viz. that Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, hunting in this part of the country, caught a stag with a gold collar and cross about its neck, on which was this inscription, *Hoc me Cæsar donavit*, containing the date of the year, which was in the reign of Charlemain: and the duke, from surprize at this accident, erected this cathedral,

for commemoration of it, on the same spot, and endowed it with an handsome revenue. In the top of the church is to be seen the figure of the flag.

All parts of this city are served with water by pipes from a reservoir. The next staple commodity to corn is beer, which is in high estimation, not only as a pleatant liquor, but as a medicine, when externally applied to bruises, wounds, &c. Here are several hospitals, which are well supported. There is one for ancient people of both sexes, which was once a castle, from whence the citizens drove out the Danish garrison. St. Ann's is for orphans, and other children of poor burghers, who are instructed in some handicraft business; and there is an apartment for the confinement of libertines and lunatics. There are two other hospitals for the reception of poor travellers, where they are allowed three days refreshment, and then sent forward with a pail; but such as happens to be sick are provided with all necessaries till they recover or die. The richest foundation of this fort is St. George's Cloyster, which is chiefly for the maintenance of such artificers as are grown old and past their labour. There is also St. Gertrude's hospital, which is a pest-house. There are, moreover, several alms-houses, endowed by the merchants, for the maintenance of the widows of poor members; besides several little streets of houses for the widows of other poor citizens.

Travemund, dependent on Lubeck, from whence it is but nine miles to the north-east, and 32 west of Wismer, is a little town near the mouth of the river Trave. One of the counts of Holstein sold it, in 1320, for 4000 marks, to the Lubeckers, who fortified it with four good bastions, erected a light-house to guide the ships at night, and commonly keep a garrison here of three or 400 men, commanded by a burgher of Lubeck, who receives his orders from the burgomasters, and admits no persons into the place without a passport. It was seized by the czar in 1617, in order to secure transports for his troops; but he was persuaded to quit it. There is a peninsula over against it, about a quarter of a league in circumference, which belongs to the duchy of Mecklenburg. The river Trave rises out of a great lake, in the jurisdiction of Segeberg; and after a serpentine course, from north to south, by Segeberg and Oldeslo, turns short to the east, waters the city of Lubeck, of which this town is the port, then falls into the Baltic.

Oldeslo, or Odelslo, on the river Trave, seven miles south of Segeberg, 18 west of Lubeck, and 31 north-east of Hamburg, is a little old town, which was formerly a very flourishing place, and the capital of this part; but suffered so much by the neighbouring princes, who contended for this province, and by a duke of Brunswick, who destroyed its salt-works, to favour those of Lunenburg, that is greatly decayed.

Travendal, on the same river, within a mile of Segeberg, is only noted for several treaties betwixt the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein in 1700, for adjuvelling the duke's right.

Eutin, or Utin, about 16 miles from Lubeck, has given title of duke, and seat, to the younger son of the duke of Holstein, ever since the year 1596.

Phoen is a town almost surrounded by lakes; it is the capital of what is deemed a principality of the same name. It has a palace, which stands high, and commands a beautiful prospect, and is adorned with pleasant gardens and a park. The neighbouring lakes and woods furnish great quantities of fish and timber, upon the sale of which the inhabitants principally subsist.

Oldenburg, or Alterburg, was once a very considerable town, but is now fallen to decay. It is situated near the Baltic, 27 miles north of Lubeck, and gives name to a small district. In ancient times the Sclavonian kings kept their court here.

Lemben is a market town on the confines of Sleswic, not far from the Eyder. It is celebrated for its beer, which is sent into many parts of the circumjacent country, and even transported abroad.

Meldorp, or Meldorf, is a large town, standing on a river or stream, called the Meele. It has some trade, and three market-places round its church, distinguished by the names of the north, south, and west markets. Here is likewise a public school for the study of the classics and rhetoric.

Heyde is a large but poor town, 10 miles to the north of Meldorp.

Krempa is a small open town, on a little river of the same name.

Gluckstadt is situated on the north side of the Labe, 26 miles south-west of Hamburg. It is a neat well-built town, and so strong as to be deemed impregnable.

The Danes have 2000 men in garrison here, and some men of war in the harbour, which is very large and spacious. Here the Calvinists have a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a synagogue. The town was founded in 1620, when Christian IV. king of Denmark, ordered it to be called *Gluckstadt*, which implies *Fortunate-Town*. There being no spring about the town, the inhabitants use rain-water, or that of the river. Those who are convicted of theft receive this sentence; to draw during life, the dust carts belonging to the town, to which they are chained like slaves.

Bredenberg, or Britenburg, is a village on the Stor, defended by a castle: it gives name to a lordship that has long been the property of the ancient and celebrated family Ranzau.

Prinzeburg is a market town on the Pinace, 13 miles from Hamburg, and 14 from Gluckstadt. It is only remarkable for giving name to a county which fell to the crown of Denmark by the death of its last count, in 1640.

Altena, a large and populous village, is joined by a row of houses on the Elbe to Hamburg. It had its name from the king of Denmark, as it is said, purely to banter the deputies of Hamburg. The latter remonstrated to him against building this town too near their city; and having frequently observed thereupon, in their discourse to the king, "Dat is al te na," which, in the language of this country, is "It is too near," the king, taking particular notice of the three last monosyllables, said to the deputies, he could not excuse himself, if he did not go on with the buildings; but that to oblige them, he would call it by the name they had given it. It was formerly a refuge, not only for insolvent debtors, but even malefactors, that came from Hamburg; because, though the inhabitants, a few fishermen and sailors, subject to the king of Denmark, depended entirely on the trade and buhnet of that city, yet it was quite out of his jurisdiction. It is noted for a treaty in 1689, betwixt the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp; but none more for its calamity in 1712, when Count Steinbock, the Swedish general, having just defeated the king of Denmark and his army at Gadebusch, came and burnt this town to the ground.

The reasons pretended by the Swedes were, that magazines of bread, beer, &c. were preparing here for the Muscovites and Saxons; and that it was partly in reprisal for the burning of Staden, and other cruelties committed by the Danes and Muscovites in the duchies of Bremen and Pomerania; but there was this difference as to Staden, that the Danes besieged it in form, and destroyed it by their bombardment, whereas Steinbock was judged to act the part of a incendiary. As soon as he appeared before Altena, he sent in a message to advise the inhabitants to agree with what they could carry off, for that he was going to destroy their town. The magistrates came out with a body, and, falling at his feet, offered him 50,000 rixdollars to save the town; but Steinbock insisted on 200,000, which they were ready to comply with, and only desired time to go to Hamburg for the money; but the general would admit of no delay; so that the poor inhabitants were obliged to turn out, the mothers with their infants at their breasts, and sons with their aged and infirm parents on their backs, others groaning under loads of household-goods, and all lamenting their fate with the most lamentable cries. The Swedes stood at the barriers with flaming torches in their hands, while

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while they passed, and, before they were all gone out, entered the town, and set fire to all parts of it, which burnt 2000 houses, with several fine magazines, and the Popish church. Several old men and women, besides infants, perished in the flames; but they spared the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, with about 80 houses that lay nearest to Hamburg. Never was greater desolation known. But what completed the ruin of this place was the raging of the plague at the same time in Holstein, inasmuch that the Hamburgers were forced, for their own preservation, to shut the gates against their distressed neighbours, many of whom perished with cold and want. The king of Denmark relieved them as far as the necessity of the times would permit, and caused them to be supplied with materials for rebuilding their town. The buildings at Altena are now better in appearance than those of Hamburg; the streets are straight and regularly built, wide, and well-paved. There is a town-house erected; and several other public buildings shew that the place is in a flourishing and improving state. The merchants' houses are on the water-side, so that ships unload and load at their doors. The king of Denmark made it the staple of the Danish East India company, which has been of very great importance to the town. This measure was an admirable one for Altena, by means of her situation, distributes the India goods were no other town in Denmark could: she sends large quantities into most parts of Germany, and herein rivals the Hamburgers, who are forced to buy theirs of the Dutch. In all these points the interest of Denmark has been very well considered for this last century, from a noble attention in their kings to promote whatever has been most for the interest of their subjects.

Toleration is allowed here, which is denied at Hamburg, to all Christian sects, of whom there is said to be a greater variety at Altena than in any city of Europe, except Amsterdam. The Calvinists of Holland and France have handsome churches, built all together on two sides of the same court. The Papists, tho' tolerated, are not so publicly countenanced as the Protestants.

Kiel is a town of great trade at the mouth of the river Swentin, on a bay of the Baltic, and the capital of all Holstein, 17 miles east of Renburg, 24 of Gottorp, 56 north-west of Lubeck, and 48 north of Hamburg, and stands between hills on an arm of the sea, where it forms a lake. It has a good harbour, well frequented by ships from Germany, Sweden, &c. and is populous and wealthy. Both the town and harbour are defended by a castle on a neighbouring hill. On the right, or east-side of this castle, the sea washes its walls; and on the other side of the bay there is a delightful country, though woody. On the left there is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country adjoining to it. There is a garden facing this castle, which is the only place whereby Kiel has communicated with the main land; only to the left of the castle there is a row of houses leading to a village called Brantwick. The garden which stands along the sea-side, is above 200 paces broad, and consists of a terrace walk, levelled with the foundation of the castle, from whence there is a descent to parterres full of all sorts of flowers, and adorned with a fountain and wilderness: and this leads to other parterres, from whence there is a small ascent to another terrace. It suffered very considerably during the war between Sweden and Denmark. An university was established here by the duke in 1665, which has had many learned professors. It is divided into the new and old town, of which the former is the largest and most pleasant, the streets being planted with rows of trees. The old town, which is a sort of peninsula, is fortified by deep ditches; and there are fine walks of trees on the harbour. There is a palace facing the town on the north-side, but it is in very bad repair. Here are several considerable buildings, particularly a large church and an hospital, which, before the reformation, was a Franciscan monastery.

The trade of this town is not so considerable as it was in the time of duke Frederick, who sent an em-

assy to Persia in 1633, to settle a commerce with that country. But it is much enriched by its yearly fair, which is kept for three weeks after twelfth-day, and frequented by multitudes of all ranks, especially by the nobility and gentry of the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein, who meet every evening at a house, where there is a variety of gaming; and very often parties are made for supper, which is generally followed with a ball. Vast sums of money are here negotiated; and payments made of sums contracted before-hand, as punctually as by an Amsterdam banker upon the exchange; inasmuch, that the man who does not preserve his credit at this fair, is looked upon as a bankrupt, and subjected to punishment, besides the scandal. During this fair Hamburg looks like a desert, because every body hurries either to pay their rents, to renew their leases, or to let out money, &c. by which means the town, which at other times is but inconsiderable, is so full, that it is difficult to get lodgings.

The old town is separated from the new one by a bridge, at the end whereof is a draw-bridge and gate, guarded.

Renburg is situated near 20 miles west of Kiel, and 32 south-east of Lunden, being near the borders of Sleswic. It is small, but well built, and very strong, having modern built fortifications, a capacious moat on one side, and a neat old castle, with a round tower, on the other. The town is surrounded by the river Eyder, which forms two small lakes, and abound with fish. It is divided into the old and new town.

Wittler is a small town on a river of the same name, six miles from Glückstadt.

Itzehoe is a small town on the river Stör, which is navigable from thence to the Elbe. The country from hence to Hamburg is remarkably pleasant, and exceeding fertile. The town is divided into the old and new, the latter of which is extremely well built. Here is a Lutheran nunnery for ladies of quality, but they do not make vows, or lie under those restrictions which are customary in Roman Catholic convents. It consists of an abbess and 19 other ladies, and has the advowson of several churches.

ISLANDS, COMPREHENDING THE PRINCIPAL PARTS AND PLACES IN THE DANISH DOMINIONS.

WE annex our description of the following insular to the continental parts of Denmark, because, collectively considered, they are the seat of regal and legislative government, contain the metropolis of the realm, the general archives of the nation, and are the sources whence flow the chief political, civil, and ecclesiastical decrees, statutes, &c. Add to these reasons, they are so absolutely blended with, and nearly contiguous to, the other main parts of the nation, that it would be impossible to describe Denmark as a kingdom, without taking them into particular consideration. The other islands, not so immediately connected with, though subject to, or dependant on, Denmark, we shall describe in our account of the islands in those seas, where they are respectively situated.

Before we enter into a description of these parts of the Danish monarchy, it is necessary to premise a few observations concerning the Baltic. This sea, or rather inland gulph, situated between Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Russia, receives into its bottom several other gulphs, particularly the gulphs of Finland, Bothnia, Lævonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea, or gulph, neither ebbs nor flows; and there is always a current from it, that sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is likewise generally frozen over three or four months in the winter.

ZEEELAND, ZEELAND, OR SEELAND.

ZEELAND is the most extensive and fertile island of the Baltic, and the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the east by the Sound, which divides it from Schonen, and on the west by the Greater Belt, which separates it from Funen. The island

closes the new city, the tollbooth, or custom-house entry into the haven. The city of a round form, above 7000 in number, do and enclosed. The entrance, that one ship his entrance is shut up. The citadel on one side, well furnished with and the mouth of it. The royal navy, every ship in it. A wooden gallery where the fleet lies, in such a manner, that all the land, as easily and comfortably land. This harbour is so full, where neither the least mist, thick and fast, being fenced in-bank, on the points of meeting to direct all ships there are no tides to fear, and the water. Sometimes, it blows in or out of the mouth it is neither frequent

east from the city of Copenhagen, and is called the island of an oval form, the Hollanders, sent thither by the king and governors of the Low Countries. The emperor of Germany might have pulled there, which none as the Hollanders. The island, and keeps to this day. They still retain the Dutch language with milk, butter, and other fruit, which is so plenty of wheat, barley, abundance of hares. The and their houses neat and

h approaches nearer to a square. Each side is paved, and in the center is a statue, of king Frederick the third, and is much. Place de Victoires at Paris. Paintings in one of the private rooms in another, natural and artificial, which are, preserved in the chambers, erected over the water, or apartments. One of these rooms is a hall, antique and modern, and very good. In a separate case are contained counterfeit medals, which resemble the true Grecian, that a good judge can fear no originals. The series of the nations are absolutely kept distinct. Here way of explanation, that a modern medal thus characters of antiquity. The famous Italian painter, called the place of his birth, who at that the best judges are medals from those which are

curiosities preserved in the most remarkable is a petrified child.

child. It was cut out of the mother's belly at Scers, in Champagne, in the year 1582, after having lain there between 20 and 30 years; and that it is a human fetus, and not artificial, is evident beyond all dispute. Its head, shoulders, and belly, are of a whitish colour, and very much resemble alabaster; the back and loins are somewhat brown and harder; but, from the hips downwards, it is of a red colour, and as hard as perfect stone can be, exactly resembling the hard sort of stones generated in the bladder. This fetus, after it was taken from the mother, was sent carried to Paris, where it was sold to a jeweller of Venice, who happened to be there, for about 2000 florins; of whom it was afterwards purchased by Frederick III. king of Denmark, for 600, and added to this collection.

In one of the chambers are to be seen two elephants teeth, each weighing an hundred and fifty pounds, which were dug out of a flint quarry in Saxony.

In this fine collection there are several large pieces of silver ore, dug out of the mines of Norway in 1666, one of which weighs 465 pounds, and is valued at 5200 crown. Another piece, somewhat less, is valued at more than 3000; both being so rich, that they are reckoned to contain at least three parts silver. They are composed of a whitish stone, the cracks or cavities whereof seem to be filled with pure virgin silver, which, in some places, lies in broad flat plates, and in others like pieces of fine silver lace. But what is most admired in these pieces of ore, are the threads, or branches of silver, which shoot out an inch or two beyond the frame of the stone, appearing in the form of small firs or bushes. Several other rarities of this kind are to be seen among the silver ores preserved in this museum.

There are also several large pieces of amber, some weighing 40 or 50 ounces; which, upon opening the dittoes about Copenhagen, when they fortified the city, were found sticking to the sides of old trees that were buried there, like the gum on the plum-trees in our gardens.

In the same chamber are a great many large branches of white and red coral, and one of black; likewise a pair of stag's horns growing out of a piece of wood in a surprising manner.

Here is a human thigh bone three feet three inches long; and two very large scollop shells, holding about three dollars each, and weighing 224 pounds a piece. These were brought from the East-Indies; and, it is said, the fish they belong to is of such strength, that if a man happens to get his arm or leg between the shells when they open, it claps them together so forcibly as to cut the limb clear off.

A piece of marble is preserved in this collection, which the Latins reckon a very valuable curiosity, the natural veins of the stone running in such a manner as to represent the exact figure of a crucifix. Some, who have supposed the representation to have been intended to bury up a secret, upon examination, it appears to be entirely the work of nature.

Among these rarities there is a skeleton of a man, two feet six inches high, in imitation of a Roman emperor, and it is so nicely formed and put together, that it may be easily taken for a natural one.

There are likewise two crucifixes of ivory, and the whole history of our Saviour's passion, beautifully expressed in a piece of carved work.

A small man of war in ivory, with silver guns, is a curiosity much admired; as is also a watch made of ivory, with all its wheels and movements.

Besides these there are many other curiosities in ivory, ebony, box, amber, and other materials, which are kept for the sake of their elegant workmanship. There is likewise a common cherry-stone, on the surface of which are engraved 220 heads, but their smallness makes them appear imperfect and confused.

In this royal repository are six golden sepulchral urns, which were found in the island of Funen in 1685, by a peasant, as he was ploughing his land, and con-

tained each of them some ashes of a greyish colour. The largest of them weighs two ounces and a half, and the others two ounces and a dram. They are extremely thin, and each has three rings of gold about its neck, with several circles carved upon the outside of the urn, having one common center. This discovery confirms the accounts given by various writers, that it was an ancient custom among the northern nations to burn their dead, and then bury their collected ashes in golden urns.

There is another sepulchral urn of lign, of a circular figure, which has also a gold ring about it, and was found near Bergen in Norway.

There are likewise in this collection several vessels of different sizes, some of glass, and others of earth, which are called lacrymal urns, or lacrymatories, being used by the ancient Romans to catch the tears of weeping friends, which were afterwards mixed with the ashes of the deceased.

We shall conclude our account of this celebrated museum with a description of the Danish and Oldenburg horns, two curiosities which are greatly admired. The Danish horn is of pure gold, weighs an hundred and two ounces and an half, is two feet nine inches long, and holds about two quarts of wine measure. This horn was accidentally discovered in the year 1630, by a country girl, in the diocese of Røen, in Jutland, and is undoubtedly a piece of great antiquity, by the figures carved on the outside, which tell a tale of 1000 years past, &c. It is likely that some of these figures were designed to represent their deities; and the horn was probably used in sacrifices, as among the ancient Egyptians, and other nations, who, upon such solemnities, made a great noise with horns and trumpets, and used them to drink out of at their solemn entertainments.

The Oldenburg horn is of pure silver, gilt with gold, weighs about four pounds, and is curiously enamelled with green and purple colours. The Danish antiquaries relate many fabulous stories of this horn, which are not worth repeating; and as to what they say of its being given to Christian, earl of Oldenburg, in the year 1582, it is plain it cannot be of that date; for the figures and characters on the outside are modern; which, however, with the enamelling, and other ornaments, are of excellent workmanship, and make it a very fine and valuable curiosity.

An ingenious traveller, in speaking of the palace of Rosenburg, in this city, says, it was constructed by our famous Inigo Jones, and stands in the middle of a large garden. It is small, and at present very little used by the king, or royal family. There is an air of antiquity in all the apartments, tapestry, and furniture, which is not displeasing, and in perfect with respect. The grand sala, or dining-room, in particular, is in this style. The hangings, which are not ill-executed, represent the various actions by sea and land, which dignified the ancient laws between the Swedes and Danes, who seem always to have had the same rivalry and animosity which the French and English are distinguished for, and which, 'tis probable, they will ever, in some degree, retain. At one end of this grand apartment are three silver lions as large as life, who seem, by the ferocity and rudeness of their appearance, designed to characterize the age and nation in which they were cast. Here are several cabinets full of curious rarities, which the various sovereigns of Denmark have successively collected and left to their posterity. Many of them are intrinsically valuable, others only preserved from some event or accident connected with them. Among the first is a saddle, on which Christian IV. made a sort of triumphal entry into Copenhagen. It is covered with pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones; and the spurs are of stones enriched with jewels. The coat worn by the king, and a light helmet on the same occasion, are likewise covered with pearls. They preserve likewise, with great care, a handkerchief of this prince, dyed with his blood from a wound which he received by a ball, that deprived

some students and servants, who applied themselves to some particular study. But Uranburg is now gone to decay. The island of Huen belongs now to the Swedes.

The chair in which Tycho Brahe used to sit, to make his astronomical observations, is still preserved in the Royal Museum, and held, by the Danes, in the highest veneration. "Thus (says a judicious traveller in a letter to a friend) it ever happens! I need not remind you that the astronomer himself was driven from his native country by faction and malevolence; or that he died at Prague, in the court, and under the protection, of the emperor Rodolphus, who sheltered this illustrious fugitive, and afforded him an asylum. Dr. Johnson's lines, so often quoted on similar occasions, are very applicable:

"See nations slowly wife, and meanly just,
"To bury'd merit raise the tardy bust."

Holbeck, Callenburg, Ringsted, Prebbo, Koge, Warrenburg, Newstad, Skelkor, and Korlor, are places which contain nothing worthy of description.

Fredericksborg is a small town, 25 miles distant from Copenhagen, to the north-west, and 18 from Helsingør to the south-west. It is considerable only by the stately castle and royal palace which stands near it. That castle was formerly but a small fort belonging to a private gentleman. King Frederick II. being charmed with its situation, bought it of him, and began to enlarge it. His son, Christian IV. finished it. This is the Versailles of Denmark. The house is built on piles in a lake. The body of the castle consists of a very fair front, with two great wings. The chapel is well adorned, and covered with gilt copper. It has 12 silver statues of the apostles; and all the locks, bolts, &c. were silver, till it was plundered by the Swedes. The hall is adorned with paintings, and has the pictures of several of the kings of Denmark, and of the royal family, as large as the life; and a frame of paintings, which represents the sea and land battles of the kings of Denmark. It is hung with rich tapestry of moiré, representing the actions and lives of Christian IV. There is a gallery which leads from the castle to the hall of audience, adorned with pictures, the two of which were bought in Italy. Here is a park about nine miles long, of a proportionable breadth, and interspersed with pools and fish ponds, with a mixture of green fields, hillocks, and small vallies. It was stocked with fallow deer from England. There is a pretty flower garden behind the castle, in the vale of which, though it is exceeding deep, they have built a kind of terrace on piles that cost an hundred thousand crowns.

Roskilde, or Roskild, lies at the bottom of the bay of Helsingør, and is 18 miles distant from Copenhagen to the west. It was formerly the capital of Denmark, when the king resided there; but since they have chosen Copenhagen for their residence, it has dwindled greatly in point of importance, and is much decayed with respect to wealth and commerce. Of 27 churches, which formerly embellished this town, only two are now standing. It continues, however, to be the burial place of the royal family. Among the monuments of the Danish sovereigns, some of which are extremely magnificent, stands a beautiful marble pillar, erected by John Margaret, as a support to the wheystone set her by Albert, king of Sweden, to sharpen her needles, in defiance to her sex. But it excited her resentment in such a manner, that he suffered severely for his sarcasm; for he was taken prisoner by the queen, detained seven years in custody, and obliged to relinquish all his pretensions to the crown of Sweden. Here is a convent of Lutheran nuns belonging to the best families; but they are not obliged to wear any particular habit, or to be restricted by the vows usual in convents; but are permitted, if they think proper, to quit the convent, and marry.

In 1653 the famous treaty of peace was here concluded between Denmark and Sweden. The vicinity is in a declining condition; and, indeed, the whole town exhibits evident marks of poverty and decay.

Sora is situated on the banks of a lake, about the center of Zealand, was formerly the seat of a rich abbey, and has many pleasant fields and forests near it. To this place the academy of Fredericksborg was removed, and the foundations of the university were augmented by Christian IV. Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, was educated here, and retained such a veneration for the place, that when he invaded Zealand, he would not suffer his soldiers to enter the town. But the revenues of this seminary have been annexed to the crown of Denmark, and the whole is gone to decay. Abbotom, archbishop of Lund, once founded here an establishment for the maintenance of those who should write the history of Denmark; and to this foundation we owe the history written by the celebrated Saxo Grammaticus.

F U N E N.

THIS island is the next to that of Zealand, in the scale of importance, among the lesser parts which form the Danish Kingdom. It is bounded by the Greater Belt on the east, by the Lesser Belt on the west, by the Baltic on the south, and by a little channel, which separates it from the island of Samøe, on the north. It is about 36 miles from east to west, and 30 from north to south. The country is fertile and agreeable, being finely diversified with verdant hills, shady woods, pleasant rivers, and other rich particulars, &c. The soil is good, and cultivated and affords a great deal of grain, not only for home consumption, but exportation. Great quantities of black cattle, horses, hogs, &c. are bred here. This island is a appenlage to the crown of the kings of Denmark, and is deemed one of the richest governments belonging to that sovereignty. It contains four parishes and towns, and 264 villages; but the most considerable places, and the only ones, indeed, worthy of description, are the following.

Odense, the capital of the island, stands about its center, and is a capital city, well built, pleasant town. Here the king once resided, and the attendance of the king and his crown became hereditary, and the crown absolute. In a church here, which is called to St. Canute, the body of that prince was deposited a century and a half ago. It was deposited in a copper coffin, gilt, and adorned with precious stones. The most particular circumstance relative to this town is, that the inhabitants brew the best beer in the whole kingdom.

Nyburg lies on the narrower part of the Greater Belt, between Funen and Zealand. This place has some trade, the harbour is good, and the adjacent country is fertile. The damages done to the fortifications in the late wars with Sweden, are not yet thoroughly repaired. Embarkations for the island of Zealand are made at this town.

Schwienborg is an agreeable town, with a commodious harbour, situate on the south-east part of the island. From hence Charles Gustavus, in the year 1658, began his march, over the ice, to the islands of Langland, Zealand, and Falster.

Voburg, or Voburg, is a small town, situate on a little gulph on the southern coast of Funen, over-against the island of Arroe, and is about 10 miles distant from Schwienborg to the west.

Adens lies on the south-west coast of this island, over-against Haderleben, in the duchy of Sleswick. It is about 11 miles distant from Odensee to the south. In the year 1535 the army of king Christian III. commanded by John Rantzau, routed that commanded by Christopher, earl of Oldenburg, and killed Gustavus Troll, archbishop of Upsal. Rantzau afterwards levelled this town with the ground.

ADJUTANT,

"Alice

"A lyre which, while its various notes agree,
 "Enjoys the sweets of its own harmony;
 "In us rough hatred with soft love is allied,
 "And brightly hope, with grov'ling fear combined,
 "To form the parts of our harmonious mind.
 "What ravishes the soul, what charms the ear,
 "Is music, though a various drest it wear.
 "Beauty is music too, tho' in disguise;
 "Too fine to touch the ear, it strikes the eyes.
 "'Tis music heavenly, such as in a sphere
 "We only can admire, but cannot hear;
 "Nor is the pow'r of numbers less below;
 "By them all humours yield, all passions bow,
 "And stubborn crowds are chang'd, yet know
 "Not how.
 "Let other arts in senseless matters reign,
 "Mime in brags, or with mis'd juices stain;
 "Music, the mighty art, man can rule,
 "As long as it has numbers, be a soul."

Though learning, from the attention given to various manufactures, and the science of agriculture, is at a low ebb in this kingdom, it has produced some few persons admirably eminent in the mathematical sciences, and the art of medicine, such as Tycho Brahe, Borrichius, Barthelimes, &c. But the merit of these is to be considered as the effluence of a comet, challenging the greater admiration, because so seldom seen. The small progress of the Danes in the sciences, however, appears also to result from a defective constitution, and an oppressive government; for the clergy and lawyers, as they are entirely dependant upon the court, and great lords of the kingdom, are most meanly subservient. It is true they fill their respective places in the scale of slavery, but they fill them as so many cyphers, or rather as so many machines, that are moved at the will of others.

As the ancient form of government in Denmark was the same with the Goths, & Vandals established in most, if not all, parts of Europe, whether they carried their conquests, Denmark was, till lately, governed by a king, chosen by the people of all ranks; even the boors had their voices; such king Waldemar III. who reigned in 1334, acknowledged in his memorable answer to the pope's summons, who pretended to a great power over him: "Our being we have from God, our kingdom from our subjects, our riches from our parents, and our religion from the church of Rome; and if you grudge it us, we renounce it by these presents." The states of the realm being convened, were to elect, for their prince, such a person as to them appeared handsome, valiant, art, merciful, affable, a maintainer of the laws, a lover of the people, prudent, and adorned with all other virtues fit for government, and requisite for the great trust reposed in him; yet with a due regard to the family of the preceding king. If, within that line, they found a person thus qualified, or esteemed to be so, they thought it but a point of gratitude to prefer him before any other to this high dignity, and were pleased when they had reasons to chide the eldest son of their former king rather than any of the younger, as well because they had regard to priority of birth, when all other virtues were equal, as because the greatness of his personal estate might put him above the reach of temptations to be covetous or dishonest, and enable him, in some degree, to support the dignity of his office. But if, after such a choice, they found themselves mistaken, and that they had advanced a cruel, vicious, tyrannical, covetous, or profligate prince, they frequently deposed him, often times banished, and sometimes deposed him. This they did either formally by making him answer before the representative body of the people; or if, by ill practices, such as making of parties, levying soldiers, contracting of alliances to support himself in opposition to the people's rights, he was grown too powerful to be legally contended with, they dispatched him, without any more

ceremony, the best way they could, and elected presently a better man in his stead; sometimes they elected a kin to him; sometimes the valiant man that had exposed himself so far as to undertake the execution of the killing of the tyrant; and, at other times, a pious person of good reputation, who possibly least desired such an advancement.

Frequent meeting of the states was a fundamental part of the constitution. In those meetings, all matters relating to good government were treated; good laws were enacted; all affairs belonging to peace or war, alliances, disposal of great offices, contracts of marriages for the royal family, &c. were debated. The imposing of taxes, or demanding of benevolence, were purely accidental; no constant tribute being ever paid, or any money levied on the people, unless to maintain a necessary war, with the advice and consent of the nation, or, by way of free gift, to contribute to raise a daughter's portion; the king's revenue, at that time, consisting only in the rents of his lands, and demesnes, in his herds of cattle, forests, &c. of tenants in manuring and cultivating his lands, &c. customs upon merchandize being an impost lately crept into this part of the world; so that he was like one of our modern noblemen, upon the revenue of his own estate, and eat not through the sweat of his subjects brows.

The business of the king was then to see a due and impartial administration of justice executed according to the laws; nay, often to sit and do it himself; to be watchful and vigilant for the welfare of his subjects; to command in person their armies in time of war; to encourage religion, arts, and learning; and to take interest, as well as his duty, to have a fair and equitable government, and be careful of the prosperity of his subjects.

Such was the ancient form of government in this kingdom, which continued with little variation, excepting that the power of the nobles increased, so that in the year 1165, when, at one instant, the whole nature of affairs was changed, the crown made hereditary, and the king absolute.

This singular revolution was thus brought about. After the peace with Sweden the whole nation was in a most calamitous situation; for the treasury was so much exhausted, that when the army was to have been disbanded, there was no money to pay off the troops; hence the soldiery became insolent and licentious; at the same time the nobles were proud, and the clergy discontented, from their want of maintenance, and the disrespect with which they were treated; and the commonalty quite desperate on account of the heavy taxes with which they had been oppressed to carry on the war.

At this crisis the states assembled to redress the grievances of the nation, when it was proposed by the commons that an equal and equitable tax should be laid upon all persons indiscriminately, and without distinction, in an exact proportion to their respective circumstances. The nobles, however, pleaded their privileges, which they asserted, warranted exemption from their payment of any taxes whatsoever; and the commons as strenuously contended, that the nobles engrossed and enjoyed the greatest part of the lands, wealth, honours, &c. in the kingdom, and were more particularly incumbent on them to bear their share of the common burthen, and to contribute to the general defence. The debates grew warm, and the altercation became violent. Each party conceived an implacable animosity against the other, and the passions of all were equally over-heated. In the heat of this ferment a nobleman, called Otto Graeg, it is said, and, in a transport of rage, told the commons, that he neither understood the privileges of the nobility, who were always exempted from such impositions, or the condition of themselves, who were no other than their slaves. These degrading expressions inciting the commons beyond all degree of forbearance, Nature,

One of the most considerable articles in the revenue of Denmark is the money raised by a duty, or toll, paid by all ships which pass through the Sound into the Baltic; the Sound being a narrow strait between Schonen and the island of Zealand. On the Danish side stands the town of Helsingør, or Elfsør, and the castle of Cronenburg; and, on the Swedish side, the town of Helsingborg. Between these passes and repeats all the ships and vessels that trade to the Baltic. The Danes, by different treaties of peace, have expressly retained their title to the Sound, and receive toll from all ships and vessels that pass, those of Sweden excepted; yet they do not esteem the security of that title so firm as they could wish; for as they are not masters of the land on both sides, they may have the right, but, not the power, to assert it upon occasion, and seem only to enjoy it during their good behaviour; as their strong neighbours the Swedes, are able to make use of the first opportunity, or umbrage, to their prejudice; and this they could perhaps do with impunity.

The laws of nations always run a length
Proportion'd to their wealth, their power, and strength;
The rules of equity are fit to mend;
It, to back int'rest forces can be brought;
For whatever politicians say,
Their int'rest points, and policies lead, the way.

The origin and nature of this toll are as follow. It was laid by the consent of the traders into the Baltic, who were willing to allow a small sum for each ship that passed, towards maintaining of lights on certain places of that coast, for the better direction of sailors in dark nights; hereupon this passage of the Sound became the most used, that of the Great Belt being, in a little time, quite neglected, as well because of the great convenience of those lights to the shipping that passed in and out of the East Sea, as because of an agreement made, that no ship should pass the other way, to the end that all might pay their shares; it being unreasonable that such ships should have the advantage of those lights in dark or stormy winter nights, who avoided paying towards the maintaining of those fires, by passing another way in good weather. Besides, if this manner of avoiding the payment had been allowed, the revenue arising therefrom would have been so small, that the sum which each ship was to pay, that the lights could not have been maintained by it; and the Danes were not willing to be at the charge solely for the use and benefit of their own trading ships; because they were masters of so few, as made it not worth their while; the Lubbeckers, Danzickers, and merchants of other Hans Towns, being the principal traders at that time in the northern parts of Europe, by which they arrived to a great height of power and riches. But there being no fixed rule, or treaty whereby to be governed, with regard to the different bulk of the ships belonging to so many different nations, the Danes began, in process of time to grow arbitrary, and exacted smaller or greater sums, according to the strength or weakness of those they had to deal with, or according to their friendship or discontent with those princes or states to whom the several ships belonged; therefore the emperor Charles V. to ascertain this toll, concluded a treaty with the king of Denmark, which was signed at Spire on the Rhine, and was in behalf of his subjects of the Netherlands, who had great traffic in the Baltic; and agreed that as a toll custom in the Sound, every ship of 200 tons, and under, should pay two rose-nobles at its entrance into, or return from the Baltic; and every ship above 200 tons, three rose-nobles. A rose noble is worth about eighteen shillings sterling. This agreement remained in force till such time as the United Provinces shook off the Spanish yoke, when the Danes, taking advantage of those wars, raised their toll to an extravagant height, the troublesome times not affording the Dutch leisure to attend to the redressing such an exaction.

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The toll at present, however, is greatly reduced, and much more reasonable; and if the principal maritime powers chose to dispute the matter, they certainly would have no occasion to pay it at all; for the Danes have not a sufficient naval strength to oblige either the English or Dutch to pay this toll, or pass through this passage, if they rather chuse to float either of the Belts. Besides, the breadth of this Sound, in the narrowest part, is four English miles over, and every where of a sufficient depth; so that the ships of Denmark's castles could not command the channel, was he master of both sides, much less now he has but one. It is plain, therefore, that this pretended sovereignty is very precarious, being partly founded on the inattention of some princes concerned in it, to the great injury of trade.

This toll affords the king yearly a considerable profit, though much less at present than it did formerly. In the year 1645 it produced 245,000 rixdollars per annum; but since 1645 it has not yielded above 190,000; some years not above 80,000. In 1601 it did not extend to full 70,000; and is now not much less.

All people of rank, who have public employments, pay a sum equivalent to ten pounds sterling, for the privilege of being married: people of rank, who have no public employment, pay at the rate of four pounds sterling; clergymen, citizens, free farmers, and the stewards of the nobility, pay sixteen shillings; mechanics eight shillings; and servants and labourers four shillings. Seamen, soldiers, and husbandmen, who are val-
sals, are exempted from this tax; and with very good reason, for they are totally unable to pay it; and some, indeed, have scarce a sufficiency to purchase the common necessaries of life.

There is a tax, or exemption subsidy, which though exorbitant and oppressive, is cheerfully paid by all householders that can raise the money, because, by the payment, they are exempted from having soldiers quartered on them. This tax is rated by the civil magistrate, according to the size, situation, rent, &c. of the house.

Besides the taxes to government, two more are paid by all citizens and burghers, for the support of their respective cities and towns, viz. a capitation tax, and a ground rent tax.

There is also a heavy tax paid by all tax-paying subjects, commoners; a titulary tax, paid by the royal nobility, &c. From these various taxes, duties, imposts, and emoluments, the whole revenue of Denmark, at present, amounts to the annual value of about 1,200,000 l. and this is the utmost that government can possibly draw from the people, without draining the kingdom of the little money that remains in circulation.

The military strength of this kingdom consists of regular troops, militia, and navy.

The greatest part of the regular troops are foreigners, and more particularly Germans. The cavalry and dragoons are well mounted, and consist of 11 regiments, and each regiment of four squadrons, including the body guards. Of these regiments three are quartered in Zealand, one in Funen, three in Jutland, and four in Holstein.

The infantry is composed of 16 regiments, of which two do duty as the king's guards. When the regiments are complete, each consists of two battalions, and each battalion contains six companies of 125 men each.

The artillery consists of three regiments, one of which is stationed in Denmark, another in Norway, and a third in Holstein.

The body of engineers is divided into three parts, each of which comprehends 20 officers of various ranks. Since the reduction of the Danish towns their numbers are 10,000 cavalry and dragoons, and 3,500 infantry and artillery; the whole of the regular troops comprising 43,000.

Every person who cultivates or possesses 360 acres of land, is obliged to find one man for the militia, and

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pay half the expence of a man towards a corps-de-reserve, to be embodied and called out upon emergencies.

The Danish fleet is composed of about 30 ships of the line, and about 16 frigates; but these are usually kept in such bad repair, that the Danes would find a difficulty, upon an emergency, in fitting out 20 ships capable of putting to sea. To man this fleet there are two orders of seamen; viz. 30,000, who are constantly enrolled and retained in times of peace, by a trifling annual stipend; and being exempted from the payment of certain taxes; and a second class, composed of four divisions, each division having a chief, and ten companies of 118 men each. These are commanded by a captain, who has two subaltern officers under him. In this class, there are a certain number of gunners, who have a kind of naval academy, and instruct the seamen. This second class, or order, contains about 4720 men, who are always ready for immediate service, and constantly kept in full pay. They are occasionally recruited from the enrolled seamen, and wear a blue uniform, faced with different colours, according to their respective squadrons and divisions.

The Danish men of war carry the same complement of men, in proportion to their guns, as the French ships of war do; but they are much inferior in point of construction, both to English and French ships of war; and, indeed, are far from being equal to the Swedish ships.

A marine academy was instituted for the instruction of young cadets by Frederick IV. Appointments were

for 50 cadets to be trained up to a thorough knowledge of naval affairs, and perfectly taught navigation, gunnery, drawing, fencing, history, geography, geometry, several other branches of the mathematics, &c. In order to join practice to theory, they were annually to make a voyage in a frigate, and successively to perform the service of common seamen, pilots, and officers. This noble institution, however, is now greatly, if not wholly, neglected.

SECTION VI.

Reformation of Manners in Denmark, D. 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 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any gentleman can find a purchaser for his estate, the king, by the Danish law, has a right to one third of the purchase money; but the lands are so burthened with impositions, that there would be no danger of alienation, even if this restriction was not in force. No person would offer money for an estate to be held upon such terms; and some gentlemen have actually offered to make a surrender to the king of large tracts of fertile land in the island of Zealand. Conscious that they enjoy their possessions, thus encumbered, at the nod of a despotic sovereign, they are at little or no pains to improve their estates; and they look upon trade as beneath their dignity. They therefore rack their tenants with the utmost oppression, in order to procure the immediate means of gratifying their vanity, glut-tony, and extravagance. Those courtiers who derive revenue from their employments, instead of purchasing land in Denmark, remit their cash to the banks of London and Amsterdam. The merchants and farmers tread in the footsteps of their superiors, and spend all their gain in luxury and pleasure, with an insatiable avidity, as if they were afraid of incurring the suspicion of afluence, and being stripped by taxation. The peasant, or boor, follows the same example; and a peasant has earned a six-dollar, than he makes haste to expend it in brandy, lest it should fall into the hand of his oppressive landlord. This lower class of people are as absolute slaves as the negroes in the West-Indies, and subsist upon much harder fare. The value of estates is not computed by the number of acres, but by the flock of boors, who, like the timber, are reckoned a parcel of the freehold.

The Danes, in person, are usually tall, strong, well-built, and tolerably featured; in general they have red, yellow, and light hair. In the summer they dress in light apparel, and, in winter, wear warm furs, or woollen clothing. They feed upon stock-fish, salt meat, and other coarse diet. The only good piece of furniture in their houses is the feather-bed.

The Danes equally feast and make merry at marriages and funerals. The nobility pique themselves upon having sumptuous burials and monuments for their dead. The principal diversions of these people are being drawn in sledges upon the ice, during winter, and running at the goal on Shrove Tuesday. The king annually partakes of the pastime of flag-hunting, during which diversion he has none the trappings of royalty, and mingles, as an equal, with his nobles and commons. Even the common people are indulged with very extraordinary freedoms at this time. When the hunting is over, about six in the evening the hunt-

ing is held in the great court, before the palace, where the flag, with great ceremony, is cut up by the king, who is surrounded and, and have hundred- about their necks, while the hounds attend with great clamorous impudence. Proclamation is made, that if any person has, that day, transgressed the laws of hunting, he should be immediately executed. Some individual is always selected for this purpose, tried, and found guilty. Then he is led by two gentlemen toward the flag, where he first kneels down between the horns. He is afterwards obliged to raise up his posterior, on which an officer, with a large wand, in-flicts a certain number of stripes, to the infinite diver-sion of the queen, ladies, and other spectators; during which the hounds open, and the huntmen blow their horns, as if in concert, to proclaim the king's justice. The criminal having undergone this ludicrous chastise-ment, rises up, and makes a profound obeisance; and then the hounds are permitted to regale upon the flag they had run down.

Swan-hunting is another royal diversion, which the court enjoys in a small island near Copenhagen, where those birds breed in great numbers. Before the young ones are sufficiently fledged to take their flight, the king, queen, courtiers, &c. set out for this island in a number of pinnaces, enclose the haunt of the swans, and, with fowling-pieces, destroy them by thousands.

The flesh is never eaten, but the feathers and down belong to the king.

In many of their diversions the Danes follow the fash-ions of the French and English. Cards make a greater progress than formerly; and the wives of the nobility, and of such other classes as can afford it, live, at Cop-enhagen, their amusements almost as regularly as any at London. The men are great chess-players, it be-ing a game they are very fond of, and which is more commonly introduced at their visits than in England. Billiards and tennis are also common at Copenhagen. The theatre is French; though they have exhibited a Danish one, where pieces, translated from the English and French, are indifferently performed. Attempts have been made for an Italian opera, but with no success.

The people of Denmark are subject to apoplexies and epilepsies, which are owing to hard drinking, and low living. While the peasants are employed without doors, at their labour, the women are occupied at home in spinning yarn for linen, which is here made to a great degree of fineness and goodness. The cities and towns afford but bad accommodations to strangers, the taverns being poorly supplied; and a traveller, to be in any wise contented in this country, must carry with him a traveller's appetite and patience.

The titles and distinctions, of which the Danes are so fond, are partly annexed to military, civil, and ecclesiastical employments, and partly to rank. The va-rious employments give a kind of dignity, during life, to those who hold them; and the nature of the employ fixes the rank between those who are in the same train; but it cannot decide the precedence between an officer, a magistrate, and an ecclesiastic; and therefore this is regulated by an ordinance for the etiquette or rank. With respect to the nominal ranks, nobility and title, the best information is thus given by a very intelligent writer: "As those whose offices are named in the edict, are supposed to be superior to those who have no em-ploy, or whose employ is not classed in the ordinance, the desire, and even the want of having a rank, is the reason why simple titles, which are not annexed to any employment or emolument, are so much the objects of ambition. It is common, in this country, to obtain the title of an employment, which the person never ex-ercises, and from which he never receives any pecuniary benefit, but even pays a considerable sum yearly for bearing the title; and very often those who have a cer-tain rank by their employments, after some time, ob-tain titles superior to their respective functions. These titles are likewise sometimes imaginary; as thus, when a person has the title of counsellor of state, of justice, or of finances, it is not to be concluded from thence, that he has necessarily any part of the government of the state of justice, or of the public revenue, except the word *actual* is added to his character, otherwise it is only a nominal character which marks his rank.

The king of Denmark has a great number of lords of the bed-chamber, who pay about ten pounds sterling yearly for wearing a golden key, which gives them a con-siderable rank; and yet there are not ten paid for their attendance at court. To the court belong two ancient orders of knighthood, viz. That of the Elephant, and that of Daneburg.

The badge of the former, which is the most honour-able, is an elephant surmounted with a castle set with diamonds, and suspended to a sky-coloured ribbon, worn like the George in England. This order was in-stituted by Christian I. at his son's wedding. It is conferred only on persons of the highest quality; and the number of companies amount to thirty, besides the sovereign. The order of Daneburg, though less hon-ourable, is much more ancient. This is bestowed, as an honorary reward, upon the nobles of inferior rank; its insignia being a white ribbon with red edges, worn over the left shoulder, from which depends a small dia-mond cross, and an embroidered star on the breast of the coat, surrounded with the motto *Pietas est Justitia*, or piety and justice.

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Canute

Canute VI. subdued Vandalia, (the present Pomerania and Mecklenburgh,) and took upon himself the title of king of the Vandals, which country he conquered from the Danes 27 years. He made a conquest also of Livonia.

Waldemar II. extended his dominions in Germany, and lived in great reputation in the beginning of his reign; but count Swein committing the care of his territories, as well as his wife, during his absence in the Holy Land, to his majesty's protection, he de- banded the count's wife in his absence, of which her husband being informed at his return, took the king prisoner by a stratagem, and having confined him three years, made him pay 45000 marks to obtain his liberty.

While the king was prisoner, Pomerania, Meck- lenburg, Lubec, and Dantzick, revolted; the Teu- tonic knights took Livonia from him; and Adolph, count Schawenburg, subdued Holstein and Stomara.

On the death of Olaf, without issue, anno 1387, queen Margaret, his mother, was elected queen of Denmark and Norway, who, having associated her nephew, Erick, with her in the government, subdued the king of Sweden; and it was enacted by the states that these three kingdoms should be united for the future in one prince; and, upon the death of queen Margaret, Erick became sole sovereign of the whole; but he was degraded on pretence of mal-administration, and retiring into Pomerania, lived a private life there till he died.

Christian, earl of Oldenburg, was elected anno 1449, and from him the present royal family of Den- mark is descended. He subdued the kingdom of Swe- den, which had revolted; and the emperor Frederick gave him the country of Holstein. This prince mar- ried his daughter Margaret to James III. king of Scotland, and gave him with her the islands of Orkney and Shetland, the last being a very valuable acqui- sition, as it affords the best herrings in these seas. Here the Dutch began that fishery every year at Midsummer, and on asking leave of the British court; though they paid 7500 annually for this privilege in the reign of king Charles I. Christian was succeeded by his son John, who divided the duchy of Holstein with his brother Frederick.

In the reign of Christian III. the Lutheran religion was established in Denmark. He was succeeded by his son Frederick II. anno 1558. Christian IV. his son, being engaged in a war with Sweden, in order to obtain revenge, was compelled to yield up the province of Houlania to the Swedes.

Frederick III. his son, was besieged in his capital city of Copenhagen by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, who drew his artillery over the ice into the province of Zealand; and if the Dutch had not come to his assistance, would probably have made a conquest of that island. But though this prince was un- successful in his wars with foreigners, he raised the prerogative to that height, that he perfectly subdued the nobles, and, from a limited elective monarchy, made him self an absolute prince, and established the crown in his family in the year 1650, when the peasants and lower class of people complained they were not able to discharge the debts the public had contracted during the war, and their discontented the nobility and gentry, that as the profits of the war's were theirs, they would consent to bear part of the burthen; the nobility and gentry, before this time, paid no taxes for the islands. To this they an- swered, common withers it increase, told them that they were labouring in a state of servitude, their slaves and va- lets, and that not until then duty. The commons made no reply, but retired from the assembly with a clamour, who, advised to them, and going immediately to court, acquainted his majesty, that they were come to a resolution to make him an absolute monarch, and his throne hereditary. His majesty, being apprized of the design, had introduced an army into the town,

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in order to compel the upper-house to concur in his resolution of the commons, if they refused to con- sent. The lords being acquainted with the purpose of the address the commons had made to the throne, and, sensible that they were in no condition to dispute with the court and the commons, supported by the army, they offered to make the crown hereditary, and entreated that the constitution, in other respect, might not be altered; but they were given to understand, that the king would be satisfied with nothing less than their unanimous concurrence with the resolution taken by the clergy and commons, which they found themselves obliged to submit to, and took the oaths to his majesty, acknowledging him the supreme and only legislator. Thus was the constitution changed from a republic, with a nominal king at the head of it, into an absolute hereditary monarchy; not one of the nobility daring to oppose it; only Gerdorf, a popular member, said, he was confident his majesty designed the happiness of his people, and not to govern them according to Turkish politics, wished his successors might follow his example, and make use of this unlimited power only for the good of their subjects.

Christian V. succeeded his father Frederick III. anno 1672, and being joint sovereign of Holstein and Slefwic, with the duke of Holstein, in order to exclude the duke from his share in those provinces, or at least to oblige the duke to acknowledge his dependance on the crown of Denmark, treacherously invited him to an entertainment, and then made him prisoner, and sent detachments of his army to take possession of such towns as belonged to him; with which the duke re- proaching him, the king answered, he was always in the interest of Sweden, and never to be trusted; and unless he would renounce his right to certain places, he would take possession of the whole country; and particularly demanded of him an order to the com- mander of Tonningen, the strongest fortress belong- ing to the duke, to surrender it to his majesty's troops; which the duke consented to, apprehending the king would have taken his life if he had refused, and Tonningen was thereupon delivered up to the Danes. Several other articles he was obliged to sign, that were very prepositional to him; but the duke making his escape to Hamburg, protested against the validity of all the acts he had been obliged to sign. The king thereupon gave orders for the demolishing Tonningen, and sequestrated the duchy of Slefwic, causing both magistrates and people to swear allegiance to him, de- claring them absolved from their allegiance to the duke. He also caused all the duke's revenues to be brought into his own treasury, continued garrisons in his towns, and even in his palace of Gottorp. But not knowing how soon he might be obliged, by the duke's ex- orts, to deliver up what he had unjustly seized, he ex- acted contributions from the poor subjects, to the value of many millions, to the ruin of as it was a province ex- erted in Germany, whereby he filled his own trea- sury, and enabled the duke's subjects to give him an assistance. The duke retired into Hamburg, from whence he sent his son to the German princes to procure their assistance. He applied to the court of England, which was guarantee of the peace of the north, but to very little purpose, till the king of Swe- den, Charles XI. undertook his cause in the year 1689, and was about to have transported an army into Ger- many for his restoration. The German princes, and the English and Dutch, who were now entered into a coalition against France, being apprehensive that this might disturb the peace of this empire, and divert the troops from the French war, had several con- ferences on this subject at Altrunkend, at length, obliged the king of Denmark to restore the duke of Slefwic to his commons; after he had been in posses- sion of them 17 years; but took no care that the Duke should make him any satisfaction for the deprivation of his territories. From the conclusion of this differ- ence between the king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein

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Holstein

Holstein at Altena, by the mediation of the confederates in 1689, to the year 1696, things remained tolerably quiet: but the late duke of Holstein, Christian Albert, dying about that time, and the king of Denmark having sent a deputation to his son and successor, duke Frederick, to renew the union between them, and to let him have a sight of the late duke's will, that he might see if there was any thing in it in favour of the eldest prince, in relation to the ducal part of the duchy of Sleswic, the duke refused both the one and the other; alleging, that the treaty of Altena, in 1689, had not been observed, or justice done to the ducal house, particularly in restoring the seigniority of Gottesgaburg, in the island of Aroa.

The guarantees of the treaty of Altena, seeing both sides inclined to a rupture, interposed their good offices, and engaged them to settle conferences for composing their differences, which were held at Penninge; but the duke continuing to introduce Swedish forces into Holstein, and build and enlarge his fortifications during the time of the treaty, the king of Denmark marched an army into the country, and caused the new fortifications to be demolished in the year 1697, which the duke, at that time, not finding himself in a condition to oppose, thought fit to acquiesce in, till the death of the then king, which happened the 4th of September, 1699, when he was succeeded by his son, Frederick IV. This the duke looked upon as a favourable opportunity to rebuild the fortifications which had been destroyed, especially as having married the king of Sweden's sister, and being assured of support from that crown. He began, therefore, to repair the fortifications of his demolished forts, as he insisted he had a right to do by the treaty of Altena, and introduced into the country a considerable number of Swedish troops, to prevent their being demolished again. The mediators and guarantees of the treaty of Altena employed their good offices to prevent a rupture, and proposed that both the Swedes and the Danes should withdraw their troops out of Holstein, and that the fortifications should not be proceeded in till the matter was settled by a treaty.

But the Dane being determined on a war, both with Sweden and Holstein, and having entered into a confederacy both with Russia and Poland for that end, would not hearken to any pacific measures. On the contrary, he ordered his general, the duke of Wittenburg, to demolish Husum, Fredericksbude, and other places belonging to the duke of Holstein, which he soon after effected. Not contented with razing such new fortifications as had been erected, he invested Tonningen, in which General Bannier commanded with a garrison of 2500 men. Upon this the princes guarantees gave the king of Denmark to understand, that since he had rejected all friendly proposals, they should no longer see the treaty of Altena broken, or suffer the duke of Holstein to be dispossessed of his country again, under the pretence of opposing the building of forts which were already demolished. The duke of Holstein also published a manifesto, shewing the right he had, by the treaty of Altena, to build fortifications in his dominions, and the injustice of the Danish invasion. Not only the German princes, but the Dutch now joined their forces with the Swedes, in order to bring the Dane to reason; and as they were marching towards Tonningen, the Danish general thought fit to raise the siege, without coming to a battle. The English and Dutch also sent each of them a squadron into the Baltic, and, joining the Swedish fleet, compelled the Danes to retire into the harbour of Copenhagen. In the mean time the young king of Sweden landed with 15,000 horse and foot upon the island of Zealand, about three miles to the southward of Elsinour, and was preparing to invest Copenhagen, when the Dane, finding himself overpowered, was glad to accept of such terms as the princes guarantees, who at this time held their conferences at Travendale, were pleased to prescribe.

By this treaty, which was concluded the 18th of August 1700, it was agreed, that the house of Holstein should continue independent sovereigns in Holstein and Sleswic; and the crown of Denmark should pay the duke of Holstein 260,000 crowns for the damages they had done him. A misunderstanding, however, happened between the two courts the year following; one part of the chapter of Lubeck chusing the brother of the duke of Holstein coadjutor, and successor to their bishop, and the other chusing the king of Denmark's son. The bishop dying anno 1705, the king of Denmark determined to make good his son's election to that bishopric by force, and took several places belonging to Lubeck; but the court of Great Britain interposing, the duke of Holstein's brother was afterwards confirmed in the possession of the bishopric of Lubeck, in consideration of a subsidy granted by Great Britain to Denmark, for a body of Danish troops to join the allies against France, which they could not have had, if the war had been revived at that time in the north; one article in this treaty being, that the duke of Holstein should permit that body of Danes to pass through his territories, and join the confederates. The duke of Holstein having been killed at the battle of Lissa in Poland, anno 1702, and succeeded by his son Charles Frederick, an infant of two years old, the duke of Holstein Esau, brother to the late duke of Holstein Gottorp, and afterwards bishop of Lubeck, was constituted regent of Holstein during his nephew's minority.

Charles XII. of Sweden, being defeated by the Russians at Pultowa, anno 1709, Frederick, king of Denmark, immediately joined his former allies, the Czar, and Augustus, king of Poland, and recalled the Danish troops which were in the emperor's service in Hungary, and quartered them in Holstein. He then imported 10,000 men from Norway to Denmark, 1000 new troops at Hamburg, and fitted out a strong squadron of men of war. Having assembled an army of 18 or 20,000 men, the king of Denmark, on the 28th of November, 1709, published a manifesto to justify his intended enterprise, setting forth, that the ambitious designs of the king of Sweden, who had, for a succession of years, evinced the most hostile intentions against him and his subjects, as well as arrogated to himself titles derogatory to the crown of Denmark, had compelled him to declare war against all the territories of Sweden, except those in Germany; and embarked 16,000 horse and dragoons, and 12,000 foot, he made a descent upon Schonen, landing at Helsingborg, the 12th of November, 1709; but it being winter time, he only took up his quarters in the country round about, and invited the people of Sweden to join him, waiting for a proper season to enter upon action, when he gave the Swedes time to put themselves in a posture to defend their country.

About the middle of January, through favour of a hard frost, the Danes advanced towards Christiansburg, where a battalion of Saxons, which were in garrison, laid down their arms, and went over to the Danes, so that the town fell into their hands. They afterwards made themselves masters of Carellshaven, in the province of Bleking, and threatened Carellsroon, where the Swedish fleet and magazines were laid up. At the same time a strong detachment extended themselves towards Holland on the western side of Schonen; and their forces receiving frequent supplies, their army was considerably increased, and became very formidable. But the Swedish general, count Steinboch, having assembled 18,000 or 20,000 men, and marching towards Helsingborg, as if he intended to cut off the communication of the Danes with that place, they immediately abandoned all their conquests, quitting Carellshaven and Christiansbude, and retreated to Helsingborg, near which place the armies came to an engagement, and the Danes were entirely defeated. A day or two after they quitted Helsingborg, transporting the remainder of their troops to Denmark in the night, which, as they

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concluded the 18th of that the house of Holstein sovereigns in Holstein of Denmark should 2000 crowns for the damages of the year 1701 of Lubeck chusing the coadjutor, and succeding the king of Denmark anno 1705, the king made good his son's election, and took several places in the court of Great Britain. Holstein's brother was a sufficient of the bishopric of a subsidy granted by a body of Danish troops, which they could have been revived at that time by his treaty being, that the king that body of Denmark, and join the confederates, in having been killed at the battle of Poltava, anno 1702, and Frederick, an infant of two years old, brother to the king, and afterwards bishop regent of Holstein during

being defeated by the Russian Frederick, king of Denmark, his former allies, the Czar, and, and recalled the Danish emperor's service in Holstein. He then returned to Denmark, and had fitted out a strong squadron, assembled an army of 18,000 men, on the 28th of December, he manifested his intention to push his army forth, that the ambassador, who had, for a successful hostile intentions against Denmark, as arrogated to himself the crown of Denmark, had declared against all the territories of Germany; and embarking and 12,000 foot, he made landing at Helsingborg, the but it being winter time, he in the country towns of Sweden to join him, to enter upon action, when themselves in a posture to

many, through favour of a ed towards Christianburg, which were in garrison, sent over to the Danes, to hands. They afterwards Carellhaven, in the possession Carellroon, where magazines were laid up. A ment extended them to the hem side of Schonen, and ut supplies, their army became very formidable. Count Steinboch, having been, and marching towards to cut off the communications at place, they immediately lefts, quitting Carellhaven related to Helsingborg, near he to an engagement, and ended. A day or two after transporting the remainder in the night, which, after then

their ill success, did not amount to above 6000 or 7000 men. Thus ingloriously ended the king of Denmark's expedition against Schonen.

The Danes having been disappointed in their enterprise upon Schonen, the next year joined the troops of king Augustus and the Czar, and fell upon Sweden Pomerania, laying waste the whole country; and the Swedish forces not being strong enough to oppose these united powers, retired into Stralfund, the isle of Rugen, and other places of security. The king of Denmark, while the Russians and Saxons blocked up Stralfund, passed the Elbe, and entered the duchy of Bremen, where the Swedish general not having a sufficient body of troops to oppose him, the Dane took the town of Staden, and made himself master of the whole country. In their return the Danes insulted the city of Hamburg, threatening them with a bombardment; to avoid which the burghers were compelled to raise them 230,000 rix-dollars. Count Steinboch, the Swedish general, found means afterwards, on the 22d of December, 1712, to engage the Danes singly, when they were separated from their allies near Wilmar; and having given them a total defeat, pursued them into Holstein, seized the magazines the Danes had laid up there, and put the Danish Holstein under contribution. From hence he marched to Pinenburg, near Hamburg, where he determined to burn the Danish city of Altena; not so much by way of retaliation, or revenge for the many Swedish cities destroyed by the Danes, and their allies the Russians and Saxons, (as he declared in a memorial published on this occasion,) as to deter them from committing the like barbarities for the future.

The Danes, Saxons, and Russians, being now joined, to the number of 50,000 men, and marching towards count Steinboch, whose army did not consist of above 14 or 15,000, he found himself under a necessity of retreating into the ducal Holstein, whither the allies followed, and at their entering he threw himself into Tonningen, and by that means avoided them for that time. The Dane afterwards made a pretence for seizing the duke of Holstein's dominions, alledging, that the governor of Tonningen admitted general Steinboch into the place by the direction of his master the duke of Holstein, (who was not at that time above 12 years of age,) this occurrence happening in February, 1712-13. However that be, the confederates blocked up the city of Tonningen till May following; and the Swedes not being in a condition to fend general Steinboch any reinforcements or supplies, he was obliged to surrender himself and his little army, consisting of 6000 men, prisoners of war, on condition of keeping their cloaths and baggage, and being exchanged or ransomed the first opportunity; and thus, for a little time, the war seemed to be at an end in Germany. But the allies the next year invading Stetin, the king of Prussia managed the matter, that, by the agreement of the Czar and the Swedish governor, the town was sequestered into the hands of his Prussian majesty, and agreed to be garrisoned by an equal number of Prussians and Holsteimers, but was to be restored to the king of Sweden at the end of the war.

In the latter end of November, 1714, the king of Sweden returning out of Turkey, arrived at the city of Stralfund, and found a league was formed against him, in which the kings of Denmark, Prussia, and Poland, and the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, were parties; the avowed design whereof was to preserve the peace of Germany, which was proposed to be done by securing the sequestration of Stetin to the king of Prussia, and the possession of Bremen and Ferden, and whatever else the Dane had seized of the dominions of Sweden in Germany, to the Dane, and those to whom he should or had assigned his interest in those conquests. The king of Sweden thought it highly unreasonable that he should not be permitted to recover those territories again, which had been surprized in his absence. The kings of Prussia and Eng-

land insisted, that the restoring to the king of Sweden these territories, would embroil the north of Germany in a war, and joined in a confederacy against the king of Sweden, who had before powerful allies to contend with.

The king of Prussia, on the 28th of April, 1715, proclaimed war against Sweden, disarmed the regiment of Holstein, which was in Stetin, entering upon that city as a conquest from Sweden, and holding it no longer in sequestration. The Danes and Prussians soon after assembled their forces to the number of 65,000 men, and appeared before Stralfund, under the walls of which city the king of Sweden found himself obliged to retire, his army not consisting of more than a fourth part of the enemy's number.

In the month of July a treaty was set on foot between the king of Denmark and the court of Hanover, by which the king of Denmark stipulated to convey and deliver up Bremen and Ferden, which he had taken from the king of Sweden, to the elector of Hanover, in consideration of the elector's entering into the war against Sweden, and advancing a sum of money to his Danish majesty. The confederates before Stralfund being joined by 24,000 Russians, and a body of Saxons, carried on the siege of that town with great vigour; but finding the place continually received fresh supplies and reinforcements from the island of Rugen, which lies over-against it, they landed a great body of troops on the island; and, after a sharp dispute, in which the king of Sweden was in person, made themselves masters of it on the 17th of November.

Still the king of Sweden determined to defend the town till the last extremity; and it was a terrible winter's siege, the centinels being frequently frozen to death at their posts. The attacks were desperate, and in one of them the confederates lost near 1000 men; however, they prevailed by their numbers at length; and the king of Sweden, finding the town not tenable, retired in a light frigate, and arrived safely in Sweden, giving the governor orders to capitulate, which he did the latter end of December, upon very honourable terms; and both the town and the island of Rugen were put into the possession of the king of Denmark; and all the inhabitants of the Swedish Pomerania were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to him, except those of the city and district of Stetin, the islands of Uledom and Wollin, and the lands between the Oder and the river Pene, which were left in the hands of his Prussian majesty.

The city of Wilmar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, the only town which the Swedes had left in Germany, was invested by the Danes, Prussians, Hanoverians, and Russians, the next spring, and obliged to surrender, after which the king of Denmark was left in the possession of it; and thus ended the war in Germany.

The Danes and Russians then made mighty preparations for invading the king of Sweden's dominions in Schonen. The Czar went in person to Copenhagen for that purpose, whither his generals led an army of 30,000 horse and foot. The Danes also assembled between 20 and 30,000 of their troops for this expedition, and had prepared 7 or 800 vessels to transport them. But great part of the Danish fleet being employed in Norway during the summer, to oppose an enterprise of the Swedes on that side, all these preparations were ineffectual. Upon this the Czar upbraided the king of Denmark, that his fleet was not ready in time; and the Dane retorting on the Russian monarch, that he would not make the defect in the latter end of the year, which the Czar observed was impracticable. This altercation produced amity between them, so that the Dane drew up his forces under the cannon of Copenhagen, as if he had some jealousy of his old ally, and the Czar soon after returned with his troops to Germany.

The Danish monarch being now left almost alone to defend himself against the Swedes, was threatened in his

his return, with an invasion of Zealand by his Swedish majesty, which had certainly been put into execution, had not the king of Great Britain been under some apprehensions that those preparations of the Swedes were intended against his British dominions, or rather for the recovery of Bremen and Ferden, and thereupon sent a Squadron of men of war to the assistance of his Danish majesty, which put an end to the king of Sweden's intended enterprise against Zealand.

The following year, 1718, the Swedes marched two armies into Norway; one to the northward, as high as Drontheim; and the other, led by the king in person, towards Christiania, laying the whole country under contribution, there being no army in Norway strong enough to oppose them. But the Swedish monarch, lying siege to Frederickshall, was unfortunately shot in the trenches, and the Danes and Hanoverians thereby delivered from their fears: for had the Swedes made themselves masters of Frederickshall, as it was computed they might have done in a fortnight more, all Norway had been irrecoverably lost; and the Danish dominions reduced to a very narrow compass.

By the death of the king of Sweden the war between Denmark and that crown was in a manner brought to a conclusion; though the peace was not formally signed till the year 1720, when the Swedes, being invaded and distressed by the Russians, were obliged to accept of such conditions as the mediators and guaranties of it, the kings of Great Britain and France, were pleased to prescribe. By the fifth article of this treaty the king of Denmark obliged himself not to assist the Czar against Sweden, or permit the Russian men of war to enter his ports. By the sixth article the Swedes engaged themselves not to oppose such measures as should be taken by the said mediators in behalf of the king of Denmark, in relation to the dominions of the duke of Holstein. By the seventh article the king of Denmark promised to deliver up to Sweden the city of Stralsund, and part of Pomerania, as far as the river Pene; to evacuate the fortresses of Marstrand, the isle of Rugen, and all other Islands taken by the Danes in the late war; as also the town of Wismar in Mecklenburgh: in consideration whereof the Swedes, by the ninth article, renounced the privilege of passing the Sound without paying toll, and agreed to pay the same toll as the English and Dutch. And by the tenth article the crown of Sweden engaged to pay to the king of Denmark 600,000 crowns before the above said places should be delivered to the Swedes. By a separate article it was agreed, that Wismar, the fortifications whereof were demolished, should never be fortified again. As to Bremen and Ferden, these provinces had been confirmed to his Britannic majesty by another treaty. By the above said treaty his Danish majesty obtained the guarantee of the French king for the possession of the duchy of Sleswick; and the king of Great Britain removed his guarantee of that duchy, which he had given by a former treaty.

The king of Denmark now reigning in peace, applied himself to promoting the trade of his kingdom; but had the misfortune to see his capital city of Copenhagen almost destroyed by a fire, which happened in the year 1728. His first queen was the princess Louisa, daughter of Augustus Adolphus, duke of Mecklenburgh, by whom he had issue, prince Christian, born December 10, 1699; and Charlotte Amalia, born October 6, 1706; and other children, who died in their infancy. His second wife, the daughter of count Ravensau, his chamberlain, he married within four days after the decease of his first queen, and died the 11th of October 1733, in the 61st year of his age.

Christian VI. his son, married Sophia Magdalena of Brandenburg the duchess, by whom he had issue, Frederick V. born March 31, 1723, and the princess Louisa born Oct. 10, 1725, and married Oct. 1, 1749, to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. He began his reign with some popular acts, particularly in abolishing the monop-

lies for the sole vending of wine, brandy, salt and tobacco, which were very grievous to the subject. In the year 1732 he acceded to the treaty between the courts of Vienna and Peterburgh, whereby he obtained their guarantee for his own dominions, and guaranteed the dominions of those powers, and the pragmatic sanction; and by a separate article in this treaty, king Christian agreed to pay the duke of Holstein 100,000 rix-dollars, on his renouncing his right to the duchy of Sleswick; and, in pursuance of his treaty, anno 1734, he lent 6000 men to the assistance of the emperor against the French. In 1736, he relinquished his pretensions to the city of Hamourg, on their paying him 500,000 marks of silver.

About the same time he erected a council of trade to examine all proposals that should be made for the advantage of it; and invited foreigners, skilled in manufactures, to resort to Denmark, and established them there, prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures. He erected a bank also, in imitation of England and Holland, and concluded treaties of subsidy with foreign powers, particularly with England, which country was at the charge of raising, clothing, and paying 6000 of his troops: and yet, when their service was wanted, withdrew those troops, and would take no part in the ensuing wars between the powers of Europe.

The Danes, about the year 1739, seizing on the lordship of Steinhurst, which his British majesty apprehended himself entitled to, as duke of Lauenburg, a skirmish happened between the troops of Hanover and those of Denmark, wherein several were killed on both sides. The Hanoverians recovered the territory in dispute. However, as the Danes seemed determined not to relinquish their claim, a treaty was set on foot between those powers, and Britain agreed to pay a subsidy to the Danes for permitting the Hanoverians to enjoy Steinhurst.

The Danes also had a quarrel with the Dutch for fishing upon the coast of Iceland. Their guard-ships seized on some of the Dutch fishing vessels, and carried them to Copenhagen; but the Hollanders threatening to make reprisals, those vessels were released.

Christian having reigned 46 years, with great reputation, was succeeded by his son Frederick V. on the 26th of July, 1746. This prince died in his father's footsteps, encouraging the manufactures, extending the commerce, and improving the trade of his country. He was first married to the princess Louisa, daughter to his Britannic majesty. Upon the death of his queen, who was the mother of his present royal majesty, he again married a daughter of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, and died in 1766, being succeeded by his son.

Christian VII. the present King of Denmark and Norway, L. L. D. and F. R. S. was born in 1749; married in 1766, to the princess Caroline Matilda; and has issue; Frederick, prince royal of Denmark, born January 28, 1768; and Louisa Augusta, princess royal, born July 7, 1771. The reign of this young monarch opened auspiciously; but was afterwards darkened by a fatal event, which occasioned much affliction to all Europe, and of which we shall give the following account in the words of an intelligent gentleman, who made the most minute enquiries concerning it, of the most exact and dispassionate Danes, and wrote this narrative in the metropolis of Denmark. "I have (says this gentleman) made it my endeavour, since my arrival here, to gain the most authentic and unprejudiced intelligence respecting the late calamity, and to supply favourable countenance, and the extraordinary revolution which expelled a queen from her throne and kingdom, and brought the minor to the throne. Scarcely had I any notion of the details; or, even partially, any conjecture, and perhaps no true idea to the romantic guarantee of the alliance of the two crowns, and a chain of peculiar circumstances, concerning which his own talents and address, seem to have

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Yet with what avidity are fleeting riches, imaginary pomp, temporal titles, and precarious power, sought after, while solid happiness is neglected! How universal is the wish to acquire wealth, dominion, and worldly honours! and yet when disappointments, the natural concomitants of these objects, attend the pursuit, mankind blame not themselves, but lay the fault on fate, whereas their own wishes alone are erroneous.

But why, alas! do mortal men in vain,
Of fortune, fate, or Providence complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants require,
And better things than those which we desire.

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain,
But, watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.
Some pray from prison to be freed, and come,
When guilty of their vows, to fall at home;
Murder'd by those they trusted with their life,
A favour'd servant, or a bosom wife.
Such dear-bought blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray.
Like drunken foits about the streets we roam;
We know the lot he has a certain home;
Yet knows not how to find th' uncertain place,
But bunders on, and flatters ev'ry pace.
Thus all seek happiness, but few can find,
For far the greater part of men are blind."

C H A P. V.

S W E D E N.

SECTION I.

Extent, Boundaries, Climate, various Productions, Lakes, Soil, Beasts, Birds, Fish, Minerals, and Mines. Account of a Descent into one, and the Manner of manufacturing the Iron.

THIS kingdom extends from 55 deg. 20 min. to 69 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and from 12 to 32 deg. east longitude, being 11800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Lapland; on the south by the Baltic, the Sound, and the Categate; on the east by Russia; and on the west by the stupendous mountains of Norway. The inhabited or cultivated parts of Sweden are very small, when compared with the vast space comprised by extensive lakes, gulphs, sterile mountains, immense rocks, and barren heaths.

With respect to the climate of this country, it may be justly said, that cold and heat prevail in the extreme. The sun, at the highest, is above the horizon of Stockholm 18 hours and an half, and for some weeks makes a continual day. In winter the days are proportionally short, the sun being up five hours and an half; which defect is so well supplied, as to lights, by the moon, the whiteness of the snow, and the clearness of the sky, that travelling by night is as usual as by day; and journeys are begun in the evening as frequently as in the morning. The want of the sun's heat is repaired by stoves within doors, and warm furs abroad; instead of which, the meaner people use sheepskins, and other such defences, and are generally better provided with cloathing, befitting their condition, and the climate they live in, than the common people in most other parts of Europe; though, where any neglect or failure happens, it usually proves fatal, and occasions the loss of noses, or other members, and sometimes of life, unless the usual remedy to expel the frost, when it has seized any part, be carefully applied, which is to remain in the cold, and rub the part affected with snow till the blood returns to it again.

The seasons of the year, though regular in themselves, do not altogether answer those of other climates, as a French ambassador observed, who, in rallery, said, there were in Sweden only nine months winter, and all the rest was summer: for as winter commonly begins very soon, so summer immediately succeeds it, and leaves little or no space to be called spring. The productions, therefore, of the earth ought to be, as they really are, more speedy in their growth than in more southern countries: the reason of which seems to be, that the oil and sulphur in the earth (as appears by the trees and minerals it produces) being bound up all

the winter, are then on a sudden actuated by the heat of the sun, which almost continually shines, and thereby makes amends for its short stay, and bring to maturity the fruits proper to the climate. In the summer season the fields are covered with a variety of flowers, and the whole country overpread with strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. which grow upon every rock. In their gardens melons are brought to good perfection in dry years; but apricots, peaches, and other wall-fruits, are almost as scarce as oranges. They have cherries of several sorts, and some tolerably good, which cannot be said of their apples, pears, and plums; for these are neither common, nor well-tasted. But all kinds of roots are in plenty, and contribute much to the nourishment of the poor people.

Their woods and vast forests overpread much of the country, and are for the most part of pines, birch, beech, birch, alder, juniper, and some oak; especially in the province of Bleking in south Godland; the trees growing in moist places so close together, and lying to rot where they fall, that the woods are scarcely passable. These afford a plentiful and cheap supply; and being generally very straight and tall, are easily convertible into timber fit for all uses; so that the Dutch export, from hence, boards and masts for their shipping, which prove as good as those of Norway. In the parts near the mines the woods are much destroyed; but the want is so well supplied from distant places, by the convenience of rivers and water-carriages, that they have charcoal above six times as cheap as in England; though it is deemed not half so good.

The principal lakes in Sweden are the Vetter, Wimmer, and Mälar.

Lake Vetter is in Ostrogothia, or East Gothland, and is remarkable for its foretelling of storms, by a continual thundering noise, the day before, in that quarter from whence they arise; as also for the sudden breaking of the ice upon it, which sometimes surpriseth travellers, and in half an hour becomes navigable. It is extremely deep, being in some places above 300 fathoms, tho' no part of the Baltic sea exceeds 50. It supplies the river Motala, which runs through Norköping, where it was a fall of above 30 feet; and in some winters is so choaked up with ice, that for many hours no water passes.

The second is in Westrogothia, or West Gothland, from which issues the river Elve, falling down a rock near 60 feet, and passes Gottenburg.

The third empties itself at Stockholm, and furnishes one side of the town with fresh water, as the other with salt. Their abundance of other lakes, whereof many, like ponds, have no vent, are well

GEOGRAPHY.

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well stored with a variety of fish: as salmon, pike, perch, tench, trout, eels, and many other sorts, unknown elsewhere; of which the most plentiful is the *streamling*, a fish less than the pilchard, taken in great quantities, salted in barrels, and distributed all over the country.

The gulph of Finland, which separates Sweden from that province, abounds with seals, of which a considerable quantity of train-oil is made and exported: and in the lakes of Finland are vast quantities of pike, which they salt, dry, and sell at very cheap rates. These lakes are of great use for the convenience of carriage; in summer by boats, and in winter by sledges; and among them, on the sea-coast, are almost innumerable little islands, some of which are inhabited, some uninhabited, but covered with wood, and others are merely barren rocks.

The rivers of Sweden will be mentioned when we come to enumerate the several provinces and districts.

Concerning the soil of Sweden, an ingenious traveller says, "I think it may be very justly asserted, that not one twentieth part of this country is in a state to be cultivated. I have travelled near 700 English miles in this kingdom, and, except in the province of Scania, and in some parts of Finland, did not see 20 acres of good land lying together.

The soil, however, in places capable of cultivation, is tolerably fruitful, though seldom above half a foot deep; and frequently the barren land, being enriched by the ashes of the trees burnt on the places where they grow, and the seed sown among the ashes, produces a plentiful crop, without further cultivation. This practice is so ancient, that their writers derive the name of Sweden from a word in their language that expresses it; but the danger of destroying the woods has, of late, occasioned some law to limit that custom. If the inhabitants were industrious above what necessity forces them to, they might, at least have corn sufficient of their own; but as things are managed they have not; nor can they subsist, without great importations of all sorts of grain; and notwithstanding these supplies, the poorer sort, in many places remote from traffic, are obliged to grind the bark of birch-trees to mix with their corn, and make bread, of which they have not always plenty.

As in other northern countries the cattle are generally of a very small size: neither can the breed be bettered by bringing in larger from abroad, which soon degenerate; because in summer the grafs is much less nourishing than in the places from whence they came, and in winter they are usually half starved for want of fodder of all kinds, which often falls so very short, that they are forced to unbatch their houses to keep a part of their cattle alive. Their sheep bear a very coarse wool, only fit to make clothing for the peasants. Their horses, especially those of Finland, are hardy, vigorous, strong, sure footed, and nimble trotters, which is of great use to the people, because of the length of their winter, and the fitness of these horses for sledges, which are their only carriages in that season. In war their horses are not only able to resist, but even to break a body of the best German cavalry.

The farmers in some parts of Sweden, when the winters are uncommonly severe, and the cattle almost starved, in order to nourish them, and cause the fodder to hold out during the season, make *hay-tea*; that is, they boil about a hundred of hay in three gallons of water, and the drink thus made is so extremely nutritive, that it nourishes the cattle amazingly, replenishes the udders of the cows with a prodigious quantity of milk, and makes one truss of fodder go as far as ten would otherwise do. If this was tried in England, upon similar occasions, it might prove a beneficial experiment.

Sweden produces elks, bears, wolves, deers, hares, foxes, wild cats, squirrels, &c. and these are hunted either for their flesh, skins, or furs; the Swedish hunt-

men using guns, and being in general excellent marksmen.

The Swedish squirrel is somewhat thicker than a weasel, but not quite so long. He is of a reddish colour on the upper part of the head and back, but on the belly is white. The tail is long and bushy, which being turned over his back, is sufficient to shade it; whence the Latin name *Sciurus*, which signifies a shad.

This animal sits upon his backside when he feeds, laying hold of the provision with his fore feet, and putting it into his mouth. He lives upon nuts and acorns of all kinds, but is most fond of hazel nuts, which he gathers in the proper season, and hoards up against winter. Squirrels are generally to be met with upon trees, where they build their nests, and bring up their young. They can leap very readily from bough to bough, and sometimes from tree to tree, at which time they use their tails instead of wings; for it is of great help in keeping them from falling.

Poultry of various kinds are reared in Sweden. Of game there is plenty, both of land and water-fowl; particularly partridges, and a bird called a *yerper*, which resembles the partridge.

The *orra* is a fowl of the size of a hen, and the *keder* is very near as big as a turkey. In winter the Swedish sportsmen amuse themselves with killing blackbirds, thrushes, and cyden swans; the latter being beautiful birds, sumptuously arrayed in gorgeous plumes, which are finely tipped with scarlet: they are about the size of fieldfares, and their flesh is of a most exquisite flavour. Pigeons are scarce, on account of the great number of voracious birds which destroy them.

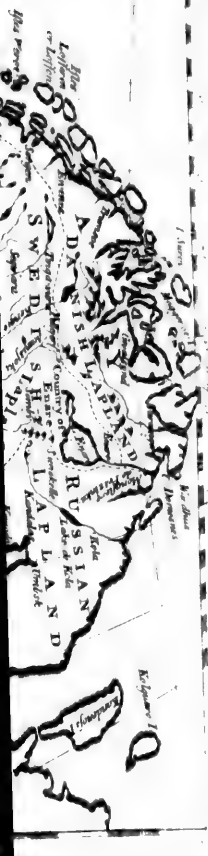
The eagle is the most remarkable bird of prey. This bird is of a large size, very strong, and can never be tamed like the hawk in order to pursue game; and it is much more majestic in appearance than the vulture.

The eagle principally inhabits inaccessible mountains, and roosts on the loftiest trees, being fond of such places as are least frequented by mankind. However, as birds, as well as other animals, are found in greater plenty round the habitations of men, the eagle is sometimes induced to frequent those places for the convenience of its prey. They live much on fish, crabs, tortoises, wild-ducks, poultry, pigeons, and the like. They have been known not to spare even their own species, when pressed with hunger. They attack not only lambs and young goats, but sometimes deer, sheep, and even horned cattle. They build their nests on the most inaccessible parts of rocks, and the highest trees, some of which have been found near six feet in diameter. They are usually lined with the hair of foxes, wool, or the fur of hares and rabbits, to keep the eggs warm, of which the female generally lays two, or sometimes three at a time, and hatches them in thirty days, during which time the male supplies her with food. As soon as the young ones are produced, the old become remarkably mischievous, and destroy lambs and poultry for several miles round them. They often bring hares and partridges alive to their young, to regale them with the relish of warm blood. The country folks sometimes avail themselves of these provisions, by taking it from the eaglets in the absence of the old ones, and carrying it home for their own use.

The vulture differs from the eagle in not having its beak turned immediately crooked from the root, it continuing straight to the length of two inches. It is much more lazy than the eagle, and fond of carrion, which the eagle will not touch. However, they prey upon live birds, hares, kids, fawns, &c. if they can get them; and if not, eat any fish that comes in their way.

The hawk has wings so long as to reach to the end of the tail, which resembles that of a sparrow-hawk. The beak is partly blue and partly yellow; the feet are of a pale green; the toes are slender; the talons large, sharp, and darkish; the breast, belly, and thighs, white, streaked with black; the neck, back, wings, and head are brown, and the latter is flattish at the top: the tail

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light suddenly to the fire, takes a fulphurous smell. This hard foot contains silver ore is sometimes a deeper scarlet color, like a garnet, and has been abraded, and in the second it is heavier than the former brought near a candle, the shining part melts before it is a discernible difference in the streak found. It is not the horny one, but the

a light grey colour, opacity, and very brittle. It is sometimes more distant from the white copper ore of silver it contains. This is hitherto known; that is by some as such, but the quantity of silver in other metals does not properly be called silver.

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when he came to work in earnest, and had got his new
ovens built to his mind, the miners, as he complained,
picked out the very worst ore, and were otherwise too
envious and untractable, that he failed of success, and
lost his reward: nor was it without difficulty that he
obtained leave to buy ore, and practise his invention
at his own charge.

This mine, travellers tell us, in the last century, supplied the greatest part of Europe with copper; but at present it is worked to very deep, that it is become extremely expensive; and though the ore is uncommonly rich, the produce is considerably diminished.

Copper is a hard, ignoble metal, softer than iron, and, when polished, of a shining reddish colour. It will melt in the fire, and is so ductile, that it may be beaten into exceeding thin leaves. It is more frequently found in its metallic form than iron, in various shapes; but its ore never distinguishes itself by any certain figure, for it is almost always irregular. But the finest colours of any kind, except the red and transparent, seldom commonly betray the presence of copper; for this reason there is hardly any copper ore that is not mixed with iron, in a larger quantity than the ores of other metals commonly are. However, there is not so much in force as in others; and, *hok*, that contain the least iron, are naturally more easily melted than the rest. The vitrious copper ore is of a darkish vio-

let key colour, like that of a piece of steel that has touched a red hot iron. It is very heavy, and of a moderate hardness; but commonly variegated with spots, and grey veins. One hundred weight of this ore contains from 50 to 80 pounds of copper. The azurite copper ore is of a most beautiful blue colour, not soft, but very heavy, and, when broken, shines like blue glass. This is most free from iron, arsenic, and sulphur; and a great quantity of excellent copper may be extracted out of it with ease. The green copper ore is like green crystal, and sometimes very prettily streaked; but in other things it has the properties of the former. The blackish-blue concretions, as well as the green, called by some copper oker, yield a great deal of very good copper when they are pure, which may be known from their colour and weight; but those that are more light, are mixed with unmetallic earth, and those that are yellow contain iron oker, on which account they are the more difficult to be met with, and yield less copper of an inferior sort.

Iron mines and forges are in great numbers, especially towards the mountainous parts, where they have the convenience of water-falls to turn their mills. From these, besides supplying the country, there is yearly exported iron to the value of near 300,000*l.*; but of late years the number of their forges has been so much increased, that each endeavouring to undersell others, the price has been much lowered. Since the prohibition of foreign manufactures, in exchange for which iron was plentifully taken off, it is grown so cheap, that it is found necessary to lessen the number of forges. Neither has that contrivance had the effect intended; but, on the contrary, many more are like to fall of themselves, because they cannot work but with loss: in which case many thousands of poor people, whose livelihood depend upon those forges and mines, will be reduced to a starving condition.

Iron is an ignoble metal, remarkable for its hardness. It is of a whitish lilyd colour when polished, but before that it is blackish. When it is clenfed it is called steel. The ore of common iron is of no certain form, but most commonly of a rusty colour. There is also an ore which is very heavy, and of a red bluish colour when broken. It is very rich in the bell kind of iron, and usually yields, at the last melting, from 60 to 80 pounds out of an hundred weight. There is also a singular kind of iron ore, of a yellowish colour, though sometimes grey, and sometimes of a kind of semi-transparent white. It will yield, when melted, about thirty pounds of iron out of an hundred weight.

When iron is melted, it is formed into large masses, which are long and thick, and commonly called pigs. These are melted over again, and stirred with an iron rod, in order to render them malleable. While they are yet red hot, they are placed under hammers, and by that means the heterogeneous particles are forced away by the repeated strokes. One sort of iron differs greatly from another; but that which is toughest is best; and that which is most brittle is worst of all. However, all sorts of iron are of the same nature; and they are only more or less tough, in proportion to the earthy, vitriolic, and sulphurous particles mixed therewith. Iron being often melted and cleaned, is turned into steel; though in some cases, little labour is required for that purpose, and in others a great deal. When iron is very good, they melt it in a furnace, and throw in gradually a mixture of equal parts of an alkalous salt, and shavings of lead, with the scrapings of oxen horns; then they stir the melted metal, and at length place it on the anvil, where they beat it into rods.

A late traveller gives the following interesting description of his descent into the mines of Danaora,

"We lay (says he) at a pretty village, called Ollarby, and went about three miles the next morning to see the mines of Dannora. They are celebrated for producing the finest iron ore in Europe, the iron of which is exported into every country, and constitutes one of the most important sources of the national wealth, and royal revenues of Sweden. The ore is not dug as in the mines of tin or coal, which we have in England, but is torn up by power. This operation is performed every day at noon, and is one of the most tremendous and awful it is possible to conceive. We arrived at the mouth of the great mine (which is near half an English mile in circumference) in time to be present at it. Soon after twelve the first explosion began. I cannot compare it to any thing to apply as lubberaneous murder, or rather volleys of artillery discharging underground. The stones are thrown up by the violence of the powder to a vast height above the surface of the earth; and the concussion is so great as to shake the surrounding earth, or rock, on every side. I felt a pleasure mixed with terror, as I hung over this vast and giddy hollow, to the bottom of which the eye in vain attempts to penetrate. As soon as the explosions were finished, I determined, however, to descend into the mine. There is no way to do this but in a large deep bucket, capable of containing three persons, and fastened to chains by a rope. The inspector, at whose house I had slept the preceding night, took no little pains to dissuade me from the resolution, and assured me that not only the rope, or chains, sometimes broke, but that the snow and ice, which lodged on the sides of the mines, frequently tumbled in, and destroyed the workmen; nor could he warrant my absolute security from one or both of these accidents. Finding, however, that I was deaf to all his remonstrances, he provided me a clean bucket, and put two men into it to accompany me. I wrapped myself, therefore, in my great coat, and slipped into the bucket. The two men followed, and we were let down. I am not ashamed to own, that when I found myself thus suspended between heaven and earth by a rope, and looked down into the deep and dark abyss below me, to which I could see no termination, I shuddered with apprehension, and half repented my curiosity. This was, however, only a momentary sensation, as before I had descended an hundred feet, I looked round on the scene with very tolerable composure. I was near nine minutes before I reached the bottom, it being 80 fathoms, or 480 feet. The view of the mine, when I set my foot to the earth, was awful and sublime in the highest degree. Whether terror or pleasure formed the predominant feeling, as I looked at it, is hard to say. The light of the day was very faintly admitted into these lubberaneous caverns. In many places it was absolutely lost, and flambeaux supplied its place. I saw

beams of wood across some parts, from one side of the rock to the other, where the miners sit employed, in boring holes for the admission of powder, with as much unconcern as I could have felt in any ordinary, though the least dizziness, or even a failure in preserving their equilibrium, must have made them lose their seat, and dash them to pieces against the rugged surface of the rock beneath. The fragments torn up by the explosion, previous to my descent, lay in vast heaps on all sides; and the whole scene was calculated to inspire a gloomy admiration in the beholder. A confinement for life, in these horrible iron dungeons, must surely of all punishment which human invention has devised, be one of the most terrible. I remained three quarters of an hour in these gloomy and frightful caverns, and traversed every part of them which was accessible, conducted by my guides. The weather above was very warm, but here the ice covered the whole surface of the ground, and I found myself surrounded with the colds of the most rigorous winter, amid darkness and caves of iron. In one of these, which run a considerable way under the rock, were eight wretches warming themselves round a charcoal fire, and eating the little scanty subsistence produced from their miserable occupation. They rose with surprise at seeing so unexpected a guest among them; and I was not a little pleased to dry my feet, which were wet with treading on the melted ice, at their fire. There are no less than 1300 of these men constantly employed in the mines, and their pay is only a common dollar, of three-pence English, a day. They were first opened about 1580, under the reign of John the Third, but have been constantly worked only since the time of Christian. After having gratified my curiosity with a full view of these subterranean apartments, I made the signal for being drawn up, and can most seriously affirm, I felt no little terror while re-ascending, compared with that of being let down, that I am convinced, in five or six times more, I should have been perfectly indifferent to it, and could have solved a problem in mathematics, or composed a sonnet to my mistresses, in the bucket, without any degree of fright or apprehension. So strong is the effect of custom on the human mind, and so contemptible does danger or horror become, when familiarised by continual repetition!"

The same writer, in speaking of the manner in which the peasants manufacture the iron, says, "I have visited six or seven forges on my journey, each of which constantly employs from four to fourteen hundred workmen, only in iron. Wherever there is a country seat, you may be certain to see one of these factories; and no Cyclops were ever more dextrous in working their materials. I have seen them stand close to, and hammer, in their coarse frocks of linen, a bar of ore, the heat and refugence of which were almost insupportable to me at 10 feet distance, and with the sparks of which they are covered from head to foot. I had the pleasure of viewing the whole process used to reduce the ore into iron, and must own it is very curious.— They first roast it in the open air for a considerable time; after which it is thrown into a furnace, and, when reduced to fusion, is poured into a mould of sand about three yards in length. These pigs, as they are then denominated, are next put into a forge heated to a prodigious degree. They break off a large piece with pickers, when red hot, and this is beat to a lesser size with hammers. It is put again into the fire, and from thence entirely finished by being laid under an immense engine resembling a hammer, which is turned by water, and flattens the rude piece into a bar. Nothing can exceed the dexterity of the men:—no conduct this concluding part of the operation, as the eye is their sole guide, and it requires an exquisite nicety and precision. It is certainly a most happy circumstance that Sweden abounds with these employments for her peasants, as, from the ungrateful soil and inclement latitude, they must otherwise perish by misery and famine."

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions, and particular Description of the Kingdom and Parts of the Kingdom of Sweden.

THIS kingdom has been generally considered as divided into seven provinces, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Livonia, Ingria, Finland, Swedish Lapland, and the Swedish Islands in the Baltic; but it is to be observed, that two of these provinces, Livonia and Ingria, at present appertain to Russia, having been conquered by Peter the Great, and ceded to the Russians by subsequent treaties.

The five provinces which still remain in the possession of the Swedes are thus divided:

I. Sweden Proper, which contains Uplandia, Sudermannia, Westmanna, Nericia, Gellricia, Helsingia, Delacalia, Medelpadia, Angermanna, Inopria, and West Bothnia.

II. Gothland, or Gothia, which contains East Gothland, West Gothland, and South Gothland.

III. Finland, which contains Finland Proper, N. landia, Carelia, Kenholm, Savolaxia, Tavastia, and Cajuma.

IV. Swedish Lapland, which contains Angermanna Lapmark, Ura Lapmark, Pitha Lapmark, Lala Lapmark, Torno Lapmark, and Kima Lapmark.

V. The Swedish Islands, which are Gothland, Oland, Oesel, Dago, Aland, H. gland, and R. gland.

We shall treat of each division in their regular order, beginning with

SWEDEN PROPER.

SWEDEN, properly so called, is bounded on the north by Lapland, on the south by Gothland, on the east by the gulph of Bothnia, and the mountains part it on the west from Norway; extending 710 miles from south to north, and about 225 from east to west, though in many places it is much narrower. The country is fruitful, though mountainous in some parts; abounds with rich mines of copper, and affords convenience of water, and fuel for working them. It is divided, as we have already observed, into eleven parts, which are—

Uplandia, surrounded on the north-east and east by the Baltic Sea; on the south it has part of the same sea, and part of Sudermannia, from which it is separated by the lake of Mäler; on the west it is bounded by Westmanna; and on the east by Gellricia, from which the river Dal parts it. It extends about 75 miles from north to south, and about 65 from east to west. There are many mines of iron and lead, and some of silver. The country is fruitful, and produces a rough sort of things, excellent wheat. The most considerable cities and towns here are as follow:—

Stockholm, the capital of the whole kingdom, and the residence of the king, had its name from its situation, and the great quantity of timber used in building it; Stock signifying timber, and Holm an island. It is built upon piles in several little islands, which lie near one another. It takes up at present six of these islands, together with the southern and northern islets; the one in the peninsula of Toren, and the other in Athundria. It is commonly divided into four parts, which are South Mäler and North-Mäler, the two suburbs, between which the city stands in an island; the fourth part is called Garvland. The city, within which the greatest part of Stockholm is enclosed, is surrounded by two arms of a river, which run with great force out of the lake Mäler. Over each of these arms there is a wooden bridge. There are some other islands separated by the city but by small canals. From the city there is a prospect on one side over the lake, and on the other over the sea, which here forms a gulph, that, running between several rocks, seems as if it were another lake. The water

is so little drunk; water that

About island, with the building Rullians, grew, by cities, and The castle of no fire a spacious furnishes a national council treasury, records. Here officers and the foot-guards, at the candle.

In this and covered chapels.

The palace their assembly records as and one of large pavilion figures and sculptures; nobility much high chance palaces belong to the same manner copper. The noble edifices of the a handsome.

Most of except in the thereby suddenly, when it quarter who tune, they intend and several laid one upon afterwards in Stockholm, they are kept years; and a than this danger of in each of the who, upon it to it; as also themselves there is, about only is kept a water pear ace of.

The government great tradition its once a year the collection holder, and the four but trade, the fourth has buildings, an account. Water, and give them must be served the king.

Description of the kingdom of Sweden.

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contains Upsal, Suder-
land, Gellericia, Helsingia,
Angermania, Inopia, and

which contains East Goth-
land, South Gothland,
Finland, Proper N.,
Savolaxia, Tavastia, and

which contains Angermania,
Pitha, Lapmark, Lala,
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PROPER.

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lands of Toron, and the
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city stands in an
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part of Stockholm is sur-
rounded by a river, which
is called M. 11. Over each
is a bridge. There are
in the city but by small
is a prospect on one
other over the sea, which
remains between several
The water

is so little brackish before Stockholm, that it might be
drank; which is owing to the great quantity of fresh
water that runs into the sea from the lake.

About 300 years ago this place was only a barren
island, with two or three cottages for fishers; but upon
the building of a castle there, to stop the inroads of the
Russians, and the translation of the court thither, it
grew, by degrees, to surpass the other more ancient
cities, and is now supposed to be as populous as Bristol.
The castle, which is covered with copper, is a place
of no strength or beauty, but of great use; for it is
a spacious building, where the court resides; and also
furnishes apartments for most of the great officers, the
national court of justice, the colleges of war, chancery,
treasury, reduction, liquidation, commerce, and execu-
tion. Here is also an armoury, chapel, library, the pub-
lic records, &c. It contains very few of the inferior
officers and servants of the court; they, together with
the foot-guards, being quartered upon the burg-
hers, at their landlord's charge for lodging, fire, and
candle.

In this city are nine large churches, built with brick,
and covered with copper; and three or four wooden
chapels.

The palace of the nobility, which is the place of
their assembly at the convention of the states, and the
depository of their privileges, titles, and such other
records as concern their body, is a very stately pile,
and one of the finest in the kingdom. It is but one
large pavilion, adorned on the outside with marble
figures and columns, and within with pictures and
sculptures; especially in two large halls, where the
nobility meet. Next to this palace is that of the lord
high chancellor; and a little farther are two other
palaces belonging to noblemen. These four palaces
stand on the banks of the lake, are built after the
same manner of architecture, and are all covered with
copper. The bank, built at the city's charge, is also
a noble edifice, and, together with several magnificent
houses of the nobility, all covered with copper, affords
a handsome prospect.

Most of the burghers houses are built with brick,
except in the suburbs, where they are of timber, and
thereby subject to the danger of fire, which commonly,
when it gets a head, destroys all before it in the
quarter where it happens. To repair this misfor-
tune, they sometimes find the dimensions of the house
they intend to build, into Finland, where the walls,
and several separations, are built of pieces of timber
laid one upon another, and joined at the corners; and
afterwards marked, taken down, and sent by water to
Stockholm, there to be set up and finished; and, when
they are kept in good repair, they will last 30 or 40
years; and are warmer, cleaner, and more healthful,
than those of either brick or stone. To prevent the
danger of fire, the city is divided into 12 wards; and
in each of these there is a master, and four assistants;
who, upon notice of any fire, are immediately to repair
to it; and also to prevent the fire from spreading, they
themselves under the matter of their respective ward.
There is, besides, a watchman by night, who walk
about only for that purpose; and in each church steeple
is kept a watchman, who tolls a bell upon the first ap-
pearance of fire.

The government of this city is in the hands of the
great stadtholder, who is also a privy councillor. He
sits once a week in the town-house, and presides in
the college of execution, assisted by an under stadthol-
der, and a bundle of rods. Next to him are
the four burgh-masters; one for justice, another for
trade, the third for the police of the city, and the
fourth has the inspection over all public and private
buildings, and determines such cases as arise on that
account. With them the councillors of the city always
sit, and give their vote, the majority of which decides.
Their number is uncertain, but usually about 25,
mostly merchants and shop-keepers, or such as have
served the king in some inferior employment. Besides

their salary, they have an immunity from such im-
positions as are laid on the inhabitants to support the
government of the city; which pays all its officers and
servants, maintains a guard of 300 men, and defrays
the charge of all public buildings and repairs. To sup-
port this expence, besides a duty belonging to the city
of goods imported and exported (which is about 4 per
cent. of the customs paid to the king, and amounts to
about 5000l. per ann.) the magistrates impose a yearly
tax on the burghers, in which they are assisted by a
common-council of 48, which chooses its own mem-
bers, and meet every spring, to proportion the pay-
ments for the ensuing year. On the traders they
usually impose 40, 50, or 60 pounds sterling; upon
others of a meaner condition, as shoemakers, taylor,
&c. five or six pounds; and on no housekeeper less
than 15 shillings; besides quartering the guards, infe-
rior officers, and servants of the court, with other lesser
charges; which, all together, would be thought a great
burden, even in richer countries: neither is it other-
wise esteemed by the inhabitants of this city, who can
scarce be kept in heart by the privileges they enjoy, as
well in customs, as in the trade of the place, which
must needs pass through their hands: for the natives of
other parts of the kingdom, as all foreigners are obliged
to deal only with the burghers, (except those of the
gentry, who make iron,) have not the privilege to sell
it immediately to strangers.

This city is, in a manner, the staple of Sweden; to
which most of the goods of their own growth, as iron,
copper, wire, pitch, tar, masts, deals, &c. are brought
to be exported. The greatest part of the commodities
imported from abroad come to this port, where there
is a haven capable to receive 1000 sail of ships, and
a bridge or key near an English mile long, to which
the greatest vessels may lie with their broadsides. The
only inconvenience is, that it is 10 miles from the sea,
the river very crooked, and no tides. It opens into
the Baltic, but is of dangerous access, by reason of the
rocks. Within it is one of the most commodious
harbours in Europe; for ships of the largest size lie
close to the key, where they are so secure from the
wind, that they need neither anchors or cables to hold
them. Its entrance is defended by two forts.

Upsal stands on the banks of the river Sal, or Sala,
which fall into the lake of Ekolen, and is 42 miles
distant from Stockholm towards the north-west. It is
a very ancient city, formerly the capital of the north,
and the seat of the king. It is divided into two parts
by the river, which is here pretty large, and so hard
frozen up in February, that a fair is yearly kept there
upon the ice in that month. The town is large, but
without any considerable fortifications. Here is to be
seen the finest church in the whole kingdom, namely,
the cathedral. It is covered with copper, and adorned
with several tombs, especially those of the kings. In the
chapel, behind the altar, stands the monument of king
Gustavus in marble, between the statues of his two wives,
who lie also buried here. In another chapel is the tomb
of king John's wife, who was mother to Sigismund III.
king of Poland: it is of white marble. Above the city,
on a steep hill, there is a beautiful castle, which is forti-
fied. It is very large, built after the Italian manner,
and has a noble prospect over the city, which it com-
mands, and over the whole country.

Upsal was, at first, a bishop's see, but afterwards
rendered an archbishopric by pope Alexander III.
at the request of king Charles, successor to St. Erick.
Stephen, who died in the year 1158, was the first
archbishop of this see; and John Magnus, who, at the
reformation, refused to admit the Lutheran confession,
and removed to Rome, was the 50th. Since his time
there have been only Protestant archbishops, who do
not live with the same pomp and magnificence as the
Roman Catholic prelates used to do; for the latter
never appeared in public without a retinue of 4 or
500 people on horseback.

The university of Upsal consists of a chancellor, who is always a great minister of state; a vice-chancellor, always the archbishop; and a rector, chosen out of the professors, of which there are about 20, that have each 1200, a vicar salary. The ordinary number of students is about 7 or 800, 50 of which are maintained by the king, and some few others were formerly by persons of quality: the rest, that cannot subsist of themselves, find the vacation in gathering the charities of the diocese they belong to, which is commonly given them in corn, butter, dried fish, or flesh, &c. upon which they subsist at the university the rest of the year. They do not live collegiately, but in private houses; wear no gowns, nor observe any other discipline than their own necessity or disposition leads them to.

The city of Upsal boasts the residence of the celebrated Linnaeus, who was the head of the university, and whose fame in natural history is as great as that of Charles XII. for his victories. This great man, who was of a social communicative disposition, always received strangers with the greatest politeness, and was happy in solving any questions in the line of his botanical profession, which they might propound. To him we are indebted for an account of the Swedish turnip, a root of inestimable value in this country. He says the farmers had it originally from Lapland. It spread by degrees through the northern parts of the kingdom, and was found of more use than all other winter plants put together. The great property of it is resisting the sharpest and most continual frosts known in the country. Besides this, cattle are remarkably fond of them, and will thrive on them better than on any other winter plants. One of the greatest advantages of the culture of this root, is its being as good a preparation for corn, as a fallow of mere ploughing, which is an object of great importance.

Engköping is a place of considerable trade, on the lake Maelar, about 25 miles from Stockholm to the westward, and 24 from Upsal to the south.

The next subdivision of Sweden Proper is Sudermania, which is separated from Upland, on the north, by the lake Maelar; bounded on the south, by East Gothland; on the west, by Nericia; and on the Baltic on the east. It is a populous country, extending 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; fruitful in corn, wines, and timber, of which last many ships are built in this province. It is divided into Sudermania Proper, and the island of Toren, formed by the lake Maelar and Rekane.

Norköping, the capital of this province, stands on the shore of the Baltic, 48 miles to the southward of Stockholm. It is a place of some trade, with a commodious harbour, and a cattle, in which the dukes of Sudermania are lords.

Uppsala is a small town on the fourth side of the lake Maelar, the see of a bishop, subaltern to the metropolitan of Upsal. Some Gothic inscriptions in the Ruins characters evince the antiquity of the place. Charles IX. lies buried in the cathedral, which is an ancient gothic edifice. Opposite to the town an annual fair is held upon the ice.

Fredrik, or Friesen, is situated on the Baltic, about 40 miles from Stockholm, and has a very good harbour.

Telga, which is 20 miles distant from Stockholm towards the fourth well, and Torshälla, which is 18 miles to the west of Strengnäs, contain nothing now worthy of observation; though Telga was formerly a place of some consequence, and is thus mentioned by Monmouth Hist. the celebrated bishop of Arianes, in his poetical account of his journey to Stockholm.

Once fam'd, by subterranean fires
Now walled, Telga next appears;
Each flask here reindeer contains,
The denizens of northern plains;
Two curling horns their lofty brow
Defend, like flags their bodies shew
O'er ice and snow, the lake and mead,
They whirl the sledges with Euro speed.

The province of Westmania, or Westmanland, is a very barren country, stretching about 90 miles in length, from south-east to north-west, about 60 miles in breadth, from south to north. It had formerly some considerable silver mines, but now they are exhausted.

Arölen is the capital of Westmania, and is situated on the side of the lake Maelar, between Koping and Engköping, about 35 miles from Stockholm. It is a bishop's see, and well defended by a strong castle. The hereditary convention was held here in the year 1514, by which the succession to the crown of Sweden was settled in the family of Gustavus Vasa.

Arhog, Koping, Nora, and Ländetzar, contain nothing worthy of notice.

The province or district of Nericia is bounded on the north by Westmania; on the east by Sudermania; on the south by East Gothland; on the west by part of West Gothland, and the northern extremity of the lake Vener, or Vetter. It contains several rivers, of which the river Trofa is the largest. The country is divided into two parts, from west to east. Several were formerly worked in this province; but now it produces only iron, sulphur, and alum. The principal places here are Arebro, Hillmarberg, Askersund, and Glandhamme. But none of these are in any thing remarkable.

The province or district of Geftricia is situated between Delecarlia, or Dalekarlia, the Bothnian Gulf, and the rivers Lynea and Dala. It contains the cities of Civalia, Borna, and Coperberget. The country is not considerable; but the former being at the mouth of the river Hadanda, which forms a gulph that affords a good harbour, carries on a considerable trade.

The province of Hellingia is very extensive, and is bound on the north by Jemania and Medelpadia; on the west and south-west by Delecarlia; on the east by Geftricia; and on the east by the Bothnian Gulf. The country is mountainous and woody, and the inhabitants employ themselves principally in hunting.

Hudwickswald is the capital of this province, and is situated near the Bothnian Gulf: it carries on a considerable traffic in rosin, pitch, corn, timber, &c. Soderhamm has a good haven, formed by the mouth of the river Tulpa.

The other towns, Hien Swegh, Korhole, Ladana, and Alta, are of little importance.

The province of Delecarlia, or Dalekarlia, is situated on the west and north by the mountains of Hellingia; on the east by Hellingia and Geftricia; and on the south by Westmania and Westmanland. It is 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Its subdivisions are what are called Three Valleys; yet, though it is so extensive, it contains only a few very inconsiderable villages. The mountains abound with iron and copper, and some of the mines are incredibly deep. There has been an observation often made, that the greatest number of the revolutions of Sweden have begun in this province, on which account the inhabitants have been characterized as more courageous, bold, and ferocious, than any of the Swedes, as well as possessed of a more liberal spirit of independency. The principal villages are Idra, situated on the river Eriksn, one of the sources of the Dala, which runs into the Siltan lake; Lima, 36 miles more to the southward, and Hedernora, about 40 miles from Upsal, and situated on the river Dala, near the confines of Westmania.

The province of Medelpadia hath the Bothnian Gulf on the east, Angermania on the north, Jemania on the north-west, and Hellingia on the south-west. It is woody, mountainous, and watered by three large rivers. The sea-coast here is about 40 miles long, and full of rocks, to the south of Sunfwald, the capital of this province, situated at the mouth of the middle river, with a pretty good harbour. There are several other sea port towns on this coast.

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of night, and the want of horses, to stop at a miserable little inn, or rather cabin, where I could procure nothing besides milk. I lay down five hours in my cloaths, and then got into the carriage at three o'clock in the morning. Had I understood properly the manner of travelling in this country, which is to send a peasant forward from every post-house, to procure horses in readiness, I should have doubtless made a considerable progress on my way; but as I neglected this necessary step, I was obliged to wait at every stage an hour or two, while the horses were brought from the neighbouring villages.

"I was forced to spend this night in a more desolate and dirty hovel than the first, where I wrapped myself in my great coat, and slept upon a table. In the morning, when I continued my journey, the whole aspect of nature was changed. The snow lay upon the ground two feet deep; and the winter seemed to have renewed its empire over these inhospitable plains, from whence the smiling month of May cannot banish him. In hopes of reaching Jonkioping at night, I set out, however, in defiance of the inclemency of the weather, which, from having been very warm, was become, in a few hours, as cold and piercing as our Decembers. The drivers seemed totally unaffected by this sudden alteration, which did not produce any change in their dress or cloathing; and the peasants, both men and women, were all barefooted as before. The snow, however, conspiring with the want of horses, prevented me from reaching Jonkioping, and I staid all night at a house, which, for horror of situation, I never remember paralleled. It is quite detached from any village or hamlet, and the spot on which it stands is a bare rock, destitute of any covering or earth, and surrounded on every side by the deepest woods it is possible to conceive, and in which I had not seen one human creature for two leagues before my arrival. Yet, in this situation, fatigue made me sleep very sound, and my servant by me, till three in the morning, when, with the return of the day, I entered my carriage, and left this most melancholy and wretched habitation. Had I been in Spain or Portugal, I own my fears would have kept me awake, and I should have recollected every dismal recital of murders and assassinations, which novels or novels had informed me of; but here those accidents rarely or never happen, and one may travel in perfect safety.

"I got to Jonkioping the next morning about ten o'clock, and gladly enjoyed a few hours of relaxation after so many unpleasing occurrences. It is difficult to give a picture of the country through which I passed from Helsingburg, the colours of which you will not imagine are heightened by fancy or invention. The first twenty miles exhibited some few marks of cultivation and agriculture, and though there was not one collection of huts or houses, which could be denominated a village, yet scattered cottages, and a little ploughed land, amidst an immense waste, informed the passenger that it was not totally unoccupied or unpeopled. But as I advanced farther into the province of Scania, and afterwards into that of Smaland, even these faint traces of human residence vanished. Groves of fir or aspen covered the country; and in the course of 60 miles, I can assure, I saw not 100 people, and not 10 hamlets. Villages there are not any. I have drove from one stage to another, of 12 or 14 English miles, without meeting a single person, though I cast my eyes impatiently round on every side, in hopes to discern the countenance of a man.

"In many places the firs, on either side the road, form avenues as noble as those which are often planted at the entrance to palaces, or noblemens seats; and through the wide way I read a kind of rude and gloomy magnificence, which, superadded to their silence and loneliness, very strongly affected the mind. Even the birds seem to have abandoned these dreary forests. I heard or saw none, except woodpeckers, and now and then a cuckoo. I enquired if they did not afford

refuge to wolves or bears, a thing commonly found in those countries; and I was told that the population; but the peasants assured me, that there were only in small numbers, and rarely seen, except bears, there are not any.

"The peasants are civil and humble to themselves, grateful for the third part of a halpenny, and infinitely less uncivilized and barbarous than one might be tempted to suppose from the appearance of the country. I think around them. Had I not taken the precaution to carry wine and provision with me, I should have been almost starved in my journey, there being no other kind of aliment, except bread, and salt pork or salt fish. It is, indeed, a question whether the former of these deserves the name of bread, as it is a compound of rye and oats; among which they mingle, in many sorts of bread and tannin, a kind of flour made of the bark of some of the trees raised: it is of a colour approaching to black, and of a taste which you must be as hungry as I was, to relish.

"My servant, who is a German, and has wandered over half Europe in various service, was quite tired with four days of such miserable accommodation, and exclaimed in a rapture, at the sight of this place, that it was *le paradis terrestre*. It is, indeed, of merit, a very neat country town, and most delightfully situated on the lake Vetter. I looked down from the top of the church on it; and the surrounding meadows, which were all cultivated after the deserts I had passed, were peculiarly grateful to the eye. The lake, which is near 200 English miles in length, extends beyond the view, to the north, and rather than the sea, than a piece of inland water."

The Isle of Orland will be described in those islands, which are contiguous to, and form a part of, the kingdom of Sweden.

West-Gothland is a large province, having Smaland on the south-east, Halland on the south-west, the river Gothen on the north-west, by which it is separated from the government of Bohus, and the province of Dalia: on the north it has the lake Wenner, and joins Vermeland; and on the east it has part of Nerik, and the lake Vetter, which divides it from East-Gothland Proper. It is watered by many lakes and rivers, and abounds with excellent pasture, where great quantities of cattle are bred, and the country is cultivated to the sale of them.

The most considerable towns are the following:—Gottenburgh, or Gorthburg, which stands on the river Racha, or Categate, on the fourth branch of the river Gothen, which there falls into the sea, and forms the harbour of this city, is 170 miles distant from Calmar towards the west, and 225 from Stockholm to the south-west. It is not an ancient city, being built in the year 1607, under the reign of Charles IX. His successors have granted it great privileges, by which it is become a considerable mart. The Dutch drive a large trade here. In the war of 1700, the Danes exerted their utmost efforts to ruin this city, but to no purpose; and it has been so well fortified since, that it is now one of the strongest maritime towns in the kingdom.

Gottenburgh, from its situation, much exceeds any other sea-port in Sweden for trade; yet the commerce done on here is not so much as at Stockholm. London and Norwoking exceeded it; but the establishment of the Swedish East India company here has been of great advantage to it, by bringing much of their trade to that now it is the second port in Sweden. They have here large magazines and warehouses, and an exceeding good dock for building, repairing, and arming their ships. There are also at Gottenburgh several tolerable churches; and, among other buildings, the arsenal and town-house are pretty considerable. The commerce of this place is very thriving, and a number of ships belonging to it, were taken by the Danes years past, been much upon the increase. It is

trade fees northern.

The u of Great as well as gazettes of Swedish.

Skara miles distant from the ancient of the islands, as and struck formerly like W. islands of the high, and the river of the through that met Linköping of Lida, the river 15 miles the bishop.

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There copin, and V. and north, and Wenner's lake, on the west, to a of 14 miles, and from the.

The Charles IX. Daba, from the north to the port above, where the good pale on many a burg, and South G.

north, and it is divided and Bickin.

Had the the fourth East-Gothland and north 75 miles. The belonged to the Sound by the treaty. The ch the capital.

trade seems to be getting much more amongst these northern nations than formerly.

The uniting of the Isle of Man, however, to the crown of Great Britain, where the merchants of Gottenburg, as well as those of Copenhagen, had considerable magazines of East India goods, was a terrible loss to the Swedish and Danish companies.

Skara, Skaren, or Skar, a bishop's see, about 12 miles distant from the lake Wenner to the south, and 84 from Gottenburg to the north-west, was the seat of the ancient kings of Sweden, and had a palace, one of the stately, not only in the north, but in all Europe, as may still be judged by its situation, walls, and structure. It is now a defenceless town, though formerly the metropolis of West-Gothland. Near the lake Wenner, and the ancient palace just mentioned, stands the mountain called Kindakulle, which is very high, and produces all kinds of herbs and plants, except vines. Every thing grows there naturally; and on the mountain, which may be deemed one of the most fruitful in the north, is also one of the most delightful, through the warbling of an infinite number of birds that meet here.

Linköping, or Liddköping, which implies the mouth of Lida, stands on the lake Wenner, at the mouth of the river Lida, which there falls into the lake. It is 15 miles distant from Skara. Concerning this place the bishop of Avranches says,

Wide branching pines, as on we pass,
A welcome shade around us cast:
The night o'ertook us at a town
Nam'd Linköping, to fame well known,
Where first their breath the Magni drew,
Johannes and Olaus too.

The Magni above alluded to were the two celebrated brothers, viz. Johannes Magnus, archbishop of Upsal, the author of the Swedish history, and Olaus his brother, who succeeded him in the archbishopric, and wrote a treatise on the manners, customs, and wars of the northern nation.

There are in this province two other cities, Tullköping, and Mariestad, but neither is considerable.

Verneland, or Wermland, has Delecaria on the north, Westermania and Nericia on the east, the lake Wenner on the south, and Norway, with part of Dalia, on the west. Its greatest extent, from east to west, is about 97 miles; and from north to south, about 144. It has many lakes and marshes, is but differently cultivated, and thinly peopled. Here are some mines of iron, and one of copper.

The chief towns are Carlstad, or Carlstad, built by Charles IX. king of Sweden, Phillipstad, and Rulcoy.

Dalia, which the Swedes spell Dal, one of the smallest provinces in the kingdom, is, in extent, from north to south about 84 miles; and from east to west, not above 24. It is full of mountains, lakes, and rivers, which fall into the lake Wenner, and has pretty good pastures for cattle, which are of larger size than ordinary; but otherwise the country is barren. Daleburg is the chief place in this province.

South Gothland has East and West-Gothland on the north, and is surrounded every where else by the sea. It is divided into three provinces, Halland, Schonen, and Bleking.

Halland has the sea of Denmark, or Categate, on the south-west, Schonen on the south, and part of East-Gothland, and West-Gothland, on the north-east and north. Its extent, along the sea-coast, is about 25 miles; but its greatest breadth is not above 22 miles. This is a pleasant and fruitful country, which belonged formerly to Denmark, but was, in 1645, engaged to the Swedes, as a security for a free passage of the Sound; and was afterwards yielded to them for ever by the treaty of Roschild.

The chief towns here are the following: Halmstad, the capital of this province, has a good harbour, and

is a place of trade. It was fortified by Christian IV. king of Denmark, but yielded to Sweden by the treaty of Brombro in 1645.

Laholm has a citadel, and good harbour.

Falkenberg is a sea-port, defended by a castle.

Warberg is a small town with a strong castle, and a large harbour.

Schonen is a peninsula, separated from Zealand by the Sound, which washes its coast on the west. It is bounded on the north, partly by Halland, and partly by Smaland: on the east it has part of Bleking, and the Baltic sea, which waters it also on the south. It is about 80 miles from north to south, and about 60 from east to west. As it is the most southern, it is also the most fruitful province, abounding with corn, cattle, fowl, and all conveniences of life. It has also mines of silver, lead, and iron. This province belonged formerly to the Danes, but was yielded to the Swedes in 1660. The Danes again seized the greatest part of it in 1676 and 1677, but were obliged to restore it to the Swedes by the treaty concluded at Fontainebleau in France, September 16, 1679. This province is subject to be the theatre of war, whenever any breaks out between Sweden and Denmark, because of the proximity of these two kingdoms.

Notwithstanding the fruitfulness of this province, the bishop of Avranches speaks of it in the following words:

Spite of the wind's tempestuous roar,
We cross'd the Sound to Schonen's shore,
Our host there cook'd a strange repast,
Delicious to a Gothland taste.
He kindly urg'd us first to eat,
Sprinkled with saffron, salted meat:
Then on board at once appear
Raw mutton-flakes, dry'd currants, beer,
Sweet-scented herbs, rice pounded, wine,
Cloves, and quick pepper, sifted fine.
The table last full many a pound
Of ginger, butter, sugar, crown'd;
With mustard, honey, fennel, oil,
And coriander. All the toil
And skill of Hecate could ne'er,
In Stygian shades, such cakes prepare;
Nor worse the drugs, if fume be true,
Which unrelenting step-dames brew.
Each dish untouch'd, we haste away,
Resolv'd to travel night and day.
Thro' fir-tree forests, large and brown,
We pass to Gothlanders well known.
Our thirst with proffer'd mead we slak'd;
They then brought biscuits, which, well bak'd,
With salt and cin'mon they prepare,
And harden in the smoke and air:
Your knife can no impression make;
Then, in its stead, a hammer take.

Luden, the capital of this province, was formerly the see of an archbishop; but in 1658, when the Swedes took the city, that dignity was removed to Copenhagen; and it is now only an episcopal see. It was adorned with an university, erected by Charles IX. in 1668, which has produced eminent men; and particularly the celebrated Samuel Puffendorf: but this university has been suppressed.

Luden was formerly a very considerable city, in which were 22 churches, whereof the cathedral of St. Lawrence is a magnificent structure, having a very high spire, which is a land-mark for sailors; and a clock of the most ingenious contrivance, said to be the work of Casper Bartholinus. It not only shews the hour, day, month, and year, together with all the festivals; but the movements, are so artificially contrived, that at the hour two horsemen come forth, and encounter each other, giving to many blows as the hammer is to strike upon the bell: then a door opens, discovering the Virgin Mary sitting on a throne, with our Saviour in her arms.

arms, and the wife men paying their homage to him, while two trumpeters sound a note of triumph. In the neighbourhood of this city is the hill on which the kings of Sweden were formerly elected.

Melmoe, Landkroon, and Ellinburg, are places now greatly on the decline.

The province or district of Bleking is situated between Smaland, Schonen, and the Baltic, stretching above 80 miles in length, from east to west, and is about 50 from north to south, at the broadest part. The coasts are rocky, and the interior parts mountainous, woody, and barren. The principal towns are these :

Christiansburg, which has been several times taken and retaken in the course of the wars with Denmark.

Christianople, which was once the capital of this province, and had formerly a good harbour, which Charles XI. took a great deal of pains to ruin and render useless.

Ahuys, which is situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Hellea, has a safe, capacious, and much-frequented harbour. And Carlöoön, which has an excellent harbour, and is well fortified.

F I N L A N D.

THIS grand division of Sweden is about 386 miles in length, from north to south, and 215 from east to west. It is bounded by the Bothnian Gulph, part of Russia, and part of Lapland. It abounds in grain, cattle, &c. of which exports are made to other parts of the kingdom. It likewise furnishes other provinces with butter, cheese, &c. The inhabitants, in general, are Lutherans; and they speak a very peculiar dialect, so as to be scarcely intelligible to the Swedes of other provinces.

The Finlanders had kings of their own till about the middle of the 13th century, when they were subdued by Erick, King of Sweden. However, part of the province of Savolaxia, all that of Kenholm, a portion of Carls, and the fortrets of Nyflot, were by the treaty of Abo, in 1743, ceded for ever to Russia.

Finland is divided into seven provinces, Finland Proper, Nylandia, Carelia, Kenholm, Savolaxia, Tavastia, and Cajunia.

The towns in general, of Finland Proper, are inconsiderable. At Abo, the capital, is an university, which was founded and endowed by the celebrated queen Christina; and the town is the see of a bishop. The houses are almost all of wood; and the episcopal palace is composed of no better materials, except that it is painted red. The town, however, derives some trade from its harbour, in the neighbourhood of which is a rock surrounded by the water. It is singular that, when any ship passes this rock, the needle no longer points towards the north; from whence a vulgar conjecture hath arisen, that the rock contains a load-stone.

The province of Nylandia contains the following towns:

Helsingfors, the capital of this province, is a small town, situated on a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Windla. It has a pretty good harbour, and an immense fortress, lately built, which is garrisoned by 8000 men.

Burgo, Råfberg, and Ekenes, we pass over a town worthy of notice.

The province of Carelia is very fruitful, and extends to the east to the Gulf of Bothnia, about 150 miles. The principal town is Viborg, a bishop's see, which has considerable trade, is well fortified, commanded by a castle, and greatly benefited by having a good harbour.

The province of Kertiholm is extensive, but unfruitful, as it contains many large lakes and barren mountains. It contains but one place of any note, viz. Kertiholm, from which the province has its name. It is a fortified city, defended by a very strong citadel, and was formerly, with the whole province, subject to the

Russians, till about the beginning of the last century, when the Czar appointed Charles IX. King of Sweden, to surrender the town and province to him, it he would assist him against the Poles, by whom he was then closely beset; but, being freed from the danger, he refused to perform his promise; which caused the Swedes to invade his dominions, and oblige him to yield up his treaty, in the year 1616, not only the town and country, but also the most considerable place in Ingerma. But the Russians have retaken it of them.

Savannah, an inland province is a barren and sterile country, covered with forests, and abounding with lakes, which afford its few inhabitants plenty of food. There is not a place in the whole province that makes good cultivation.

1. Tavalia, or Tavatland, is a marshy country, rather much cultivated, or populous. There are, however, iron mines, which afford a pretty considerable profit.

Tavalius, the capital of the province, is situated on a very fertile soil, in a marshy ground, which renders it very difficult access.

Martin Zeller offers, that Burger Jul, a Sacoth general, fortified this city in 1250, in order to keep the inhabitants in awe, whom he had obliged to embrace the Christian religion.

There are several other towns in this province, but they are all small, and of no importance.

The province of Cajuma abounds with rivers, which empty themselves into the Gulf of Bothnia. The northern and eastern part are bound with mountains, but the rest of the country is fruitful.

Casaburg, the chief place of this province, from which it borrows its name, is defended by a good citadel.

The other towns are Ula, Ulaburg, Carelby, Jacobsladt, Lochto, Wafa, and Christianladt. Of these the only remark worthy of notice is, that Wafa is the native place of the celebrated Gul-evas Wafa, whose glorious reign is perpetuated in the annals of history.

S W E D I S H L A P L A N D

HAVING already given a minute description of Lapland in general, both with respect to the country and inhabitants, we have only to specify those parts of it, which being under the dominion of Sweden, are distinguished by the appellation of Swedish Lapland. These are Angmaen-Lapland, Umea-Lapland, Pitea-Lapland, Lulea-Lapland, Torne-Lapland, and Komma-Lapland. As the two last of these provinces in general, contain not one article of civil information or entertainment, we omit the mention of them respectively, and as tedious and uninteresting to the reader, leaving only more notice.

The following islands, immediately adjoining the crown of Sweden, are, therefore, here introduced, in their proper order, viz.

C O T H L A N D

GOTHLAND, or Godla Inbala, is situated in the Baltic Sea, over-against the coast of East Friesland, in the Slesland, from which it is about 100 miles distant. It lies between 57 and 58 degrees of north lat. and betwixt 18 deg. 30 min. and 22 deg. of east lon. Its greatest length, from the north-west to the south-east, is about 50 miles; but its breadth does not exceed 18 miles, from east to west. Olaus Magnus, who first called it Gothland, that is to say, Good Land, because it is fruitful, abounding with all the necessaries of life; and to well provided with the blessings of nature, that it may be ranked among the best islands in the north. It is, say they, in another place, a good land, in several respects, the inhabitants are a good sort of people, there are good harbours all round the coast, the climate is mild, it abounds in pasture, cattle, wild-fowl, fish,

ing of the last century, Charles IX. king of Sweden, vinted to him, if he would, by whom he was then freed from the danger, he omitted; which caused the unions, and oblige him to year 1616, not only this, to the most considerable. Ruffians have retaken all

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a, Ulaburg, Carelby, and Christlanstad. Of this notice is, that Waf is the of Gustavus Vasa, who in the annals of history.

LAPLAND.

a minute description of with respect to the country, to specify those parts of the dominion of Sweden, of Swedish Lapland, Lapland, Ume-Lapland, and Tornio-Lapland. The towns of these provinces are of real importance, the intention of the and a description of the

immediately appearing, etc., here introduced.

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Infola, is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, it is about 100 miles between 57 and 58 degrees, 30 min. and 28 degrees, 30 min. from the north-west, but its breadth is to well. Olaf Magnus that is to say, Good Land, with all the necessities, with the blessings of nature, the best islands in the north, a good land, in the is a good sort of people, round the coast, the most, cattle, and food.

EUROPE.]

good water, woods, and beautiful marble. This island belonged formerly to the Prutian knights, who resigned it to the Danes in 1408, for 9000 crowns. The Swedes got it in 1645; but it was retaken by the Danes in 1677, and restored to the Swedes by the treaty of Fontenbleau in 1679. There is here but one considerable city, which is

Wibby, or Wiburg, the chief place of this island, on the western coast of it. It is built on the declivity of a rock near the sea-shore, surrounded with a strong wall, and defended by a pretty strong castle erected near the harbour, where the governor of the island usually resides. Olearius relates, that the ruins of 14 churches, and of several houses, gates, and walls, of free-stone and marble, which he saw there in 1635, made him judge that this was formerly a considerable city; but it is now very much decayed. It began to be important towards the end of the 8th century, first, which time it became so populous, that it contained 10,000 inhabitants, most of them merchants, without reckoning the Danes, Swedes, Vandals, Saxons, Ruffians, Jews, Greeks, Prutians, Poles, and Livonians, who traded there. These foreigners were so numerous, that they could make head against the inhabitants; and in the year 1288, there arose a quarrel amongst them, and a battle was fought, in which great numbers were killed on both sides. However, the inhabitants gained the victory; and Magnus, king of Sweden, reconquered the town and the foreigners.

The inhabitants of Wibby are said to be the first who made hydrographic tables and sea-charts. They also pretend to the glory of being the first that made laws for regulating trade and navigation. But Monsieur La Martiniere, a French writer observes, that they have rather admitted, than invented them. He says, that, being grown rich by navigation, they introduced among themselves the famous laws of Oleron, an island in France, in order to decide by them the disputes that might arise amongst merchants. They translated those laws into their own language, and made some additions to them; by which means they were not only looked upon as the authors of them, but acquired also the reputation of being the most famous traders in Europe. In 1597 the Hans Towns sent deputies to Lubbeck, in order to draw up laws concerning navigation, which laws are still observed throughout the whole Baltic, but they, properly speaking, are the very laws of Wibby, with some additions and improvements; and what shews that these laws are more modern than those of Oleron, is, that those of Lubbeck are fuller than those of Wibby, as the latter are more complete than those of Oleron.

OCLAND

IS a narrow fl. of land over-against the continent of South-Gotland, from which it is separated by a strait, which is not above nine or ten miles broad, and is called Calmarundt, or the Strait of Calmar. This island, the name of which signifies the Land of Hay, is about 70 miles long, from south to north; but its greatest breadth is not above 12 miles. The soil affords good pasture, and many herds of oxen, horses, and fallow-deer feed upon it.

The western coast is not very populous, containing only two villages, named Alebeck and Snedebby, with the city of Borkolm, the capital of this island. It lies under 56 deg. 57 min. north latitude, and 18 degrees, 80 min. east longitude. It is about 15 miles distant from Calmar towards the north-east, and is defended by a castle. The eastern coast, on the contrary, is very well peopled, and contains, going from north to south, the towns of Bodä, Kenninggard, Hogaby, Kilda, Stapelin, Genstaia, Remalten, Moksby, Stenaf, with the villages of Hilderstad and Ottenby. There are many forts and castles to defend this island, that have been often attacked. In 1530 it was taken by the Danes, soon after which the Swedes recovered

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SWEDEN.

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it; but, being lost again, Gustavus Adolphus finally retook it in 1613, since which time it has been constantly possessed by the crown of Sweden.

D A G O.

IS of a triangular form, the sides being from 20 to 25 miles in length. On the western cape there is a high tower, which was built by the senate of Revel, as a light-house and land-mark. The northern and north-east parts are mountainous; and between here and the continent of Estonia, are some sand-banks, small islands, rocks, &c.

H A G L A N D.

HAGLAND, in the gulph of Finland, is about nine miles in length. The whole is but a cluster of rocks, interspersed or covered with fir-trees, brambles, &c. and haunted by a few hares, that grow white in the winter.

A L A N D.

ALAND is situated in the Baltic, between 45 and 50 miles from the south-west part of Finland. The circumference is near 120 miles; and the inhabitants near 6000 in number. There live in small hamlets, as there is no regular town in the island; for indeed, the peasants have almost remonstrated against the founding any, which the Swedish government have been desirous of effecting. The unhappy king Erick XIV. was confined in a castle in this island, which goes under the name of Callkeholm. An ingenious traveller mentions the following curious particulars concerning it: "I arrived (says he) in half an hour, at the castle, and alighted under the walls. It stands in a beautiful situation, on the banks of a river, and commands an extensive view on every side. It was not till after a quarter of an hour's search, that the peasant who drove the carriage, and who had known the castle 40 years, could discover the passage which led to the chamber where the king had been imprisoned, and it was with still greater difficulty I could enter it when found. I crawled up on my hands and knees under an arch, the stones of which having fallen down in a course of years, had almost filled up the way; and after passing this narrow entrance I had two ladders to mount, which did not appear capable of bearing too much pressure. I followed, however, where my guide led the way, and entered the apartment through a trap-door. I must own that I was struck with compassion and horror, to think that a sovereign had been the tenant of such a dungeon, which is too miserable for the worst malefactor. It is composed of stone, and vaulted over head. I measured it by my paces: it was about 23 feet long, and 12 broad. The light is admitted by a narrow window through a wall five feet in thickness. In one corner is a little fire place, and in the other a cupboard, hollowed in the wall. The flooring is of brick; and, as the peasant pretended to shew me, is worn away in those places where the king was used to walk."

This island abounds in cattle, and some wild beasts, and is plentifully supplied with fish. It is surrounded by many sand-banks, rocks, and small islands; some of the latter being inhabited, and others uninhabited.

Of these little islands the most remarkable are Ekero, (which is six miles long, and separated from Aland only by a river of three miles over,) Flys, Landfveden, Rodan Nyan, and Lappo.

R U G E N.

RUGEN, which is situated in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, is 23 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It abounds with corn and cattle; contains a town called Bergen, is strong by nature, and well fortified by art.

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The same ingenious traveller, whom we have before quoted, in speaking of his departure from Finland, and concerning the adjacent islands, says, "It was my intention to have gone on to Finland by the post route, through several small islands or rocks, from one to another, for which there are constantly boats provided to convey travellers. Just as I was on the point of carrying this design into execution, four or five of the country people came and proposed to convey me from thence thither to Abo. I did not hesitate long, but complied with the offer, and left Abo about midnight on Saturday. I slept, as I had done the preceding night, in my conveyance, and at seven in the morning, found myself in a narrow passage, surrounded by high rocks, and the people employed in rowing. I made no question but we were already in the river of Abo; but was not a little chagrined to find, on enquiry, that the wind had fallen away, that we were hardly 30 miles from the place we had quitted, and that I must not flatter myself with landing in Finland that day. They added, that the whole way was through such channels as I was then in; and several islands, by which I failed, were inhabited; and that, if I pleased, they would land me on one of them, where I might procure some refreshment. To this I gladly consented; and about nine o'clock I went on shore, on one called Lappo. I walked to a little hamlet at a mile distance from the shore. The poor peasants very cheerfully brought me some cream, and assisted in boiling my coffee. Nothing could exceed their poverty; a little black bread, milk, pork, and a sort of mixture they called beer, constituting all their sustenance. After having made a very comfortable breakfast on this unknown and secluded island, I returned again to the boat. During the whole day we passed our voyage through a labyrinth of small rocks and isles; many of them covered with moss, and again some were green and beautiful, but far the greater number barren and rugged. I could have fancied myself among the Cyclopes, so famous in ancient fable; but here were no temples sacred to Apollo or Juno, nor had genius and poetry condescended to render every cliff and promontory immortal. Many of the prospects were, however, wonderfully picturesque and romantic; and I frequently stopped the boatmen for a minute, to gaze upon the extraordinary scenes around me. Sometimes we went through channels of only 20 or 30 feet in breadth. Sometimes the water opened into a considerable expanse, and often there appeared to be no avenue on any side. I was astonished how they so exactly knew their track in this intricate and perplexing maze, through which nothing besides long experience could have conducted them.

SECTION III.

Description of the People, Dialects, Manners, Customs, Religion, Laws, Government, Divisions, Climate, Trade, Agriculture, Husbandry, Learning, &c. of the Kingdom of Sweden.

THE natives of this country are, in general, of good stature and robust constitution, capable of enduring hardships. Their hair, like that of other northern nations, is inclined to yellow. The women are of mediocrity, have good features, and those who are employed at home, are mostly fair, but the peasants compel their families to undergo an equal share in all laborious employments.

The clothing of the Swedes is suitable to the climate. The dress of the rich, in winter, is lined with furs; that of the poor with sheep skins, with the wool on. In fashion, the Swedes resemble the Germans, and other European nations. They wear, in summer, such stuffs as their circumstances enable them to procure; the great adorning themselves with lace and embroidery. The common people are, in general, dull of apprehension, and little troubled with the spirit

of enquiry. However, it must be observed, to the credit of the country, that, by industry, agriculture, and travelling, a great number of his nobles and gentlemen, such a mature and solid judgment as to make a considerable figure in it, and to merit the title of great and able men. The nation has produced many excellent statesmen, and some learned men; among the latter of whom stand the celebrated Potho, Pontopidan, Petreus, and others; but, in our time, the famous botanic Linnaeus, one of the best naturalists in Europe.

The inhabitants of Sweden compose the four following classes: the nobility and gentry; the clergy; the citizens and merchants; and the soldiers, farmers, and peasants.

The nobility and gentry chiefly apply themselves to a military life. They are naturally courageous and hospitable, fond of glory, and scrupulously observant of the functions of honour; but, at the same time, too generally proud, ostentatious, jealous, and vindictive. Those who are employed in the administration of civil affairs, though they are laborious and diligent, seldom raise their speculations above the necessity of their employments require, their study proceeding not so much from study, as experience in the track of business. They preserve a graceful deportment, and make the best appearance they possibly can in order to gain the respect of those beneath them. They never descend to any employment in the exercise of the practice of law or physic, or the exercise of trade; and, though they are not so much engaged in the mercantile way, though, to gain experience, they sometimes take a tour with merchants to the lowest or foreign parts.

The young nobility of Sweden go very much after the French military service, both by sea and land, and through a peripatetic of policy in that nation, to receive rank, before all others, because, by the laws of Sweden, when they return into their own country, they receive the same rank in their own military service, as they held abroad, whereby they are not only advanced much faster than they could possibly be had they been abroad, but become firm friends to the military interest, when any particular relative to it comes to be debated before the diet.

The clergy of Sweden, who are very numerous, affect great gravity, are esteemed hospitable, and preserve a distinguished authority over the lower orders of people.

The citizens and merchants plod on in a beaten track, without ingenuity to discover, or spirit to pursue, new branches of commerce, notwithstanding the care and encouragement bestowed by the legislature.

The common soldiers endure cold, hunger, fatigues, marches, and hard labour, to admiration; but they learn their duty very slowly, and are serviceable only by their obedience to command, and standing firm ground, than by any great forwardness to attack the enemy, or activity in executing their orders.

The seamen are very bold and active, and well instructed in their business. They have full notions of morality and honesty, and pay such attention to religious duties, that the captains of merchant ships have always prayers twice a day, whether the ship be in harbour, or at sea.

The peasants, when sober, are obsequious and respectful; but, when intoxicated with strong liquors, are furious and ungovernable. They live in great poverty, and rarely practise several mechanical arts, which necessity teaches them to exercise, such as making their own shoes, clothes, tools, and instruments of husbandry. They are very obliging, courteous, and remarkably hospitable to strangers.

An English traveller, who lately made a tour through Sweden, as a proof of this disposition, remarks, that nothing can exceed the generous hospitality he found every where. He says, it would even be refused, if a stranger

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stranger visited a forge without paying his compliments
to the owner who expects that mark of his attention
and respect. This custom plainly shews how few per-
sons travel in those parts of Europe; if they were nu-
merous, it would, in all probability, be quickly laid
aside, or at least restrained within narrow limits.

With respect to their manner of living, the richer
sort have a profusion of dithes at their entertainments,
but no taste in the arrangement or disposition of them.
The table groins beneath a number of covers, which
are all brought in at once, and then left to cool during
a ceremonious meal of at least two hours. But the
prologue to this feast is even worse. Before they sit
down to dinner, the company take bread and butter,
which they walk down with a glass of brandy; and
this fashion prevails not only among persons of condi-
tion, but extends even to the ladies as well as all the
men.

The way of dividing the residence of winter and
summer, as practiced in England, takes place here
only in part. Many of the nobility and richest of the
gentry, live entirely at Stockholm, scarcely ever leaving
their estates. Others live entirely in the country, never
seeing the capital, at least but very seldom. Some,
however, have houses at Stockholm for the winter sea-
son, but live in summer on their estates, having very
good houses, which they ornament with gardens and
plantations.

As the nobility and gentry of Sweden are chiefly
engaged in military employments, it is therefore little
to be wondered at that they should be fond of martial
entertainments, which are here frequently appointed
by the king for their amusements, his majesty himself
generally attending in person. Of one of these en-
tertainments we present the following particular ac-
count, given by a gentleman, in a letter to his friend in
England.

"A spectacle of a singular kind detained me at
Stockholm. The scene lay in a large park, about an
English mile without the gate of the city, where the
camp has been pitched some weeks, and which is finely
adapted for a martial entertainment, from the nature of
the ground, which is irregular and full of difficulties.
The rising parts of it were covered with small woods of
fir, and it is divided by a branch of the Mælar lake,
over which is a floating bridge.

"The king of Sweden commanded about two regi-
ments, mostly infantry. His younger brother, prince
Frederick, had under him near 1000 troops, horse and
foot. They were entirely ignorant of each others mo-
tion; his majesty only endeavouring to surround the
interior army, and the prince exerting his endeavours
to effect a secure retreat. The queen-dowager, with
her daughter the princess of Sweden, were present in a
little open chaise, which permitted them to follow the
fighters over the field, and be present every where. The
king, dressed in his uniform, was mounted on a cream-
coloured horse, and appeared as much animated and
interested in this essay of arms, as he could have been
on a day of action. It was about five in the evening.
I cannot pretend to pursue the two generals through the
different manoeuvres of their conduct, which passed
in two rapid a succession, and were of two intricate and
uncertain a nature, to admit of a minute description.
The result, however, was favourable to the king. His
brother having neglected to seize on a post which
might have commanded a retreat in case of emergency,
found his error too late; and when he would have
availed himself of this passage, discovered that his ri-
val's troops were already in possession of it, having
crossed the river in boats for that purpose. After hav-
ing in vain endeavoured to force them from this post,
he formed his infantry into a hollow square, and main-
tained a brisk fire on all sides for a considerable time;
but finding himself environed by a much superior body
of forces, and no possibility of escaping, he delivered
up his sword to the king, and his soldiers remained pri-
soners of war. His cavalry had, however, seized on a

small, but most advantageous spot, and, unterrified by
the fate of their companions, refused to surrender, and
demanded permission to march off the ground with all
military honours. Their fate was not yet decided when
I quitted the place at eleven o'clock at night. It
was a very elegant and gallant diversion, finely designed
to cultivate and practice the operations of a campaign,
and keep alive the knowledge of war even amidst the
most profound peace."

There is a theatre at Stockholm, on which, during a
part of the year, are represented French comedies and
sometimes concerts and oratorios; but the times of
acting are very irregular; not meeting always with en-
couragement enough to keep it open even in the win-
ter; so that it has been known to be shut up for
two years together.

The marriages of the Swedes are generally govern-
ed by the will of the parents, and founded so much
upon interest, that the inclination of the parties is little
regarded, nor the nation much troubled with the ex-
travagancies of lovers. Stealing of matches is hardly
heard of in an age; nor can the church give licence
to marry, without publication of the banns.

Persons of quality of both sexes, commonly remain
unmarried till thirty, or above; because their fortunes,
on both sides, being in their parents hands while they
live, they are not in a condition to maintain a family,
till the death of relations, or advancement to office,
furnishes them with the means of subsisting.

The women, in general, are more distinguished for
their chastity before marriage, than for their fidelity
after. They are very fruitful, and seldom fail of a
numerous issue. As before hinted, they are no where
greater drudges than here; the meaner sort being, be-
sides the ordinary offices of their sex, put to plow
and thresh, to row in boats, and bear burdens.

Domestic quarrels happen seldom, and more rarely
become public. Divorces scarce ever happen. Cou-
sins-germans may not marry without the king's con-
sent, which is more frequently granted than re-
fused.

The Swedes generally, in nuptial ceremonies, have
affected pomp and superfluity, beyond the proportion
of their abilities; for, by the excess of one day, oc-
casionally many of them involve themselves in such in-
conveniences, that they cannot remove them for sev-
eral years.

The same is observable in their funeral solemnities,
which are usually accompanied with great jollity and
feasting; and to gain time to make their preparations,
they commonly transport their dead to vaults within,
or adjoining to the churches, where they remain un-
buried some months. But of late these, and other un-
necessary expences, have been much laid aside.

The Swedish language is formed of the ancient Go-
thic, or Tutoic, and bears a near affinity to that of
Denmark. This language is a dialect of the Mælo-
Gothic, spoken anciently by the inhabitants of Mælian
Tartary, from whence the northern parts of Europe
are supposed to have been peopled. The only speci-
men of the language then spoken by the Scythian
Goths in Mælia, is preserved in a book at Upsal, being
a translation of the four gospels, by Uphilas, bishop
of the Goths, seated upon the Palus Mæotis. The
purest dialect of this ancient tongue is now found
among the Dalecarlians, or Highlanders of Sweden,
and in the island of Iceland, in which place it ap-
pears to have a surprising conformity to the English,
both in language and pronunciation.

The religion of Luther was established in Sweden
soon after it began to prevail in the Protestant parts of
Germany. Gustavus Vasa was the prince who first
introduced the tenets of that Theologit. He ascend-
ed the throne in the year 1523, and not only rendered
the regal dignity hereditary in his own family, but estab-
lished the reformed religion in Sweden, where it has
ever since continued to flourish. This is partly owing
to the laws, which prohibit all noisy sects; and partly
to

commerce in general, there is less inland navigation, with fewer canals and fewer railways than in Sweden. The goods are very bulky, and much time

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As all the crown's soldiers are thus provided for at the country's charge, so all officers, both of horse and foot, are maintained by the king, who has appointed to that purpose some of the lands re-united, or formerly belonging, to the crown: so that every officer has a convenient house, and a competent portion of land to live upon, situated in that part of the country where the regiment he belongs to is quartered; as also the rent of as many other farms as make up his pay; which, though it be somewhat less than formerly, yet, being punctually paid, either in money, corn, or other

tendaries in Saxony had agreed to the terms above-mentioned, which he found himself obliged to ratify, or see his German dominions ruined, as well as Poland. Augustus had several conferences afterwards with Charles, and endeavoured to procure better terms; but Charles was so incensed at the defeat of his forces under Maderfield, that he made them still worse. He obliged Augustus to send Stanislaus the following letter, viz.

"SIR and BROTHER,

"AS I ought to regard the directions of the king of Sweden, I cannot avoid congratulating your majesty upon your accession to the crown; though, perhaps, the advantageous treaty the king of Sweden has lately concluded for your majesty, might have excused me from this correspondence. However, I congratulate your majesty, beseeching God that your subjects may be more faithful to you than they have been to me.

Leipsick,
April 8, 1707.

AUGUSTUS, king.

Augustus was also obliged to order his Saxon subjects not to address him as a king for a duration.

The character of Charles XII. has undergone some ignominy for consenting Paken, a general officer, to the sentence of the wheel. But it should be candidly considered, that Paken had not only been guilty of defection to the Russians, but remarkably active in exciting several princes to rise against their sovereign.

The dethroning of Augustus, the raising of Stanislaus to the throne of Poland, and a succession of feats astonishing to all Europe, to enhance the fame of the enterprising king of Sweden, that he was courted by ambassadors from most of the powers; and, among others, by the duke of Marlborough, in the name of queen Anne, amidst the full career of a successful war against France.

He seems, however, in some instances, to have indulged a stubborn and implacable disposition to a very censurable degree. He faulted in his grand design of invading Russia, and lost the battle of Pultowa, where the Czar obtained a victory so decisive, as obliged him to take refuge among the Turks at Bender.

It was near two years before the Porte could be persuaded by Charles to enter into a war against the Russians, in which they met with great success; for the Czar entering into Moldavia before he had erected magazines for the service of his army, one half of them perished by famine; and the hardships the rest underwent, being surrounded by the Turks on the banks of the river Pruth, compelled the Czar to beg a peace, restore Azoph, and all the places he was possessed of on the Black Sea, and exclude himself from navigating it, before he could obtain leave to retire.

Peace being concluded between the Porte and Russia, Charles was desired to leave the Turkish dominions, which that prince refusing to do, the Turks attacked him in his quarters, in order to force him out of their territories; and he defended himself with the few people he had about him, till he was made prisoner, and carried away to a village near Adrianople, where the grand seignor let him know that he expected he should quit his dominions again; but if he chose to reside where he was, he would allow him and his people a truce during their stay. The king having refused to stay another year, was conducted to the city of Constantinople, where he rode through the city, and was lodged at Scutari, in Ponicus, the only place almost that held out for him in Germany. Here he remained for about four months; and then having been forced after a flight by the Danes, and Prussians, he concluded the truce for four months; and then finding it no longer tenable, he retired to his residence, and the military ardour of this prince, that, on his return

to his own dominions, he renewed the war against the Danes; hoping to have made himself some amends for Bremen and Verden, which the Danes had wrested from him during his absence in Turkey; but, to the great joy of his adversaries, who still dreaded his power, he was killed before Fredericks-hall, a Danish city on the frontiers of Norway, on the 11th day of December, 1718, in the 36th year of his age.

The character of the celebrated Charles XII. king of Sweden, has been variously represented by writers, accordingly as mankind are actuated by their different principles and prejudices. The great traits of his character are strongly depicted by a French historian, of the first eminence, in the following terms.

"No dangers, however sudden or imminent, occasioned in him the least dismay. He seems, in short, to have been a man divested of the frailties of nature of fear, and the manner in which he endured cold and hunger, shews him to be a prodigy of strength as well as courage. His rapid successes against the combined forces of Denmark, Poland, and Russia, prove him to have been no ordinary man; but, what is more astonishing all Europe, yet, in their consequences, they were fatal to the kingdom which he governed. A strong resentment against the unprovoked attacks made upon him, led him to meditate enterprises against his enemies, extravagant and impracticable in their nature; and the cool and undisturbed perseverance of his great adversary, the Czar Peter, at length prevailed over his ill-directed ardour."

Upon the demise of Charles XII. his sister, Ulrica Leonora, consort of the prince of Hesse, ascended the throne by the free election of the states, having previously resigned all pretensions to arbitrary power. In 1720 the government was transferred to her husband, prince Frederick.

In order to set bounds to the royal prerogative, which had been too far extended, a capitulation was drawn up by an appointed committee, and signed by Frederick and the queen, before they entered upon the exercise of government. By the articles of this capitulation the royal power was greatly reduced; for the king of Sweden could scarcely be called by that name, being limited in every branch of government. The diet of the states might be said to rule; and their collective body had greater powers than the parliament of Great Britain, because the king's prerogative was more bounded.

The war still continued with Russia; and the Czar would probably have made a conquest of their country, if the Swedes had not prevailed on the English to lend a fleet into the Baltic. What the English received for this important service does not appear. However, their fleet could not prevent the Russian galleys from plundering the coasts of Sweden, which lie on the Bothnia Gulf, and destroying several of their copper and iron-works; this gulf not being deep enough for large ships to enter. The alliance between Great Britain and Sweden, at length prevented the Russians making any farther conquests in that kingdom; and, by the treaty of peace between Sweden and Denmark, his Danish majesty promised not to assist the Russians in that war; for both these kingdoms began now to be apprehensive of the growing power of the Czar, and perceived that it was their mutual interest not to contribute to make him still greater. The Danes agreed to restore to Sweden all their territories they had possessed themselves of in the late war, except Bremen and Verden in consideration of a sum of money; but the fleets of Sweden were, by this agreement, to pay toll to the Danes on passing the Sound, as well as the Baltic and other nations.

By a treaty of peace concluded with Russia, in 1721, the Swedes ceded to her the province of Livonia, Ingria, part of Carolia, and the islands of Oesel, and all the islands in the gulph of Finland.

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In the year 1728 an ambassador arrived in Sweden
from Turkey, to settle an account of the money that
had been advanced to the late king Charles, which be-
ing honourably discharged, the Poite and Sweden enter-
ed into an alliance, which gave great umbrage to the
courts of Petersburg and Vienna.

About the year 1738, through the machinations of
the French, the people of Sweden were divided into
two great political parties, distinguished by the names
of Hats and Caps. The former espoused the interest of
the court, the latter the country, or patriotic party.
These parties not only broke the internal quiet of the
kingdom, but led it into a ruinous war with Russia.

The queen of Sweden dying without issue, anno
1741, the diet took into their consideration the no-
minating a successor, for which honour there appeared
four candidates. The first was the young duke of Hol-
stein-Gottorp, supported by many of the nobility, and
by a strong party among the burghers, as well as by
the whole order of peasants; the second prince Freder-
ick of Holstein, nephew to the king, for whom
all the clergy declared; the third the prince of Den-
mark, who had a very considerable party; and the
fourth, the duke of Deuxponts, who was also of the
royal family of Sweden, and had but a small party. After
very warm debates, the duke of Holstein was declared
successor, in the month of October, 1742, by a ma-
jority of two votes only; and deputies were named
to offer him, on certain conditions, the reversion of
the crown, in hopes he might induce the Czarina to
relinquish the grand duchy of Finland. But before they
arrived at Petersburg, he had embraced the Catholic re-
ligion, with a view to the succession of Russia, to
which also he had a claim of hereditary right. His
scheme having failed of producing the desired effect,
was followed by one, which was equally un-
avoidable and unexpected: for the peasants, who had
expressed such unanimous affection for the house of
Holstein, began with the same zeal and unanimity to
espouse the interest of the prince of Denmark, to whom
the clergy were attached. They likewise insisted on
calling to a formal account, the generals that had
commanded the forces in the two last campaigns; and
those very persons that had shown the greatest warmth
in promoting the war with Russia, were equally warm
in demanding the punishment of all such as were the
managers of that war, to whom they imputed its want
of success. Yet, in the midst of these domestic dis-
putes, a peace appeared as precarious as ever; and
the diet seemed equally unable to bear the thoughts of
losing Finland entirely, or falling upon any expedient
for recovering it, except receiving it as an equivalent
from the hands of the Czarina. His Britannic ma-
jesty having offered his mediation, the conferences were
continued at Abo. There, at last, ended in a treaty,
by which Russia consented to restore all that had been
taken in this war from Sweden, except a small district
in Finland; and to renew the peace between the two
nations, in case the States of Sweden should elect
prince Adolphus Frederick, administrator of Holstein,
and bishop of Lubeck, successor to the crown; and,
in this case, the young duke of Holstein, whom they
had already elected, and who was now become heredi-
tary prince of Russia, offered to make a solemn re-
signation of all his claim and right to the Swedish
crown.

When this treaty came to be considered in the diet
of Stockholm, there arose very high debates; but at
last the consideration of those immediate advantages,
which were to arise from the election of the bishop of
Lubeck, and the prospect of continued disputes, in case
they elected any other successor, brought over all the
orders of the States to this proposition; and duke Ad-
olphus was accordingly chosen hereditary prince and
successor of Sweden, on the 23d of June, 1743.

But while the diet was thus providing for their pres-
ent peace and future safety, the Danes, anxious to keep up
arms, and march directly to the city of Stockholm,

under pretence of supporting the interest of the prince
of Denmark, in which they perfited, notwithstanding
the king took all possible methods to reduce them by
fair means to their duty. At last the malecontents
attempted to overturn all to which the king and the
States of Sweden had consented. This obliged his
majesty, much against his will, to employ force even
in his capital city, where, after a sharp engagement,
in which one of the senators, at the head of the king's
troops, was mortally wounded, the rebels were to-
tally defeated, obliged to lay down their arms, and
submit to the king's mercy, which was extended to
them in the most ample degree. But this extrordi-
nary instance of royal clemency did not lessen the re-
sentment of the peasants against two unfortunate no-
blemen, Count Lewenhaupt, and Baron Buddenbrook,
who, to satisfy them, had been condemned for want
of success in the two last campaigns; and whose execu-
tion was demanded with such heat, that the king could
not refuse it. Lieutenant-general Baron Buddenbrook
suffered first, on the 16th of July in the same year; but
field-marshal Lewenhaupt made his escape, yet was soon
after rendered; and, notwithstanding the nobility and
clergy were menaced to spare his life, the peasants re-
mained still inflexible; and to satisfy them, he was,
according to his sentence, beheaded. The king retired
to his country palace till these melancholy scenes
were over, and afterwards, gratified his curiosity, by
confined to the election, he was obliged to abdicate;
Adolphus, now that he was to be crowned, when he
was already advanced to his thirtieth year, and
of Denmark, he never more returned to his native
country, but immediately claimed the title of Freder-
ick, and, finally, not a little noticed on the score
of his youth, being set aside to make way for the bishop
of Lubeck, he returned to his native country, prepared
to accept of a bishopric, a den of iniquity, and
hell, where, for some monas, he only, and those
with, but all Protestants yet the Catholic church
to lay this down, by declaring himself to the crown of
Stockholm and Copenhagen, that he would be in
the election he had promised when he was elected
hereditary prince. To establish the peace of the kingdom
more effectually, it was thought necessary that
the young prince himself should visit the provinces, to
show he espoused the principles of justice, and to
behave of Prussia.

Adolphus succeeded to the crown of Sweden on the
death of the late king Frederick, anno 1744.

He was a prince of a mild and easy temper, and
harrassed by contending factions, and the importunities
of the senators forced Adolphus to declare war
against Prussia; but as this was disagreeable, not
only to the people, but also to the king of Sweden,
the nation never made so mean an appearance; and,
upon Russia's making a peace with Prussia, the Swedes
were distressed matters as well as they could. After a reign
of tumult, commotion, and trouble, this monarch
died of chagrin, in the year 1747, and was succeeded
by his son, Gustavus, who was born in 1746, and mar-
ried to the princess of Denmark in 1766. In the
commencement of the reign of Gustavus a very re-
markable revolution happened in Sweden, of which
a late learned and ingenious traveller gives the follow-
ing elegant description.

"Adolphus, the late sovereign, was a weak man,
and under him the supreme authority attained its
utmost extent. The royal revenue was very inade-
quate to his wants, and his weight in the scale of go-
vernment was very small."

"In the person of Gustavus III. succeeded to the
crown. He possessed the same advantages over his two
immediate predecessors, which his predecessor, George
III. of England did over his, on his accession;
that is, he was born in the country over which
he reigned, and spoke the language perfectly. The
Swedes, who, since the year 1720, had been only for-
eigners on the throne, were charmed to have, once
more,

more, a king from among themselves, inasmuch, that several silver medals were struck to commemorate this happy era; on the reverse of which is this inscription, *Eadern's land et*; It is my native land.

"If one may credit the accounts given of the late procedures of government, while vested in the senate, it was high time to redress the injuries they did the state, which suffered greater evils from the irresolutions, the delays, and the divisions of a large assembly; than it could even undergo from an absolute monarch. Time had matured these seeds of dissatisfaction, and a young prince, beloved by his subjects, was ready to take advantage of them.

"On the 19th of August, 1772, this extraordinary event was produced, which again restored to the crown those prerogatives which she had lost for more than half a century. The king's secrecy, address, and oratory, in so dangerous and critical a juncture, far surpassed what might have been expected from his age. It is said only five persons in the kingdom were intruded with the design, which was carried into execution

with as much vigour, as it had been planned with secrecy and judgment. The soldiery and people were successively gained by the eloquence with which the young king addressed them, who plainly evinced the vast importance of this quality in popular, common, and public affairs. Very few persons were imprudent, and that only for a short time; nor have any of them experienced, in the smallest degree, any diminution of the royal favour, on account of their opposition. The senate took a new oath of allegiance to the prince, and tranquility was restored throughout the kingdom.

Hence we may perceive the great force of eloquence, and the power which an orator has over the human mind.

Where'er he speaks, heav'n, how the lightning throng
Dwell on the melting music of his tongue!
His arg'ments are th' emblems of his mien;
Mild, but not faint; and forcine, tho' serene:
And when the pow'r of eloquence he'd try,
Here lightnings strike you, there soft breezes fly.

C H A P. VI.

G R E A T R U S S I A.

SECTION I.

Extent, Situation, Boundaries, Origin of Names, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Climate, Soil, Productions, Vegetables, Animal, Mineral, &c.

THE Russian empire is admitted, by geographers in general, to be of greater extent than all the rest of Europe, or than the Roman empire in the zenith of its power.

The immense dominions now under consideration, are situated between 47 and 72 degrees of north latitude, and between 23 and 65 degrees of east longitude, being about 1500 miles in length, and about 1100 in breadth.

Russia is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean; on the east by the empire of China; on the south by Persia, the Caspian and Black Seas, and Turkey; and on the west by Sweden.

This empire is known by the appellations of Russia and Muscovy; the former of which is most probably derived from the ancient inhabitants, the Russi, or Borussi; and the latter from the river Mosco, upon which Moscow, the ancient metropolis, was built. It is, at present, distinguished by the name of Great Russia.

This vast country is, in general, flat and level, except towards the north, where lie the Zinnopias mountains, supposed to be the *Montes Riphei* of the ancients, now called the Girdle of the Earth.

The most considerable rivers of Russia are the Volga, or Vologa, which traverses the far greater part of Russia, and, with a long winding course of upwards of 2000 English miles, falls into the Caspian Sea. In its course, which is mostly from east to west, it receives near 40 rivers (among which are the Oeca and Kuma,) some of them very large, waters the walls of near double that number of towns, fertilizes all the lands on each side, and supplies them with prodigious quantities of fish, particularly sturgeon, salmon, pike, &c. of a large size and exquisite taste. There grows likewise along its banks the finest truffles, and a kind of large asparagus, of a delicious taste and flavour; and the finest oaks that Muscovy produce, are to be found along its bank. The misfortune is, that a great track of that fruitful land along this noble river, is so exposed to the incursions of the Cuban Tartars, that it

lies altogether uncultivated, and almost unpeopled. To remedy this, the Czar Peter I. caused an intrenchment to be made from that river, a little on this side the city of Zaritzza, quite to the river Don, near the city of Tula, by which means he hath secured all that part of the country which lies within the trench; but the rest, reaching above 80 leagues in length and breadth, is still exposed to those free-booters, and lies neglected. The Volga, towards the latter end of its course, takes a winding towards the south, and falls into the Caspian Sea, about 36 miles below Astracan, in lat. 45 deg. 40 min. long. 50 deg. 30 min. east.

Thus in meanders to the distant main,
The liquid serpent draws his silver train.

The Don, or Tanais of the ancients, is the next considerable river in this country, and divides its most eastern parts, from Asia. It hath its spring in the province of Rezan, on the north-east of the Dwina, or Jwanow-Ofero; and, in its course towards the south, comes so near the Volga, that the late Czar had intended to have cut a communication between them by means of a canal. But this design, grand and useful as it would have proved, was defeated by the intrigues of the Tartars. This river, exclusive of its turnings and windings, discharges itself into the Palus Meotis, at the famed fortrefs of Assof, or Azoph. The length of its course is very considerable.

The Dwina, or Dowina, hath no spring-head of its own, but is formed from those called Succana, and Joga, or Jagh. Its name signifies double, as it is composed of these two rivers; and its course lies northward, in which it receives the Vusogda, and several other rivers; and, having passed through Archangel, empties itself at two mouths, parted by a small island, into the White Sea.

The Dnieper, or ancient Boristhenes, which is one of the largest rivers in Europe, after running a prodigious course, falls into the Euxine, or Black Sea. It has thirteen cataracts within a small distance.

The lakes of this country are numerous; but the following only deserve notice. The Lake Ladoga, between the gulph of Finland and the Lake Onega, is computed to be above 40 leagues long, and 35 in breadth, where widest. It extends, in latitude, from 60 to 61 deg. 50 min. of lat. The Czar Peter

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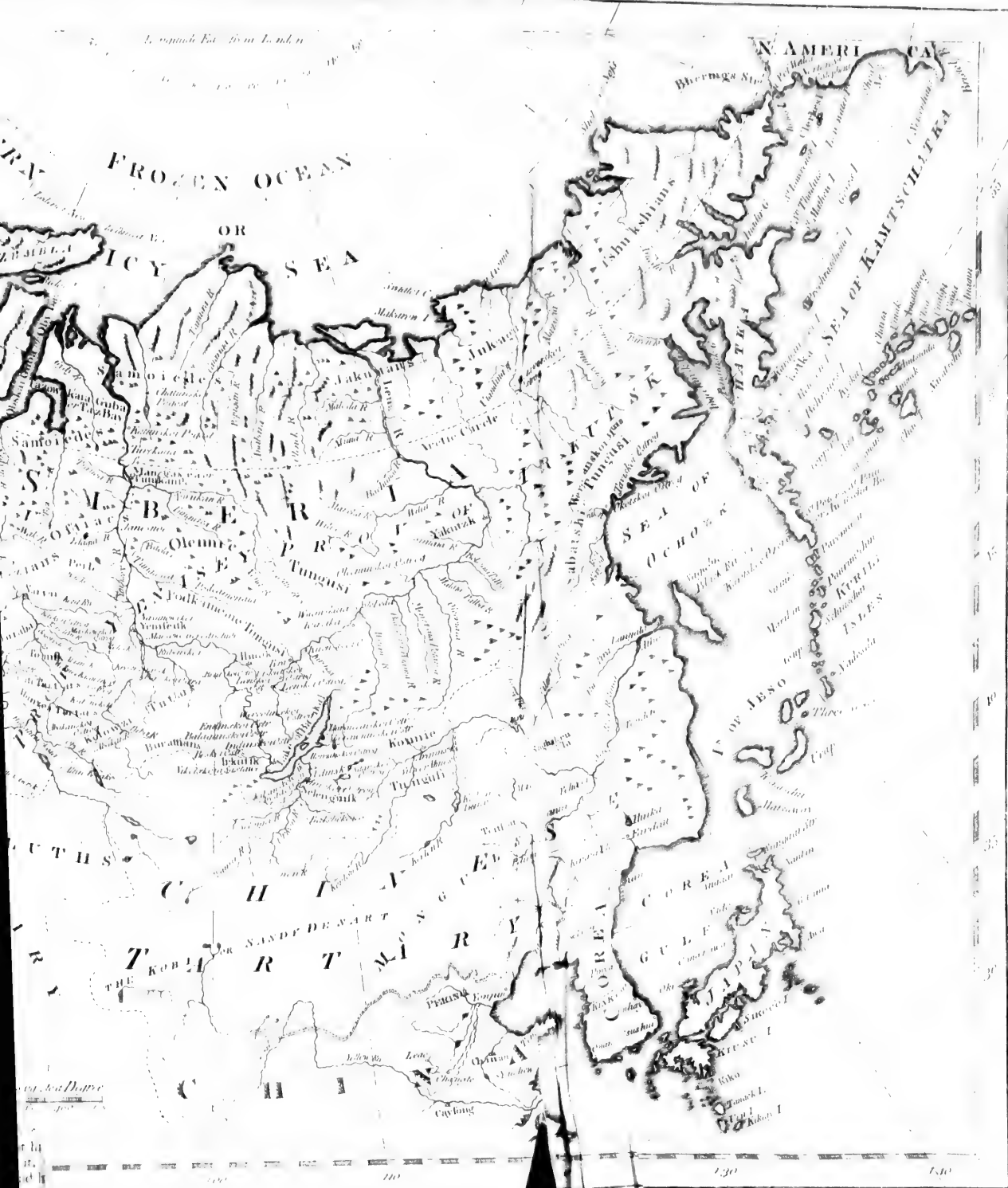


THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE,
in EUROPE & ASIA,
With the Northern Discoveries
Between Asia & North America

By Tho^s Bowen Geog^r

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not finding the south part of it so navigable as he valued, caused a canal to be dug, by which he hath opened a communication with Petersburg. This lake produces great quantities and variety of fish; such as salmon, sturgeon, and a peculiar kind of fish, called ladog, of the size of a herring, but of a finer taste; from which the lake is supposed to have had its name.

That of Onega lies about 50 miles eastward of the lake of Ladoga. It is about 40 leagues in length, and 15 in breadth: though it has fresh water, seals are often seen in it.

The lake of Peipus, in Livonia, is nearly 24 leagues in length, and upwards of 12 in breadth. It abounds with fish, and runs into the gulph of Finland.

From the amazing extent of this vast country, it may naturally be concluded, that there is a proportionable diversity of climate and soil. In the southern parts, the longest day does not exceed fifteen hours and an half; whereas, in the most northern, the sun is seen in summer two months above the horizon. This being the case, the extremes, both of climate and soil, must be seen and felt in this extensive empire.

To enable the reader to form an idea of the rigour of the cold season, we cite the following relation of a late ingenious and learned writer, who resided in this country several years. "It is almost difficult for an inhabitant of our temperate climate (meaning that of England) to have any idea of a cold so great. It may, perhaps, help to give some notion of it to relate, that when a person walks out in that severe weather, the cold strikes the eyes, water, and that water freezing, hangs in little icicles on the eye-lashes. As the common peasants usually wear their beards, you may see them hanging at the chin like a joint lump of ice; yet, by the way, the advantage of the beard, even in that state, to protect the glands of the throat, is worth observation; for the soldiers who do not wear their beards, are obliged to tie a handkerchief under their chin to supply their place. From this account it may be easily imagined, that the parts of the face which are exposed are very liable to be frozen; and it may seem strange, though a certain fact, that the party himself does not know when the freezing begins, but is commonly told of it first by somebody who meets him, and calls out to him to rub his face with snow, the usual way to thaw it. It is also remarkable, that the part which has once been frozen, is ever after most liable to be frozen again.

"In some severe winters I have seen sparrows, tho' a hardy bird, quite numbed by the intense cold, and unable to fly: and I have heard that the drivers, who sit on their loaded carriages, have sometimes been found frozen to death in that posture. The seasons, however, are seldom so severe, and that severity lasts but a few days: though it is not unfrequent, in the course of a winter, that some poor wretches, getting drunk with spiritous liquors, fall down by the road side, and perish by the cold before any one finds them.

"When the thermometer has stood at 25 deg. below 0, boiling water, thrown up into the air by an engine, so as to rise 3, falls down pretty fast, formed into ice. I have made an experiment nearly like this, by throwing the water out of a window, two pair of stairs high. A pint bottle of common water I have found frozen into a solid piece of ice in an hour and a quarter. During the operation, I have observed the *spicula* flowing towards the exterior part of the water, full an inch, or an inch and a half long, where they form the crystallization. The great length of these *spicula* is remarkable, and seems to be caused by the intenseness of the cold. A bottle of strong ale has been frozen in an hour and a half; but in this substance there is always about a tea-cup full in the middle unfrozen, which is as strong and inflammable as brandy, or spirits of wine. In very few good brands, I am sensible to solid ice, though I have seen ice very thin in both, when cut into a small flat phial. The phials I made use of

No. 61.

for the experiment, were the common bottles, in which there had been lavender water.

"It may not be foreign to these instances to mention an experiment made by prince Orloff, master of the ordnance to her Imperial Majesty, which I had from him, though I was not a witness of it myself. He filled a bomb-shell with water, and then stopped the hole very closely with a plug; and as soon as the congelation began, the contents of the shell swelling, issued out by the side of the plug like a small fountain. He then made a screw to fasten up the hole of the bomb-shell after it was filled with water, and in 20 minutes the frost burst the shell with some degree of violence, so that some of the pieces flew to the distance of four or five yards.

"Tho' the cold is thus intense for so great a part of the year, the small summer is very hot; and indeed, about six weeks of it is usually intolerable."

The writer last quoted observes, that, to balance the long absence of the sun in the winter season, they enjoy here a large share of his influence in the summer, which causes vegetation to be exceedingly quick; otherwise the shortness of the season would not suffice for the necessary business of sowing the land, for the growth of the corn, and for gathering it in.

Some persons deem the light nights in summer an agreeable circumstance, and these are very common here even in the latitude of Petersburg, which is in 61 degrees. This arises not only from the sun's being so short a time under the horizon, but from the strong reflection of the atmosphere, which causes so great a brightness, one may see to read and write at midnight, unless it be cloudy, for full two months.

The soil of Russia is rather more various than the climate. The southern provinces produce wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, and herbs, with various kinds of fruit; and all these with a vegetation so uncommonly expeditious, that corn is commonly reaped in two months after it begins to appear above the surface of the ground. This is attributed to the snow, which not only enriches and mellows the land, but facilitates and facilitates the product of it, and makes it take deeper root.

—When high Jove his sharp artillery forms,
And opens his cloudy magazine of storms,
In winter's bleak uncomfortable reign,
A snowy inundation hides the plain:
He stills the winds, and bids the skies to sleep,
Then pours the silent tempest thick and deep;
And, first, the mountain tops are cover'd o'er,
Then the green fields, and then the sandy shore;
Bent with the weight the nodding woods are seen,
And one bright waste hides all the works of men:
The circling seas alone, absorbing all,
Drink the dissolving fleeces as they fall.

The sowing time, in many parts, must follow the harvest immediately; because the summer not lasting above three months, there can be no sowing after the frost is begun. But in more moderate climes they do not sow till April or May, and then their reaping time comes in August and sometimes in July. As for manure, they have no need of any, the snow supplying that in every respect. Besides grain and fruits of various sorts the country produces plenty of rhubarb, flax, hemp, good pasture for cattle, honey, wax, &c.

The astonishing quantity of mushrooms produced spontaneously in Russia, are a great blessing and relief to the poor; while, at the same time, they are deemed delicacies at the tables of the rich and luxurious. It has been known, that above a thousand waggon loads of mushrooms have been annually sold at Moscow.

Agriculture was but little understood in this country till the time of Peter the Great, who brought his subjects in some measure better acquainted with it. The principal articles in a Russian farm are wax and honey, which sometimes produce to the peasant a competency,

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C O R R U P T I O N II.

FULL-TIME, full-color, well-treat of the national affairs of the country are the full-time work of the *Am. Law. and Justice*. Most of the work of *Am. Law. and Justice* is on the national affairs of the country, and the *Am. Law. and Justice* is the only one of its kind in the country.

L. I. V. O. S. I. A.

The left part of the road is heavily forested, and on the right is a steep, grassy hillside, with a few trees and a small stream. The road is well-maintained and runs through a beautiful landscape.

It is now a well-known fact that the country between the Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, the so-called "Big Game" country, and the river by which it is separated from the United States, is a very fertile and productive one, and it is a well-known fact that the river by which it is separated from the United States, is a very fertile and productive one, and it is a well-known fact that the river by which it is separated from the United States, is a very fertile and productive one.

Having, then, made the money in some place, is, in general, very profitable, plentifully producing money, corn, cattle, tanning grounds, &c.

[illegible]

1. σ is a σ -algebra, i.e. it contains the empty set and is closed under complementation and countable unions.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5 EAST LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 10 SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60606

1. The first of these, it was charged, was to pay

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... well as 100, and they were included in the analysis of the two groups.

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were tested:

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As a result of the above, we can conclude that the proposed method is effective in detecting and removing outliers from the data set.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased by 1 billion, and the number of people who are hungry has increased by 1 billion. The world's population is growing at an estimated rate of 1.2% per year, and the number of people who are poor is growing at an estimated rate of 1.2% per year. The world's population is growing at an estimated rate of 1.2% per year, and the number of people who are poor is growing at an estimated rate of 1.2% per year.

¹ The authors thank the referees for their helpful comments.

the authors' own research, as well as those of others in their field, they have been able to identify some common themes.

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the following table. The first column shows the number of cases in each age group, the second column shows the number of cases in each sex, and the third column shows the number of cases in each race.

to the main body of the letter's body, press

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the α -phase of the polymer, the β -phase of the polymer, and the γ -phase of the polymer, and the δ -phase of the polymer.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987).

$\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ is a family of n sets, $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq j$, and $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$. Then \mathcal{A} is a partition of Ω .

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There is, however, a difference between the two cases, which is that, in the first case, the person who is being deceived is not the person who is being deceived.

At the same time, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has been publishing a series of articles on the subject of "The Medical Profession and the Public."

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10. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors:

1232

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new towns nearly
ued here. Artificers,
d lighter, to encour-
worked out the time
ed by the boyars; and
ttled; each man being
e liked. In one year
in two or three more,
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a strong fort on the
a) was demolished for
ants removed hither,
to the Czar's favor.

The citadel is a long and irregular hexagonal, with
six bastions parallel to each other, except the two
middlemost, one of which, opposite to Carelia, has
two orillons or blinds; that over-against the river none;
each of the four others one. They were all, at first,
but earth and turf; but, in 1710, the Czar resolved to
have them all lined with strong walls. Those on Car-
elia side were finished in his life-time; and the work
has been carried on and completed by his successors.
The wall is 30 feet high to the parapet, and the faces
are all lined with large iron and brass guns. On the
flanks, which are pretty short, are two rows of caza-
mattes, one above another, arched over, and covered
with beams and turf, bomb-proof. The curtain on
the right of this citadel's gates has one of the finest
royal dispensaries in Europe, both for the great
quantity of drugs and medicines, and the large number of
beautiful porcelain vessels from China and Japan, which
it contains. This citadel has two gates; one adorned
with statues, particularly St. Peter with his two emble-
matic keys, and on its inside the black eagle of Russia,
with the globe and the sceptre in its two talons; and
below is the figure of the Russian St. Nicholas. Before
that gate is a ravelin, from whence is a bridge, with
two draw-bridges over an arm of the river. In this
place galleys and small vessels are sheltered from bad
weather.

The academy established by Peter the Great, has a
multiplicity of professors in most sciences, and the
belles lettres, who have liberal salaries. The building
is a superb pile, containing two stories, with a beauti-
ful cupola in the middle, and an observatory. Here
is a good library, and all manner of natural and artifi-
cial curiosities. "In one of the galleries, (says a curi-
ous observer,) in a case, is the skin of a Frenchman
tanned and stuffed. This has been the tallest man I
ever saw. In another case is his skeleton, and a pair
of breeches made of his wife's skin, also stuffed. The
leather was like buff. On the bottom, or pavement,
flunks the skin of an English chaise horse, stuffed,
tanned, and bridled, and beside it the skeleton. Peter
the Great used to ride this horse. Here I saw the head
of the unfortunate Miss Hamilton, a Swedish lady, who
lost it for having murdered her child unlawfully begot-
ten; and this is the only murder of that kind I ever
heard of in Russia. This lady was maid of honour to
the empress Catherine. It is said Peter went and saw
her executed. He wept much, but could not prevail
upon himself to pardon her. He cauterized her head to be
copied and injected. The forehead is almost complete.
The face is the most beautiful my eyes ever beheld. The
dura mater, and brain, are all preserved in their na-
tural situation. This is kept in spirits in a large crystal
vessel."

Besides the above, here are deposited great quantities
of earths, fossils, stones, ores, natural metals, mine-
rals, shells, molluscs, corals, &c. In one room is a
figure of Peter the Great in wax work, as large as the
life. He sits in an elbow chair cross-legged, dressed in
a blue suit of cloaths, white stockings, and has a hanger
by his side. He has short black hair, his head covered;
and the figure is surrounded by mathematical, philoso-
phical, and mechanical instruments.

Peter the Great also formed regulations for the ma-
nagement of this seminary. These referred to the
professors, the students, the respective sciences, the
succession to offices, and other particulars conducive
to the interest of the institution in general.

Peterburg is amazingly increased in size within these
fifty years. At the death of Peter the Great, it did
not contain 80,000 inhabitants; and now the Russians
assert that there are 500,000; but this is deemed an
exaggeration. It covers a very great extent of land
and water. The streets are some of them very broad,
long, and with canals in the middle of them; and
others are planted in the Dutch fashion. The houses
are immensely large. The palaces of the nobility
exceed in size those of most cities. That of the Em-

press is an amazing structure. But these are rather
great than beautiful. The size is all that strikes; and
the buildings are stuck so thick with ornaments, that
there is hardly any such thing as judging of their pro-
portions. The Italian architecture is mixed with the
Dutch, and the whole forms very inelegant piles, in
which true taste is totally sacrificed to a profusion of
ornament. But if the eye does not scrutinize into the
separate parts of the buildings, but takes only the
streets at large, the city may be fairly pronounced a
very fine one.

Among the public buildings there are many ex-
tremely worthy the attention of a traveller, particularly
the dock-yards, the naval magazines, the arsenal, found-
ery, admiralty, &c. without insinuating on the imperial
palace, the cathedral, or many churches. In the docks
they continually employ a great number of carpenters.
They build here all sorts of vessels, from ships of 120 guns
down to boats; and the number on the stocks at a
time is considerable. After the death of Peter the
Great the marine was neglected, inasmuch, that the
Empress's naval strength was not computed to be a
fifth part of what that great monarch possessed; and
this was owing to want of trade, which can alone
make seamen; unless when in the hands of such a man
as Peter, who created every thing. But the present
Empress, who has thrown the spirit of that great mo-
narch into all the departments of the state, has revived
it wonderfully; so that, at present, the Russians have
a formidable navy.

There is scarcely any thing at Petersburg more de-
serving notice than the foundery. The iron is brought
from Kexholm by water; and the number of cannon
and mortars that are cast here is very great; also cannon
balls, and all sorts of military implements in which iron
is used; which are made here at as small an expence as
in Sweden, or any other part of the world. The arse-
nal is always well stored with them; and there are
vast quantities made on a private account for exporta-
tion, forming a very considerable branch of com-
merce.

The grand market-place is on the southernmost part
of the city, with many warehouses, to deposit all kinds
of commodities and merchandise, both domestic and
foreign, for sale. It is a large square, with four en-
tries, and a range of shops on each side, both within
and without, with covered galleries, to secure those
who frequent it from the rain.

Woolen and linen manufactories were set up here,
of which the latter is brought to great perfection, as we
may observe by the linen of late imported from thence.
Here is particularly a workhouse, where an old Dutch
woman has 80 young negroes under her care, who
are taught, with a whip, how to handle the spinning-
wheel; and several regulations are made for improving
the plantations of hemp and flax. Paper-mills, and
powder-mills, have also been erected, with laborato-
ries for gunnery and fire-works; and other places for
preparing salt-petre and brimstone. Rope-yards, like
those in England and Holland, for making of ca-
bles and tackling for the navy, are also set up here.
A printing house is established, and news-papers are
now as regularly printed as in other countries of Eu-
rope. Several useful books have been translated out
of the High-Dutch, and printed; the government en-
couraging their subjects to enquire into the state of the
world abroad, instead of keeping them in ignorance,
according to their ancient maxims. As to their silk
and woolen manufactures, they have not been able
hitherto to bring them to any degree of perfection.

At little distance from Petersburg is a noble seminary
for educating females only, founded by the late empress
Elizabeth. The building is capacious and grand. Chil-
dren of distinction are kept separate from those of an
inferior rank; and the whole contains between 700 and
800 females.

Near the Nieva is a small palace, built by the pre-
sent Empress, and called *The Hermitage*. When her
majesty

majesty resides in this part of the building she is in retreat, and there is no drawing-room or court. These apartments are very elegant, and furnished with great taste. There are two galleries of paintings, which have been lately purchased, at an immense expence, in Italy. The crown, in the palace itself, is perhaps the richest in Europe. It is shaped like a bonnet, and totally covered with diamonds. In the sceptre is the celebrated one purchased by prince Orloff for 500,000 rubles, (112,500*l.*) and presented by him to his sovereign mistress. It far exceeds Peter's diamond in size, and is not inferior in water. Lapidaries declare it the most beautiful and rare ever brought from Golconda. One of the noblest monuments of the gratitude and veneration universally paid to Peter I. is that which her present majesty has ordered to be erected. It is an equestrian statue, in which production the artist has united the greatest simplicity with the truest sublimity of conception. No other statuary, whether ancient or modern, gave him the design, which is singular in its kind, and admirably adapted to express the character of the man, and of the people over whom he reigned. Instead of a pedestal adorned with inscriptions, or surrounded by slaves, he appears mounted on a rock, or stone of a prodigious size, upon the ascent of which the horse labours, and appears to have nearly reached its summit. This attitude has given him room to exert great anatomical beauty and skill in the muscles of the horse's hind parts and hams, on which the whole of his body is necessarily sustained. The Czar's figure is full of fire and spirit. He sits on a bear-skin, and is clad in a simple habit, not characteristic of any particular country, but such as may be worn without violation of propriety by an inhabitant of any country.

About 20 miles west from Peterburg is the beautiful palace of Peterhoff, situated on an eminence, in a large garden, commanding a fine view, and surrounded by many out-houses, offices, &c. for servants and attendants. It faces the fourth; and, in the front, there is a beautiful canal of clear transparent water, from which three *jet d'eau's* are supplied, and constantly play. When the Empress is here, the guards are encamped in a part of the garden, where their tents make a very agreeable appearance. In speaking of one of these *jet d'eau's*, a curious traveller says, "Out of the water, much to my agreeable surprize, arose a dog and three ducks, made of copper or iron, and, in appearance, all alive. The ducks flutter through the water quacking, the dogs follow after them barking. There is, in a picturesque place, a charming chime of crystal bells, which play by water. The grotto, which is covered before by a cascade, has two entries, one on each side. The entries are guarded by statues, which, when you are in, prevent any one from getting out, till the keeper, by turning a handle, puts a stop to them. These statues evacuate so much water, by vomiting, and spouting out of stone pistols and guns, that the keeper said it would overwhelm any man. Besides the curiosities before mentioned, there is a beautiful gallery full of the finest china in the world; one end of which is a small but commodious room, with a bed in it, whither the Empress sometimes retires to repose herself.

The apartments here are all splendid and nobly furnished; and among the paintings there are five matchless portraits of the sovereigns of Russia, viz. 1. Peter the Great. 2. The Livonian villager, whose virtues raised her from a cottage to an imperial diadem, and to share the bed of Peter the Great. 3. The empress Anne. 4. The empress Elizabeth. 5. The present reigning sovereign.

Such was the foundation, and such is the present state, of the city of Peterburg, as appears from the most authentic and modern accounts we could possibly select. The only material circumstance relative to it, which remains to be mentioned, is the dreadful inundation and hurricane which happened in 1777, and were productive of the following fatal effects.

Almost all the houses in the little islands in the mouth of the Nieva were demolished, and a considerable number of the inhabitants lost.

The fortifications of this place sustained great damage. The rapidity of the river was beyond all conception: it carried every thing before it, making a most dreadful havoc, and roaring with a noise not easily to be described.

A poor man, with his wife and two daughters, getting out at a window, when a gust of wind blew down the house, were all killed except the man, who survived three days.

A poor young lady, in fixing a rope to descend by, was killed by the falling of the roof of another house; and two other persons in the said house lost their lives.

The great bridge of pontoons was totally borne away; and paper mills, laboratories, manufactories, &c. demolished.

The dead body of one of the handsomest women was seen floating on the waters. The wind and stream conveyed her to a wreck, on which it was hoped she might have symptoms of life, but a contusion in her head soon banished every prospect of that kind.

A prodigious number of cattle and poultry were destroyed, as well as houses drowned in fables. A tribe of itinerant Tartars were drowned in their temporary huts in the country. In short, both the city and neighbouring flat country exhibited a most horrible aspect.

An account transmitted from Peterburg to London, thus states the particulars of this calamitous event.

"An inundation happened here, more extensive and destructive than has ever been remembered in the parts. A violent hurricane of wind, at well-known, which began about two o'clock in the morning, raised the waters, in the short time of four hours, to the height of fourteen feet above the ordinary level of the Nieva, by which the whole town, and the greatest extent of the country in the neighbourhood, was completely overflowed. The water remained about half an hour at its extreme height; but the wind getting a little to the northward between six and seven o'clock, it returned, in a very short time, to its usual bounds. It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of exactness, the loss which the state and individuals suffered. The number of persons drowned amounted to several hundreds. In the best parts of the town many houses were unroofed; and the loss of liquors, and other provisions, in the cellars and lower apartments, were very great. In the shops (which are all in the same quarter of the town) goods were destroyed to a very considerable amount. In the gardens of the summer-palace, great numbers of the finest trees were broken or torn up by the roots. The lower skirts of the town, where the houses are mostly of wood, and inhabited by the poorer sort of people, presented a scene of desolation which can be more easily imagined than described. Many persons were drowned in their beds; and others, who fought for safety on the waters on the roofs of their houses, were carried from thence by the violence of the wind, and those who escaped with life, were left destitute of habitations and effects. Great damage was done at the quay of the exchange, and the fever magazines and warehouses. Numbers of barks, laden with iron, hemp, grain, wood, &c. to a very great amount, were flayed, sunk, or driven in pieces in the streets or fields. Several large vessels, lying between this place and Cronstadt, were driven ashore into woods and gardens. Many of the country houses in the neighbourhood were destroyed. The village of Catherinehoff, and some others on the same coast, were entirely swept away, with all the cattle, and many lives were lost there, as well as on the side of the Galley Haven, where the ground is very low. The great bridge of boats over the Nieva was carried away, and most of the bridges in the town, except

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except those on the new stone quay, (no part of which
suffered any material damage) were torn up.

"According to accurate observations, it appeared,
that the sea rose a foot or a half higher than in
the great inundation which happened here in the year
1755. The plays of the court theatre were stopped
for some time, on a count of this public calamity.
Assessments were made to give all possible relief to
the poor sufferers."

"The Empress, with a degree of humanity that will
ever do honour to her character, ordered the royal cof-
fers to be opened to those who had suffered most ma-
terially by the tempest."

After Peter the Great had laid the foundation of his
new city of Peterburg, and made some progress in
the buildings, he thought it necessary to have a con-
venient harbour in which the shipping might ride se-
cure, and pitched upon the island of Retimski, at the
mouth of the gulph of Finland. There he built a
new town called Cronstadi, and secured it with a castle
called Cronslot, situated on a sand bank near the side
of Ingria, so that between the castle and the town, the
shipping rode in a safe, deep, and commodious harbour.
The castle is built in the form of a round tower, and
three tier of galleries, well furnished with cannon, sur-
round it. In cases of emergency, the piers of the
harbour may be mounted with a considerable train of
artillery; and two small batteries at present are situated
on the opposite island.

Between Cronstadi and Peterburgh are many elegant
houses; and on an island formed by the river Nieva,
near the western banks of the lake Ladoga, is the strong
fortress and capital of Noreburg, or Oresko. It was
taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in the year
1702. With respect to the other towns, Niueichan is
distinguished. Iwanogorod is a strong castle opposite to
Noreburg, from which at the distance of 45 miles, is the
fortress of Caporia, situated on the banks of a small
river. Fifteen miles to the north-east of Iwanogorod
is Jama, another fortress, built on the river of the same
name.

MUSCOVY PROPER, OR WESTERN RUSSIA.

THIS division of the Russian empire contains
the following extensive provinces, which we shall
arrange in their proper order.

PLESKOW, or Pleskow, was formerly a republic, after
which it had the title of duchy. It was at length sub-
dued by Iwan Basilowitz, anno 1569. It hath a lake
of its name, which lies on the confines of Ingria and
Livonia, and empties itself into the larger one of
Prigou or Crud-kow. Pleskow, the capital, is seated
in the mouth of the river Muldow, on the right hand
of the lake of its name. It is divided into four wards
or quarters, each of which is encompassed with its own
walls; and the whole is defended by a stout castle, built
on a high rock. It is a Russian archiepiscopal see, and
a considerable populous city. The other cities of this
territory are inconsiderable, and not worth notice.

GREAT NOVOGOROD VELIKI, or the Duchy of NO-
VOGOROD, is situate on the east of Pleskow, and di-
vided into five districts. It is called Novogorod Vel-
iki, or Superior, to distinguish it from the Inferior
Nilo Novogorod. The chief produce is corn, flax,
hemp, wax, honey, and leather; in all which it does
a considerable traffic, when it was governed by its
own princes; but since it is become under subjection,
it is much decayed.

The city of Novogorod Veliki, capital of this pro-
vince, called by the French Novogard, and by the
Dutch New Garten, is a large and considerable place,
populous and well fortified. It was formerly more
spacious. It is an archiepiscopal of the Russian rite.
The cathedral, called Santa Sophia, is large and beau-
tiful, though in the antique style.

On the other side of the river is the castle, which

is joined to the city by a large bridge, famed for the
many thousands of clergy, citizens, and others, whom
the tyrant of Novogorod, duke Iwan Basilowitz,
caused to be thrown from it into the river, anno 1569.
The castle is the residence of the Viavode; and near
unto it is the archiepiscopal palace, and a monastery,
dedicated to the miraculous St. Antony of Padua.
There is another monastery here, called Perunki Mo-
nastir, said to have been built on the ruins of an ancient
temple, dedicated to Perun, or the god of fire, for-
merly worshipped here, under the figure of a deity,
holding a thunderbolt in its hand. Here are also
many churches and monasteries.

Staria, or Stara Russa, or Old Russa, is situated on
the opposite shore of the lake Imen, whose outlet is
the river Lovat, from the water of which the inhabi-
tants make a considerable quantity of salt for expo-
rtation.

The capital of this province is the only place worthy
of mention, except the town of St. Nicholas, which is
a large populous place, situated near the Wolga, and
celebrated for a stately and spacious monastery, dedi-
cated to the saint from whom the town itself derives its
name.

The Duchy of TWERE is small and compact, but po-
pulous and fertile, and takes its name from its capital,
and that from the river Twerza. Its chief city is
Twere, the capital, situate on the confluence of the
rivers Twerza and Wolga; which last is by this time
become so wide, that they are obliged to cross it in
ferry-boats. It stands pleasantly on the side of a rising
hill, on the bank of the Twerza, from which it hath
its name; and is a large, rich, and populous city,
having no less than forty churches, and an episcopal
see; and is the station of a mint.

A little below it, on the same river, stands the large
town of Terfack, Torko, or Tarlock, about 20 miles
north from Twere. The other towns have nothing
worth notice.

The Duchy of RZEWA, or RESCHAW. This pro-
vince contains the following towns.

Rzeva the desert, so called because ruined and aban-
doned, was the capital, and stood on the western side
of the province, on the south-west of Velike-Louki;
but hath yielded its dignity to

Rzeva Volodimeriki, which is pleasantly situated on
the Wolga, on the eastern side of this province, near
the small lake Wolga, which is one of the head springs
of that river. It is said to have been built by prince
Volodimer, who made very considerable conquests in
this and the neighbouring provinces. It is but indif-
ferently built, but well peopled, and drives some sort
of trade in hemp, fish, &c.

Toropeccky is a small neat town, pleasantly situated
on a little river that falls into the Dwina. The other
towns contain nothing worthy of notice.

The Principality of BIELA, or BILISKI, was formerly
governed by its own princes; and the capital, Biela,
situated on the river Uica, which discharges itself in-
to the Dwina, was a considerable town, till subdued
and ruined by the czar Basilowitz.

The Province of SMOLENSKO has been alternately
subdued by the Poles and Russians, and at length was
finally ceded to the latter by treaty, towards the con-
clusion of the last century. It is watered by the Nieper
or Boristhenes. The land is in general sterile; but
the skins of the wild beasts, with which it abounds,
yield the inhabitants some profit.

Smolensko, the capital, and the only place that de-
serves mention, is agreeably situated on the banks of
the Nieper, near the confines of Lithuania. It is
large, populous, well fortified, and the houses are to-
tally well built. It has a citadel and Garrison to de-
fend it; was once a metropolis, and is now a bi-
shop's see. The surrounding woods are said to pro-
duce the best furs in the Russian dominions.

The Duchy of SEVERIA had formerly princes of its
own, till the country was subdued by the Czar Basil-
owitz.

to viz. It afterwards fell into the hands of Sigismund III. king of Poland, who incorporated it with his dominions; but it was at length finally ceded to Russia, as a member of the ancient palatinate of Smolensk.

This province being watered by the rivers Ubie, Doniza, and Nevyn, is fertile and populous, yet woody. In the southern part there is one vast extensive forest, which is computed to be 100 miles square. Here

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet, or tracks of beasts, are worn.

Nogogrodeck, the chief town, stands on the river Doniza, and is tolerably well fortified in the Russian stile. Brantki is a well-fortified town, about 60 miles from Nogogrodeck. The other towns or villages of this province are of no consequence.

The Duchy of Czernichow, though watered by the river Doniza, is exceedingly sterile. The principal town, called Czernichow, is small, thinly peopled, and inconsiderable, as are all the other places in it.

The Principality of Vorotin. The continual excursions of the Cossacks have almost desolated that portion of this province which is situated near Leiler Tartary: but the other parts are populous and fertile, being watered by the river Oeca.

On the banks of the Oeca stands Vorotin, the capital of the province. It is only a small town, but well fortified by a castle and other fortifications. On the same river stands Cromare, Starol, and Bolgoff.

The Duchy of REZAN, or RHEZAN, or, as it is now called, the Province of Verones, includes a very large tract of land, situated between the Don and the Oeca, and extending near 120 miles in length. It is watered by the Don or Tanais, and the Oeca. The Russians deem the soil of this province the most fertile in the universe; and affirm, that the corn grows so thick and strong, that a horse cannot make his way through it. This must be owing to a great quantity of salts with which the snow impregnates and enriches the ground, by lying for many months upon it. The people here are courageous, warlike, civil, polite, and very numerous.

This country was formerly governed by its own dukes, who were esteemed powerful; but it hath long since been subdued by the Czar, and become subject to Russia, since which time it hath much decayed. It continues, however, still fertile in corn, millet, and other grain, and also abounds all kind of game, as the rivers do with fish; particularly the great river Don, which hath its spring in this province, and runs almost across it, and, after a long serpentine course, discharges itself into the Paul's Marshes at Azoph.

Most of the towns were formerly considerable, rich, and well-peopled; but being miserably plundered and abused by the Czar's Tartars in the year 1688, they have not since been able to recover themselves.

Rezan, or Rhezan, the ancient capital of this province, which was formerly a fair, large and populous city, and advantageously situated on the Oeca, is chiefly famed for the noble resistance which it made against the Tartars in the year 1680, by which the whole empire was preserved from destruction, though the city itself, and almost the whole district, were destroyed by them. All that the ancient Rezan now retains of its former grandeur, is the ruined citadel, and its being still the residence of the Russian governor.

Vorotin, commonly called Voron, is the most considerable place in this province, and is situated on the great ships of war built there, and the destruction and inspection of the late Czar Peter's army, being situated on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Don or Tanais, a little below it, and is strong enough to carry them into the great river, and thence down to the Black sea, to which that prince appointed himself a free passage by the lake of Azoph.

The town is situated on a hill, surrounded with a wooden wall, almost rotten. It is divided into three parts,

one of which, called Jakaroff, is the common residence of the Russian merchants. It hath large and extensive rope-walks, and a spacious subterranean magazine of powder without the walls. On the declivity of the hill, and along the water side, are several spacious houses, some of them 400 paces long, which belong to the Russian admirals, vice-admirals, and persons of rank. Most of them stand facing the citadel, and behind them are streets for those that are employed in ship-building. The city stands on the west side of the Veronis, and the citadel on the other; and a large bridge is built over it for communication.

The citadel is a large square building, flanked with a tower on each corner; hath large apartments, in it, and makes a great figure without. It is surrounded with strong palliades, and a ditch, and is defended by a strong garrison. This is the chief magazine in this part of Russia, in which there are about 150 cannon, mostly unmounted for speedy carriage; conveniences for ship-building; and apartments three stories high, for all manner of naval stores. Here are some handsome churches, after the Russian stile; and, at a small distance from the town, may be seen a high mountain almost mouldered away, and full of cracks, on which are some ancient monuments.

Taverhoff was built by Peter the Great, on the south banks of the river Veronis, and two thirds of the town are washed by that river and the Don. The place is very unhealthy, on account of the circumjacent low flat grounds being covered either with wood or water. This town is regularly built, with streets intersecting each other at right angles; but the houses are of wood, as is a palace which stands at the west end. The citadel is made of earthen ramparts, palliaded with battens at the corners, mounted with cannon. Taverhoff itself is inhabited principally by sailors and fishermen; and what is very singular, 3000 soldiers, who are the garrison, and appointed to defend the place, do not reside in the town, but dwell all together in a neighbouring village.

The other towns in this duchy worth mentioning, are Donkarod, a large place about 14 leagues south from Rezan, situate near the spring-head of the Don, or Tanais; and Toul, or Tula, on the western confines, near the borders of Vorotin, which is defended by a stout castle, built by the czar Basilowitz soon after he took it.

The province of BELGOROD lies in a temperate climate, is watered by several streams, and is naturally fertile, but being exposed to the continual attacks and inroads of the Don Cossacks, it is neither populous or well cultivated. In fact, the country originally belonged to those people, and the inhabitants still retain the Tartarian customs and manners; being themselves more inclinable to live by free-boating than by the cultivation of the earth, and to make wild excursions about the country, than to reside finally in cities and towns. Indeed, it hath a considerable number of small towns, most of them poor, and half-ruined; but no cities, except that of Bielgorod, from which it has its name, and which is itself hardly remarkable upon any other account. The country of the Don Cossacks, on the south-east, called also Rodoni Donkoi, and the country of the Nogay Cossacks, on the south-west, are either very boggy or woody, and have few towns in their territory; which, with the palatinate of Bielgorod, was formerly part of Tartary, but hath been gradually separated from it by the Russians.

The Province of MORDOVA, or MORAVY, and DIT of CZARUMSK. Having gone through the western provinces of Russia, we must direct our course towards the north, where we meet the province called Mordva. The inhabitants of this province are said to be the most civilized of all the Tartarian people, and have some towns, but none of them worth describing. The people here are heathens, but have neither temples, altars, or priests. Their country is small, and full of forests.

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The district or province of Czeremissk, or Scheremissk, which lies on the east side of the former, is a vast tract of land, extending from 54 to 61 deg. of latitude; and is divided by the river Volga into two parts; the southern district, which adjoins to Mordvia, and has the name of Nagorna, which implies mountainous; and the northern, which is known by the name of Logowai, or Low Land. The inhabitants, who are deemed the most savage of all the Tartars, breed vast herds of cattle. They are without towns, naked in their dress, superstitious in their notions, and cruel in their dispositions. Some are called Mahometans; but the greater part, especially towards Cazin, have no fixed objects of faith, or modes of practice, being as vague in the one, as they are absurd in the other. Their language is peculiar, understood by neither Muscovite or Tartar. A man is allowed three or four wives. The women wear only a coarse linen gown, which covers their whole body; and the head-tire of the married ones rises over their head like a horn, growing out of their skulls, at the top of which hangs a little bell, by a silk string of several colours. The men have much the same garb about their loins, with drawers under. The married shave their heads. The unmarried let their hair grow to a considerable length. They are subject to the Czarina, and oblige her to assist her in war; but are free in all other respects.

The Duchy of NIST-NOV is a small principality, lying between the Volga and Ocea, and although it is not a very large country, it is nevertheless, pleasant, populous, and fertile.

The capital, Nif Nio, is situated at the confluence of the V. and the floor wall, and defended by a thick wall, and being the seat of the chief officers, is called the chief city, and is a noble street, intersected by a whole town. The cathedral is a model of Santa Sophia at Constantinople, has five cupolas bearing green, and adorned at the top with gold. The superb archiepiscopal palace is near the cathedral, but contains a church within its own walls. The governor's palace, and the clergy, are noble fabrics, and the houses, in general, are well built of timber. The city itself is fertile, but the fields are large, and the whole has a good trade, and is well furnished with provisions. The luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life, are remarkably cheap; but the inhabitants, in general, were so small as to be scarcely noticeable.

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The Province of Volodimir contains some fens and forests, but in many parts is fertile, and well watered.

Volodimer, the capital, is situated on a fine hill, which is beautifully diversified with plantations. Hence a most noble appearance is exhibited to the distant eye. It was built by prince Volodimer, in the commencement of the tenth century; and here he and his successors, reigned till the year 1025, when they fled to Moscow, since which period the city has been gradually decayed. The other towns are very numerous; those, situated on the river Choumou, are remarkable, which stands on the banks of the Volga.

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It is situated on the river Chiling, near the southern end of the dike. It is an archiepiscopal see, built

mostly of wood, after the Russian manner, but retains little of its pristine grandeur. It is, however, famed for a stately monastery of nuns, and some other ancient buildings.

The Duchy of Moscow, or Muscovy, properly so called, in order to distinguish it from the great empire of which it is the principal province, bears the name of duchy, because, for a long time, the princes of it took only upon themselves the title of dukes. It hath its name from its capital, Muscov, or Muscovia; and this from the river of that name, on which it is situated.

Its extent, from east to west, is computed to be about 68 leagues, or a little above 200 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, about 33 leagues, or 100 miles. The chief rivers that run through it are the Moscow, Occa, and Clefina, all which fall into the Volga; and on the western side of this province is a large forest, out of which flows that famed one called the Boristhenes, which, crossing the duchy of Smolensko, makes its course to Ukrania, Lithuania, and Poland. The soil, however, is not so fertile as in some of the other provinces; but the air, though sharp, is very healthy, and, with the advantage of its situation amidst some of the best provinces of the empire, enabled the monarchs to make it their chief residence, and the principal seat of the empire.

The chief towns and rivers are the following: Moscow, the capital, once the metropolis of, and the chief city in the whole Russian empire, is seated on a fertile alluvial plain, on the river of its name, over which is a stately bridge of twelve arches, of a fine granite, and broad, because that river often overflows its banks. It was built by prince Gassichin, from the year 1480 to 1508. The town stands in a grassy plain, and is surrounded by a river, and almost in the center of the empire. The population of Moscow in 1662, when lord Charles II. was in Russia, from king Charles II. it was the capital of houses and inhabitants. The number of the former is, by the late census, said to have amounted to 100,000. The Russians affirmed to have been 200,000. The city is 10 miles in circumference, and the inhabitants amount to 500,000; but it is almost impossible to form a precise estimate of their vast number. The houses are, in general, miserable timber booths, and always have subjected the city to violent conflagrations.

Stolow is of a circular shape, and consists of four parts, or quarters, all surrounded with a ditch, viz. Catagorod, Czarny, Skorodom, and Strelitz. Mabolka, so called because it was formerly the water of the Strelitzes, or Czar's guards.

The Czar's and, or middle gate, is surrounded with a double wall, and on the inside the cattle stalls are two rows of stalls, and on the outside with three fluted stately towers, and a fence. The cattle stalls are in places of the Czar, one of timber, the other of stone, built after the Italian manner; the patriarch's palace, a large ancient building; the eschequer, and other offices; the grand magazine; two handloom manufacteries; five large churches, among which is the noble one of St. Michael, in which are the tombs of the grand dukes, or czars. There are several other stately buildings in this great castle. At the gate stands that stately ancient fabric called the church of Jerusalem.

Near the churches are hung several large bells, one of which is of a stupendous size. Concerning the celebrated great bell of Moscow, a learned traveller says, "I went to see the great bell, which was then in a large pit. A fire had, about two months before this, burnt down about two-thirds of this great city, and the bellry, being all of timber, shared the same fate. The bell fell into the bottom of the pit, and had a piece broken out of its edge, large enough to permit any man to go

[illegible]

The writer of this account was informed by a gentleman of rank and veracity, that the Czar himself had been attacked in his younger days, in the following manner. Going upon a visit one evening, attended by two lieutenants, the one riding before, and the other standing behind the sledge, up came a sledge with eight carbonics in it, and were just going to fatten his sledge to their with a grapeshot iron, which they com-

The city of Moscow is much decayed from its ancient grandeur and opulence, since the building of that of Petersburg. However, it is full of inhabitants; and all kinds of provisions are brought to it in great plenty, and sold very cheap; fish being the only dear food, which is occasioned both by the number of inhabitants, the four lentils, and other faults, that are observed by the Russians. This cheapness hath so far lowered the price of land all about the country, that the nobility and gentry are great sufferers by it, their estates being reduced to little more than one-third of what they formerly brought in, when the city was in its flourishing state. The canal, made by the order and direction of the late Peter the Great, to open a communication between this metropolis and his new-built and favourite city of Petersburg, and, by that means, to the Baltic and German Ocean, is a great and noble work, which hath been some time finished; at an immense charge and labour, running between two cities, which, in a direct line, stand near 90 leagues asunder. It begins at Petersburg, on the river Newa or Nieva, which empties itself into the gulph of Finland, and going up that river quite to the lake of Ladoga, crosses it at the fourth end, and enters into the Wolfotz, another river, which flows thither from the province of Novogorod. From the capital of that province begins what is properly called the artificial canal, which, passing through the territories of Broot-nir, Chrestitz, Chulowa, Wischna-Volotscha, Torichock, the province of Twerre, and the district of

Kiën, reaches, at length, the city of Moscow, and enriches it by the vast quantities of merchandize that are brought to and from that capital.

There is a very considerable manufacture at Moscow of various hemp fabricks, particularly sail cloth and sheeting, which employs some thousands of looms, and many thousands of people. The hemp is most of it brought from the Ukraine. There are also great numbers of considerable merchants here, who carry on a very extensive commerce with all parts of the empire; for there is water-carriage from hence to the Black and Caspian Seas, and with but few interruptions to the Baltic also, which are circumstances that make it the center of a very great commerce.

This city is much better situated for the metropolis of the empire than Petersburg. It is almost in the center of the most cultivated parts of it; communicating, in the manner above-mentioned, with the three inland seas, not at a great distance from the most important province of the empire, the Ukraine; open to the southern territories on the Black Sea; and, by means of the rivers Wolga and Don, commanding an inland navigation of prodigious extent. Its vicinity also to the countries which must always be the seat of wars with the Turks, the enemies most to be attended to of all those with whom the Russians wage war, upon the whole made it infinitely a better situation for the seat of government, than that of Petersburg, which is at the very extremity of the empire, and possessing few of those advantages. Founding that city, and making it the seat of foreign commerce and naval power, was an admirable exertion of genius; but the seat of government, in our opinion, should always have been at Moscow. This city lies in lat. 55. 42. lon. 38. 45. E.

It is a small but handsome town, famed for the stately monastery of that name, or convent of the Trinity, a spacious building, with three large gates, and a noble church, standing in the middle of the square. The abbot here is so rich, that he has 60,000 peasants dependent on him, besides other revenues. The czars have some apartments for themselves, and a noble palace, strongly fortified. In this monastery it was that the late czar Peter I. in his younger days, was forced to retire, to secure himself from the envy of the Boyard Couzaniki and his Strelitzes, who plucked and murdered all opponents in his metropolis, and from the plots and conspiracies of his ambitious sister. It stands about 40 miles north of Moscow.

Columna is situated near the confines of the duchy of Rezan, on the western shore of the river Oeca, which divides it from Slaboda, or suburb, on the opposite side. It is almost of a round figure, half a mile in compass, well fortified with a stone wall, six fathoms high, and two thick, and flanked with stout and high towers, at the distance of 200 paces from each other; but it is now gone to decay, and is almost ruined on one side. The suburb, which is called Colutwina Slaboda, is the place where the merchandizes are exposed to sale. The city hath nothing considerable in it except the fine stately church of the Virgin Mary, and the archiepiscopal palace, being therefore dignified with the title of an archbishopric.

Colomentko is a small city in the neighbourhood of Moscow, situate on an eminence, from which it yields a beautiful prospect. Here is a handsome church, with two high towers, and a stately monastery. It hath two avenues to it, the Moskva, which must be crossed over a float of timber fastened together, so as to be loosened and divided, to give passage to the vessels that go up and down.

Motanch is another town situated on the same river, about nine leagues north-west of the city of Moscow, but not so considerable at present as it was formerly.

The Duchy of Rostow is a rich and fertile country, and was formerly the chief city by St. Basil, next to that of Novogorod. It was governed by it, till the czar Iwan Basilowits put the last of them to death, and seized on this territory, anno 1591.

It was afterwards assigned for the maintenance of the Czarowitz, or heir apparent. Rostow abounds with corn, fruit, herbs, game, &c. The capital, called Rostow, is a large town and metropolitan see, situated on the lake Rostow, from whence issues the small river Cobris, or Kolpar, which runs into the Volga. This city stands about 120 miles to the north of Moscow, and contains some elegant stone churches.

Ughtz, situated on the Volga, about 80 miles to the westward of Rostow, is celebrated for the excellency of the bread made in it. It was here that the young prince Demetrius, son of the czar Iwan Basilowits, was murdered by order of his brother-in-law, Fiedorowits Gadenaw, during a tumult, which was occasioned by a conflagration made on purpose, and the murderer usurped the throne.

Chlopogorod was formerly a place of considerable trade, but is now gone to decay.

Perislaw is a large populous town, standing at an equal distance from Moscow and Rostow. The other towns and villages are known by the names of Molog, some-bratoff, Gvo, Imbiowa-Nova, and Bafina-Nova; but none of them contain any thing remarkable.

The Duchy of YEROSLAW is exceeding fertile, abounding with corn, cattle, and honey, and is watered by the Volga, which runs through the heart of it.

The capital, Yeroslawn, is a strong, well fortified, large, populous city, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It is about 36 miles to the northward of Rostow, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, leather, honey, &c. The other towns of this district are Romi-Nova, and Dornelofke, but neither of them contain any thing worthy of observation.

The Duchy of BIELJESORA is a very small province, nearly circular, and derives its name from a lake called Biele-Ozoro, or the White Lake, which is 40 miles long, and 20 broad, and on the banks of which stands the capital of the same name. The whole is so much encumbered with lakes, fens, bogs, woods, &c. that the roads, in general, are useless, except in the winter, when the frost renders them passable. There is plenty of fish all over the province, and some parts afford corn and pasture.

The capital, Biele-Ozoro, or Belozera, is strongly fortified, hath an important cattle, and is surrounded by the waters of the before mentioned lake. Upon the whole, it is a large and populous place.

The Duchy of VOLOGDA is large, woody, mountainous, full of lakes, fens, and abounds with fish and game, but is destitute of most other kinds of provision.

Vologda, the capital of this province, is situated on both sides of the river of the same name, is a spacious, populous, and commercial place, as, besides natives, many English, Dutch, and other merchants reside in it. This city is one of the most ancient Russian archiepiscopal sees, situate near 240 miles to the northward of Moscow, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by a strong fortress. The streets are open and regular, the houses handsome, and the markets well furnished, every commodity being sold in a peculiar quarter. The river is broad and navigable, and the cathedral magnificent; besides which here are 20 stone and 27 wooden churches, three nunneries, with an elegant chapel appointed to each, &c.

Dwinitza, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Vologda, is a small but well peopled town. On the river Vologda are likewise two other considerable towns, named Sookla and Strelitz.

The Province of CARGAPOL has no town except Cargapol, which is situated on the western bank of the river Oneg. The people are exceedingly rude and barbarous. The district of Wata, and Oneg, Cargapol, and Cargapol, are the only towns in the province.

The province of DWINA is a small province, near 100 miles in length, and 20 miles in breadth.

The city of Archangel, or St. Michael, the metropolis, is advantageously situated on the east side of the Dwina, which falls into the White Sea, 180 miles from the mouth of the river.

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low it. The houses are mostly of modern architecture,
the builders seeming to have had in view those excellent
maxims of design, which our inimitable poet Pope hath
thus elegantly verified:

To build, to plant, whatever you intend;
To rear the column, or the arch to bend;
To twell the terrace, or to sink the grot;
In all, let nature never be forgot:
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor over dress, nor leave her wholly bare:
Let not each beauty ev'ry where be spy'd,
Where half the skill is decently to hide.
He gains all points, who pleasingly confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds.

The most considerable edifice here is the palace, or
hall, built of large square stones, after the Italian man-
ner, divided into three parts, in one of which the
monarch, both Russian and foreign, have large and
convenient apartments, for themselves and their wives;
but after the ships are filled away, which they com-
monly do in October, they are obliged to remove to
other lodgings. The palace is a large stately building,
with a spacious court before it, which reaches quite to
the river. The courts of justice, both civil and criminal,
are held in it, in their proper apartment. The
citadel, where the governor resides, is built after the
Russian manner, and surrounded with wooden fences,
which reach also quite to the river. In it are a vast
number and variety of shops, where the Russians store
up their merchandises against the fair. Here is plenty
of provisions, as flesh, fowl of all sorts, especially
wild, and fish in great variety. These are sold extra-
ordinary cheap, particularly partridges, which com-
monly sell at about 3d. or 4d. per brace; of which here
are two kinds; one like the common sort; and the
other, which turn white in the winter, and resume their
natural colour in summer.

The foundation of the commerce of Archangel was
laid by the English in the year 1653; and the advan-
tages reaped from the Russian trade, induced other na-
tions to resort thither. The gradual increase and pro-
perity, however, of Peterburgh, caused this city to de-
cline in the same proportion. Archangel is the see
and residence of a Russian archbishop. Our geographers
give its lat. 64 deg. 36 min. long. 40 deg. 5 min. east.

St. Nicholas, a sea-port town upon the White Sea,
is considerable, and the trade trifling.

Colmogorod is a considerable town, and the see of a
Russian archbishop.

Nova Dwinka is a strong fortress, built to defend the
mouth of the new canal, or most northern mouth of the
Dwina, on the White Sea. It hath a large wooden
bridge over that river, with a draw-bridge in the mid-
dle, wide enough for two vessels to pass a-breast.

Sottoriza is a very considerable and populous city,
and inhabited by many wealthy merchants and curious
mechanics. Near this place is a territory of 70 Ger-
man miles in extent, named Wollostuluy, inhabited by
men of a different language, and supposed to have
come from Livonia. They are civilized, and Chris-
tians of the Greek church.

EASTERN MUSCOVY, or RUSSIA.

THIS third division of the Russian empire contains
the following provinces.

MEZZEN is a long track of land, narrow, barren,
woody, fenny, mountainous, and cold. The chief
town, called Mezzen, and the few villages which this
province contains, are wretched places; and, indeed,
the whole region is gloomy and uncomfortable.

The frozen earth lies buried here below
A hilly heap, seven cubits deep in snow.
The sun from far peeps with a sickly face,
Too weak the clouds and mighty fogs to chase,

When up the skies he shoots his rosy head,
Or in the ruddy ocean seeks his bed.
Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And fludded wheels are on their rocks sustain'd.
The brazen caulkrons with the frost are flaw'd;
The garments stiff with ice at hearths are thaw'd;
From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long icicles depend, and cracking fountains are heard.

JUGORA, or JUGORSKI, is a very large territory.
Its situation is cold enough to make the land barren
and uncultivated; so that the country is mostly over-
run with forests, and covered with lakes and bogs. It
hath abundance of rivers.

CONDORA is a large province, with the title of
duchy; but so boggy, woody, and mountainous, that
it deserves no farther description.

TEESCA is a small territory, and hath but one town
worth naming, viz. Gorodische, which stands on a
small river, that falls about 10 leagues below it into
the gulph of Teesca.

PETZORA is a vast territory, extending itself from
the lake Petzerkie, on the southernmost part of it,
quite to the northern or Frozen Ocean; that is, from
the 63d to almost the 70th degree of north latitude.
Petzora, situated upon the river of the same name,
about 30 leagues from the sea, is but a small place,
and supposed to have been formerly called Pusté Oforo,
from some golden mines, or sands, that fell from those
Obian mountains into that river. The cold is so ex-
cessive here, that the rivers are frozen about eight
months in the year. They begin to thaw in the month
of May, and to freeze again in August.

The other towns in this province are wholly incon-
siderable.

VOGULIZA. South of the province last named, are
seated the Vogulizi, called also Vogulitzi, Vogolkoï,
and Vogolitzes. They are a rude, savage, unculti-
vated people; so that their religion, customs, and
manners, are, of course, extremely vague and absurd.
They go dressed much like the Russian peasants; and
bury the dead in their best cloaths, together with some
money. As there is little corn comes to perfection in
their country, they live chiefly upon the milk of their
cattle, and such game as they kill. They marry as
many wives as they can maintain, which they buy of
their parents: but they are very scrupulous of marry-
ing within certain forbidden degrees of consanguinity.

They have neither cities nor towns, but villages
made up of huts, of a conic figure, with a hearth in
the middle, and a hole at the top, to let the smoke
out; which hole, however, they cover with a thin
transparent piece of ice, to let some light into their
huts, as soon as their fuel is burnt to a coal. When
a woman is near the end of pregnancy, she is obliged
to go into a private hut reared on purpose for her, and
to live in it separate from her husband. The men
shoot elks, fallow deer, and other game. They live
quiet under the Russian government, and pay their
tribute in skins and furs. This country reaches from
62 deg. 30 min. to almost 63 deg. of north latitude.

PERMIA, or PERMESKY, is one of the largest pro-
vinces of the Russian empire; but it is far from being
considerable in proportion to its extent. The most re-
markable river is the Kama, which receives several
others, and springs from that long chain of moun-
tains which part it from Siberia, and extend them-
selves from the kingdom of Cazan quite to the Frozen
Sea, that is from 55 to almost 70 deg. of lat. Besides
this ridge, the country abounds with many more, as
well as lakes; so that its soil is so far from being fer-
tile, that the inhabitants are obliged to eat peas, beans,
and other pulse, instead of bread. They differ like
wile much from the nations around them in other re-
spects, as in their customs, religion, &c. and have a
language peculiar to themselves. They are subject to
the Russians, and pay their tribute in horses, and se-
veral kinds of furs. The chief town is

Perma Velkain, or the Great City, which seems to intimate something large and considerable: but most authors, that have spoken of it, mention it as a place of little note.

ORSTROG, or USTROG, which takes its name from its capital, is not only small, but barren, a great part being covered with vast and impenetrable woods. These harbours such a prodigious number of black foxes, that their furs are one of the chief commodities of this country. The chief town is Oustoug, Ustug, or Ust Jugh. It is an archiepiscopal see of the Russian church, and hath several neat churches built of white stone, the cupolas and spires of which are covered over with tin. The other churches, as well as the houses, are built of wood. The archiepiscopal palace, which is a large building, and the best edifices in this city, are on the west side of the river Suchand. The other part of it, over the water, is less considerable, but extends itself along the side of it, in form of a crescent, a league in length, and a quarter in breadth. It is chiefly noted for a yearly fair for the sale of fox skins, and other furs.

ZIRANIA, a long, desert, woody track of land, deserves rather the name of a forest than of a province, there being but few spots inhabited, in comparison of the vast and impenetrable woods that spread themselves over it, and breed innumerable quantities of wild beasts. The people, who are here scattered in villages, or groups of a few houses, fierce, brutish, and untractable: they live up on the game they kill, and pay their tribute in furs, with which they make clothing for themselves, and covering for their houses. The rest they sell and exchange to the best advantage they can.

VALKA, or VIATKA, has the title of a duchy, and is the last province in that we call Eastern Moscow, or Russian. It is mostly woody, marshy, and barren; yet yields some honey, wax, and furs. It was conquered from the Tartars by the czar Ivan Basilowitz. It is watered by the river of its name, which springs a little above the town of Sextanoff, or Sellakoff, and, running through that, and several other towns, falls into the Kama. This last runs through another part of the country, and falls into the Volga a little above Cazan.

Viatska, the chief town of this duchy, hath little or nothing worth notice, except its bishop's see, and a float cattle, built by the czar above mentioned, to suppress the incursions of the Scheremisse Tartars. There are two high roads that lead from hence to Moscow; the one through Calstroma and Galicz, the other through Ustug. The former is much the shorter, but the most troublesome and dangerous, on account of the vast marshes that must be crossed, and of the Scheremisse free-booters that infest those parts.

Cokinitz is rather a considerable town, situated near the confines of the kingdom of Cazan, or Casan: and Shalbod, another town, stands more to the north-west, on the borders of the Scheremisse Tartars. Besides the above, this province includes Clinow, Orow, and Kainorod, all fortified after the Russian manner.

CASAN, or CASAN, was formerly governed by its own monarchs, who were formidable and opulent till the czar Basilowitz subdued the greatest part of it, and his son Ivan Basilowitz, completed the conquest of the whole in the year 1554. Cazan has been always considered as a valuable acquisition to Russia; this country being watered by the great rivers Volga and Kama, which increase the natural fertility of the ground, and enrich the whole country by means of commerce.

Cazan, or Cazanum, the capital, is a capacious and populous city, the seat of a Russian metropolitan, and contains many churches and monasteries. But the houses, and even the ramparts and towers, are all built of wood. The castle, however, is of stone; and the river, by surrounding it, forms an excellent fosse; the whole being amply furnished with artillery, ammunition, &c. and well secured by a Russian garrison. At a little distance from the city, a large commodious dock, for ship-building, is situated at the confluence

of the Volga and Cafanka. Cazan is well supplied, both by land and water, with all kinds of provisions. Wine and fruits are brought hither from Turkey; various commodities, besides groceries, from Moscow; teas from China; and iron and furs from Siberia and Tartary. The situation is admirable for commerce, which is carried on not only with the abovementioned places, but with Persia, and other parts of the east. Large quantities of Russian leather, bark for tanning, timber for ship-building, &c. are annually sent hence to Petersburg, and other parts of Russia.

The other towns in this province contain nothing worthy of description.

BULGARIA, formerly called Horda, or the region of Zavolina, was anciently inhabited by the Bulgars, who made an irruption into those parts from Asia, and conferred their name on this country.

Here it is proper to observe that Bulgaria is divided into Little and Great. Little Bulgaria is situated on the southern coasts of the Danube, belongs to the Turks, having been conquered by Amurath II. and forms a part of Turkey in Europe. Great Bulgaria, now under consideration, was subdued by the Moscowite czar, and now is an appendage of the Russian empire.

This kingdom is watered by several rivers. Near its center are the deserts of Ula, on the eastern confines the mountains of Caf, which yield great quantities of iron, as well as some excellent crystals; and, towards the southern side, the great lake Kergheul. The soil is tolerably fertile, and many parts of the country populous.

Bulgar, or Bulgara, the capital, is situated on the Volga, and deemed a considerable city.

Samara, on the banks of a river of the same name, which disengages itself into the Volga, is built on the declivity of a mountain, and the suburbs stretch along the river. The place is large, but poor and mean: the houses, walls, fortifications, &c. being all built of timber. This city was erected in one month, by 30,000 men, sent thither, for that purpose, by Peter the Great. The work was directed by Prince Giltzar; and the place is an excellent check upon the Tartars, Cossacks, &c. Near Samara are the ruins of Sunbelka, which was destroyed by Tamerlane the Great: and we are informed, by an eminent voyager, that going ashore, at no great distance from hence, he ascended a mountain where formerly stood the city of Abuchim, and there discovered a stone with an inscription, which a Russian interpreted for him, and was to this effect; "Whoever thou art, if thou hast strength enough to turn me, thou wilt make thy fortune." From this intimation, he and his company, expecting to find some hidden treasure, immediately moved it from its place, and, on the other side, found another inscription importing, "This is not the first time thou hast taken great pains to little purpose."

RUSSIAN LAPLAND.

HAVING already presented a general description of Lapland, as to the country, inhabitants, customs, manners, &c. as well as observed, that it is divided into three distinct sovereignties, namely, those of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, it remains for us, in the last article, to give a brief geographical account of that part which is distinguished by the appellation of Russian Lapland, referring our reader, for other particulars to the general description.

Russian Lapland is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the east and south by the White Sea, and on the west by Danish Lapland. It is further divided into three parts, according to their situation. One is called Leporia Mourmansk, or Maritime Leporia; Terrikoi, or Inland Leporia; and Beilamourekoi Leporia.

The whole territory of Leporia Mourmansk is barren, woody, and mountainous; the air extremely cold; the inhabitants rude and ignorant; and in general,

neral, the Lapland cities, and observation, them is, that a Siberia, a fish, and put

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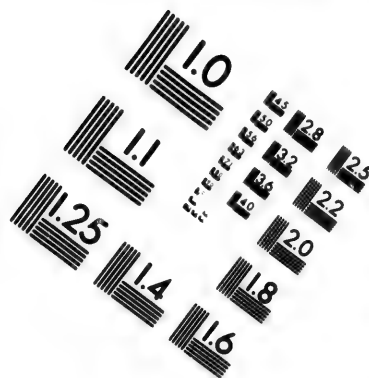
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NOVA ZEM, anno 1553, thither with the hope of finding where he was obliged, through of Lapland, by company. C three years a tioned cape, the fourth part Samoiada. C both by Dutch north-east part and the mountain country, previous Some Dutch the cold so kept themselves no fun from and dark into gave them from the stone by

The account country is inhabited by idolaters, wards by Bar and Flaws, public to the public selves. We gave him real this country represents as greatest part that where itself to the v, moose, and from two or three hard as marble attempt to w other northern melt much parts; but height, hath

The relation being in the first person, as if Sir John Mandeville was the narrator, the words are, "We were separated by a storm, in the latitude of 73, inasmuch that only the ship in which I sailed, with a Dutch and French vessel, got safe into a creek of Nova Zembla. We landed in order to refit our vessel, and store ourselves with provisions. The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood at some distance from each other, to fence themselves against the inclemencies of the weather, which was severe beyond imagination. We soon observed, that, in talking to one another, we lost several of our words, and could not hear one another at above two yards distance, and that too when we sat very near the fire. After much perplexity, I found that our words froze in the air, before they could reach the ears of the person to whom they were spoken. I was soon confirmed in the conjecture, when, upon the increase of the cold, the whole company grew dumb, or rather deaf; for every man was sensible, as we afterwards found, that he spoke as well as ever; but the sounds no sooner took air, than they were condensed and lost. It was now a miserable





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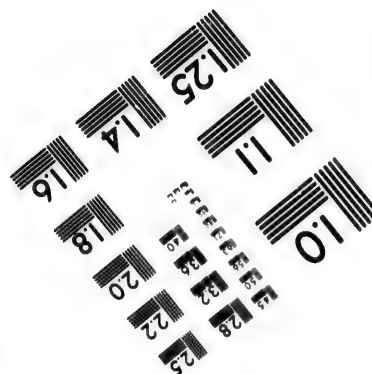
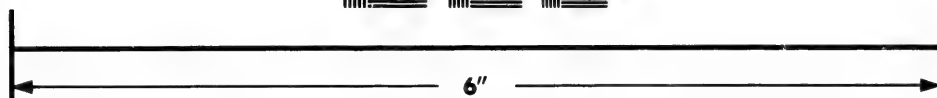
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spectacle, to see us nodding and gaping at one another; every man talking, and no man heard. One might observe a seaman that could hail a ship at a league's distance, beckoning with his hand, straining with his lungs, and tearing his throat, but all in vain.

"We continued here three weeks in this dismal plight. At length, upon a turn of wind, the air about us began to thaw. Our cabin was immediately filled with a dry clattering sound, which I afterwards found to be the crackling of consonants that broke above our heads, and were often mixed with a gentle hissing, which I imputed to the letter *s* that occurs so frequent in the English tongue. I soon after felt a breeze of whippers rustling by my ear; for those being of a soft and gentle substance, immediately liquified in the warm wind that blew across our cabin. These were soon followed by syllables and short words, and at length by entire sentences, and melted sooner or later, as they were more or less congealed; so that we now heard every thing that had been spoken during the whole three weeks that we had been silent, if I may use that expression. It was now very early in the morning, and yet, to my surprize, I heard somebody say, *Sir John, it is midnight, and time for the ship's crew to go to bed.* This I knew to be the pilot's voice; and, upon recollecting myself, I concluded, that he had spoken these words to me some days before, though I could not hear them till the present thaw. My reader will easily imagine how the whole crew was amazed, to hear every man talking, and see no man open his mouth. In the midst of this great surprize we were all in. we heard a volley of oaths and curses, lasting for a long while, and uttered in a very hoarse voice, which I knew belonged to the boatswain, who was a very choleric fellow, and had taken this opportunity of cursing and swearing at me, when he thought I could not hear him; for I had several times given him the strapado on that account, as I did not fail to repeat for these his pious soliloquies when I got him on shipboard.

"I must not omit the names of several beauties in Wapping, which we heard every now and then in the midst of a long sigh that accompanied them; as Dear Kate! Pretty Mrs. Peggy! When shall I see my Sue again? This betrayed several amours which had been concealed till that time, and furnished us with a great deal of mirth in our return to England.

"When this confusion of voices was pretty well over, though I was afraid to offer at speaking, as fearing I should not be heard, I purposed a visit to the Dutch cabin, which lay about a mile farther up in the country. My crew were extremely rejoiced to find they had again recovered their hearing, though every man uttered his voice with the same apprehensions that I had done,

"And, try'd his tongue, his silence softly broke."

"At about half a mile's distance from our cabin, we heard the groanings of a bear, which at first startled us; but, upon our enquiry, we were informed by some of our company that he was dead, and now lay in salt, having been killed upon the very spot about a fortnight before, in the time of the frost. Not far from the same place, we were likewise entertained with some post-humous snarls and barkings of a fox."

With respect to those parts of the Russian empire situated in Asia, viz. Siberia, Kamtschatka, Samoieda, Astrachan, together with the Kalmuc, Ulbec, Crim, Leigree, and several other inferior tribes of Tartars, the reader will be furnished with an ample account of them by referring to our description of that quarter of the globe, which forms the first division of our work.

Those countries dismembered from Poland, and annexed to the dominions of Russia, will be treated of under our description of the former, on which occasion we shall consider every material circumstance and transaction relative thereunto.

SECTION III.

Persons of the Russians, their different Ranks, Vassalage, Dress, Habitations, Manner of Living, Customs, Amusements, Religion, Ceremonies Baptismal, Matrimonial, Funeral, &c.

THE Russians are, for the most part, of the middle stature, though many of them are tall and comely. Their teeth are remarkably good; their hair, in general, is black; and their complexions ruddy. The severity of the climate, which produces a dry and sharp air, disposes them, in general, to a robust constitution, and enables them to undergo great hardships.

The women are commonly well made, exclusive of their legs, which, as well as their feet, are always large. Their countenances are, in general, agreeable; and their eyes black and languishing.

Before the time of Peter the Great, the Russians were savage and ignorant in the extreme; but that wise prince, by incredible application, and a proper mixture of severity and mildness, wrought to happy a change in their manners, as, in some measure, set them on a level with the more civilized nations of Europe; and his efforts have been happily seconded by succeeding monarchs, of which the effects have been evident to demonstration.

The court nobility, from the great connections they have had, of late years, with the most civilized European states, seem totally to have emerged from their barbarism into the height of elegance and politeness; and the young Russian nobility, at present, are much improved by studies of taste, and a propensity to travel.

The people of Russia, like those of most other countries, are of different ranks and orders, as princes, nobility, gentry, commonalty, &c. and these have their respective sub-divisions; but it is to be observed, that, of late years, the military rank supercedes every thing, and now regulates every degree of precedence, whatever may be the rank or class of persons.

The Russian nobility exercise a most tyrannical power over the common people, and especially over the peasants, who are kept in a state of abject slavery, being deemed the property of the nobles, to whom they belong, as much as their horses and dogs. Indeed, the wealth of a great man in Russia, is not estimated by the extent of land he possesses, or the quantity of grain he can bring to market, but by the number of his slaves. Every slave pays about a ruble (40s.) yearly to his owner; and if he be in the way of making money, the tribute is augmented. In general, every Russian nobleman allots to the peasants, that belong to him, a certain portion of land, to be cultivated by them; the produce of which, excepting what suffices for their own maintenance is paid to the proprietor. In fact, a Russian peasant has no property; as every thing he possesses, even the miserable raiment that shelters him from the cold, may be seized by his master as his own.

The owner has also the power of selling his slaves, or hiring their labour, to other persons. He may also inflict on his slaves whatever punishment he pleases, and for any sort of offence. It is against the law, indeed, to put any of them to death; yet it sometimes happens, that a poor slave dies of the wounds he receives from a passionate and unrelenting superior.

Another hardship to which the Russian peasants are exposed is, that they are obliged to marry whatever person, or at what time, their superiors please. Every slave, who is a father, pays a certain tax to his owner for each of his children; and the owner is therefore solicitous that a new progeny be raised as soon as possible.

The condition of those peasants, who are immediate slaves of the crown, is deemed less wretched than that

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RUSSIAN WOMEN.

1. A Woman of Livonia 2. A Woman of Ingria 3. Winter Dress of a Woman of Petersburg



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of those who belong to the nobility; and they are of three kinds. The first are those who have, either secretly, or by the favour of a human superior, been able to procure as much money as may enable them to purchase their freedom; and have also the good fortune to live under a superior who is equitable enough to free them for the sum they offer. Such persons, and their children, are for ever after immediate slaves to the crown. On the same footing are all priests, and their children; though the dependance of the inferior on the superior clergy, is sometimes as grievous as the most painful bondage. Soldiers, also, and their children, (and this class includes the whole body of the nobility,) are immediate slaves of the crown.

According to travellers in general, the Russian peasants have no name. Indeed, as they have nothing but bondage to transmit to their children, such distinction is useless. The most common Christian names among them are Gregory, Stephen; Ivan, which they translate John; Vasil, which they translate William; with others manifestly derived from their neighbours in the north. If there are several of a name, they are distinguished by taking the name of their father, compounded with the words which, in their language, signify son or daughter. Thus Ivan Petrovitch, signifies Ivan, the son of Peter; and Anna Ivanowna, signifies Anna, the daughter of Ivan.

Such is the slavery in which the Muscovites of both sexes are kept by their parents, their patrons, and the emperor, that they are not allowed to dispute any match that may be provided for them by these directors, howsoever disagreeable or odious it may be. Officers of the greatest rank in the army, both natives and foreigners, have been saddled with wives by the sovereign in this arbitrary manner. A great general lately deceased, who was a native of Britain, having been pressed by the late czarina to wed one of her ladies, saved himself from a very disagreeable marriage, by pretending his constitution was so un sound, that the lady would be irreparably injured by his compliance.

The Russians are brought up with such high notions of their sovereigns, and of a blind implicit obedience they owe to them, as the only persons who have sense enough to distinguish between right and wrong, that they never dispute their will in any thing, except where they attempt, as the czar Peter did, an innovation in their religion or customs, which they cannot but look upon as an impeachment of the wisdom of their ancestors who had established them. In all other cases they are so prepossessed with the notion of their unerring wisdom and knowledge, as well as of their own ignorance and imperfection that it is a common saying with them, in all dubious cases, "God and the Czar alone know." The very nobility dare not come near the throne without fear and trembling. They are banished into Siberia for the slightest political intrigue; and their possessions being confiscated, one whole family thus falls a victim to the artful insinuations of the courtier. The mutual distrust in which people live in Russia, and the total silence of the nation upon every thing which may have the least relation either to the government or the sovereign, arises chiefly from the privilege every Russian has, without distinction, of crying out in public, *floué dé*; that is to say, I declare you guilty of high treason both in words and actions. All the bye-standers are then obliged to assist in taking up the person accused: a father arrests his son, the son his father, and nature follows in silence. The accuser and accused are both conveyed immediately to prison, and afterwards to St. Petersburg, where they are tried by the secret court of chancery.

The dresses of the Russians are adapted to their respective ranks. That of the generality of the better sort resembles, in a considerable degree, the habits worn in the more southern parts of Europe. Some, indeed, at a distance from the capital, retain the old dress, as well as the custom of wearing a long beard. The women of rank generally wear a loose gown like a

domino; and both sexes love to appear fine, and consequently dress as rich as the very extent of their circumstances will admit. They use paint in general, married women as well as young girls; deeming red the most ornamental colour they can possibly bear. Nay, such is their fondness for red, that the word denoting it in the Russian language, is synonymous with beautiful. Furs, in the winter, are in universal wear; but they are proportionate, in quality, to the different classes. The poorer women commonly line their cloaks with hare skins; and the men, for the most part, have a dress made of sheep's skin, with the wool turned inwards. On their heads they wear a warm fur cap; and they are very careful to cover their legs, not only with warm stockings, but boots, lined with skins, or a quantity of flannel, which they wrap several times round them. Instead of caps, most of the women, of middling rank, use handkerchiefs, which they manage with such adroitness, that this kind of head-dress often looks captivating. Their necks are naked, and exposed to the weather. Every Russian, of what rank soever, usually wears, upon the breast, and hanging by a ribbon, or string, tied about his neck, a small cross of gold, silver, or lead. They receive their crosses from their godfathers at their baptism, and never part with them as long as they live.

With respect to the habitations of the Russians, we have already observed, that many of those of the higher class are built of brick and stone; and have only to point out the manner in which the houses, or huts, of the peasants are constructed. This is as follows. A number of trees are stripped of their bark. They are not cut into deals, but laid horizontally upon one another. They are fastened at the end with wooden pegs, and thus, by fixing the end of one tree into another, they constitute the walls. The roof is sometimes of boards, and sometimes thatched. In constructing their houses, the Russian peasantry use very few instruments. The hatchet is the only one almost among them, and they exercise it with great dexterity. Professed carpenters are excepted in this account.

In Russia locksmiths, masons, carpenters, &c. are formed as a soldier is in other countries. Each regiment has in its own corps, all the necessary artists, and is not obliged to have recourse to manufactures, as is the custom every where else. They determine by the stature, what employment a man is most fit for. They give a soldier a lock for a pattern, with orders to make others like it, and he does it with the greatest dexterity: but the original must be perfect, otherwise he would copy it with all its defects, however easy it might be to correct them. The same may be observed with regard to artists and workmen of all kinds.

The Russians, in winter, contrive to make the warmth in their house suitable to the severity of the climate. They give a proper degree of heat to the different rooms by means of an oven, constructed with several flues; and their ovens consume a smaller quantity of wood than might at first be imagined. A single faggot only, and that but a little one, is put in, and suffered to burn till the black thick smoke is evaporated. The chimney is then shut, by which the heat is retained, and the place kept warm for the space of 24 hours; and this fire serves not only to warm the rooms, but to dress the food. The windows, in the houses of the poor sort of people, are very small, that as little cold as possible may be admitted; but in the houses of superior persons they are large; and, in order to guard against the inclemencies of the weather, they have double glass frames, and are caulked up in the winter. All ranks of people are very expert and nice in regulating the proper heat in their houses by means of a thermometer; and by opening and shutting the flues, they increase or diminish the heat to a great degree of critical exactness.

In the houses of the peasants there are generally one bed for the husband and wife; and one for the children; but all other persons lie promiscuously upon benches,

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pendent: but the is made of rye, quality. It is a great deal of make no cheese, the uses of milk. liquor made of which they per- the corn which be observed, that Both men and constantly after

ussia by the frost, certainly while it the former is for this reason, of whatever it frost fixes, for a is not change the meat, frozen at eating at Peter- what is from winter, is plenti provisions; and meats, consist- vegetables, &c. ny of these are to immersion in cold warm water, as

particularly the bag- a large belly like ven, is barbarous blithed, in which frog. The very ce, and ridiculous d, that a Russian in regaled with the music that could the entertainment, beggars in my Besides French, perform before the ere is set of Italian go to the play or or except such as w years since, an over to St. Peter- countenance and s are guarded; proper right, they ssians are fond of ility. The lower ments, and divert in our country, dien.

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a spectator of this is a tremendous s, which flies, as in St. Peter- propels (valer- ance. There are, and women; but distinction, and re

or bathe in a state of absolute nudity among each other. What is equally extraordinary, they go first into a room heated to so intense a degree, that it is scarce possible to breathe in it; and, after having remained there till their bodies are in the most violent perspiration, they instantly either plunge into the cold water, or else throw a quantity of it over them from little buckets, with which they are all provided for that purpose. This may harden a Russian constitution; but, I believe, would be found to have very different effects upon an English one."

Fireworks constitute a great part of the diversions of the Russians, who, if they excel in any thing, it is in making all kinds in the artificial way. A traveller, of curiosity, gives the following account of a grand illumination and masquerade, which he saw at the palace of Peterhoff. "I went down (says he) to Peterhoff, when there was a masquerade and illuminations in the gardens. The former of these is rather a *bal paré en l'air*, as there are very few or no fancy dresses, nor is any character supported. Every person, without distinction, is admitted upon this occasion; and there were not less than four or five thousand persons present. Her Imperial majesty was dressed in a blue domino, and played at cards most of the night. The illuminations in the gardens far surpassed any I ever saw in my life. In these, as also in fireworks of every kind, I am assured that the Russians excel any nation of Europe. Two prodigious arcades of fire extended in the front of the palace. The canal, which reaches to the Gulph of Finland, was illuminated on both sides; and the view terminated by a rock, lighted in the inside, which had a beautiful effect. From either side of the canal went off long-arched walks illuminated; and beyond these, in the woods, were hung festoons or lamps differently coloured. All the *jet d'eau*s played artificial cascades, where the water tumbled from one decay to another, and under each of which lights, very artificially disposed, amused and surprized the spectators at the same time. Besides these there were summer-houses, pyramids, and temples of flame; and beyond all appeared the imperial yachts on the water, in the same brilliant and dazzling ornaments. Nothing could be better calculated to produce that giddy and tumultuous feeling of mingled wonder and delight, which, though it arises neither from the understanding or the heart, has yet a most powerful influence over both.

They have also open sledges for amusement. In some of these, which are very diminutive, they slide down declivities with amazing velocity, and are mighty fond of this diversion. As Peterburg is without natural hills, the people raise artificial mounds to enjoy this amusement. They are called ice hills, or glissades. The late empress, Elizabeth, was so fond of this diversion, that, at her palace of Zariko Zelo, she had artificial mounds, of a very singular construction, made for this purpose. These have been called by some Englishmen, who visited the country, the *Flying Mountains*; nor is there a phrase which approaches nearer to the Russian name. There are five mounds of unequal heights, the first and highest of them being full 30 feet perpendicular altitude. The momentum, with which they descend, carries them over the second, which is above five or six feet lower, just sufficient to allow for the friction and resistance, and so on to the last, from which they are conveyed, by a gentle descent, with nearly the same velocity, over a piece of water into a little island. These slides, which are about a furlong and a half in length, are made of wood, that they may be used in summer as well as winter. The process is, two or four persons sit in a little carriage, and one stands behind; for the more there are in it, the greater is the swiftness with which it goes. It runs on cat-tails, and in grooves, to keep it in its right direction; and it descends with a wonderful rapidity. Under the hill is a machine worked by horses, for the drawing the carriages back again with the company in them.

The manner of travelling in Russia is extremely commodious, especially in winter, when their sledges glide away on the surface of the ice or snow with incredible dispatch, and so very little labour to the horses, that they can easily perform a journey of 50 or 60 miles a day. Their sledges are made of the bark of the linden tree, fitted to the size of a man, lined with some thick felt, and when a man is laid along in them, he is wrapt up, and quite covered, in good furs. The driver, for the most part, runs by the sledge, to keep himself warm, or sits at the feet of the person who travels. The sledges being built so very low, should they happen to overturn, there is little danger in the fall. In this mode of travelling the time is mostly spent in sleeping; the easy and almost imperceptible motion favouring their repose. When they happen to pass through deserts, or great forests, where they are obliged to remain all night in the open air, they kindle a great fire, round which they range their sledges; so that being well closed on all sides, and well covered up with their furs, they rest more commodiously than in a country cottage, where man and beasts being lodged in one room, greedily disturb a man's rest.

The greatest inconvenience in travelling in those parts, is the want of inns on the road, which obliges travellers to carry provisions along with them, and other necessities they may stand in need of. But those who travel singly, commonly go post, when they pay the whole expence of the journey at setting out, and have no more occasion to put their hand in their pocket till they come to the end of it, which is very convenient. The post-boy receives a written order, which he delivers to the next who succeeds him, and so on to the end. They go day and night, having fresh horses every ten miles. They commonly travel an hundred and fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and sometimes go three stages without waking.

In the summer they travel either by water, on the rivers, with which this country abounds, or by land, on horseback, by coach, or sleeping waggon; the roads in Russia being very broad, beautiful, and easy for travelling. For passing the rivers they have a kind of floating bridges, made of large fir trees fastened together, which can support a great weight. But the violent heat of the summer, and the prodigious quantities of musketos and flies, are very troublesome, and greatly interrupt the pleasure a stranger would otherwise have in passing through this country, from the beauty and variety of its forests, rivers, and lakes.

The Russians profess the religion of the Greek church, the external parts of which consist in a number of fasts, festivals, and ceremonies. Lent is observed by them with the greatest strictness. Besides the numerous fixed fasts, the Russians, at particular times, reject, as impure, horse-flesh, elk, veal, hare, rabbit, asses milk, mare's milk, Venice treacle, and all compositions which contain any thing of musk, castor, or civet. Respecting their images, they suffer none that are carved or graven either in their churches or houses, but such only as are painted on wood, in oil colours, by those of their own religion; and the walls of their churches are every where full of them. Over the porches of their churches, in the market place, and over the gates of their cities, you are sure to meet with the picture of some saint or other; so that numbers of people are constantly seen crossing themselves, with a most profound bowing of the head, repeating the *Gospodi Pomilos*, or God have mercy upon me.

An English traveller relates, that a Russian once coming to him with a message, looked about the room for an image, and seeing none, asked him, Where is thy God? He answered in heaven; upon which the Russian immediately went away, without delivering his message. The traveller, however, in consequence of this, was advised by a Russian of rank, with whom he was in a habit of intimacy, to cause a saint's picture to be hung in his room, to prevent giving any farther offence of that kind.

The Russian clergy are, in general, ignorant. There are, however, among them men of learning and industry, but their number is small. They seldom preach, as their chief duty consists in reading prayers and portions of scripture. It must be acknowledged, in favour of the Russian clergy, that they are tolerant, and very charitable to those of a faith different from their own. They say all men may go to heaven; but that the chief places will be assigned to the Russians. The clergy consists, at present, in secular and monastic priests: the secular are archbishops and bishops; the monastic are monks. The secular order may marry: but if their wives die, they cannot officiate in their office, but must retire to a monastery; for which reason the priests in Russia are very kind to their wives. The monastic order is that of St. Basil, of which there are many monasteries in Russia. Each monastery has a prior, who is styled Archmandite. The monks are not permitted to marry. The Russians never acknowledged the pope of Rome as head of the church, but the patriarch of Constantinople, till the time Constantinople was taken by the Turks. The Russian clergy elected a patriarch, who had his residence at Moscow, and he had a sovereign's power in all ecclesiastical matters, which Peter the Great thinking too great, deposed him, and declared himself head of the church.

The baptismal, matrimonial, and funeral ceremonies of the Russians, are very singular, as their religion consists of outward form, and much superstition.

At baptism the child is dipped three times in a large vessel of water, while the sponsors have each a wax candle in their hands. After the child is dipped, the priest puts on the shirt, and then exorcises it; and, at the end of every sentence, he and the sponsors spit, to shew they have triumphed over the devil.

Concerning the marriage ceremonies of the Russians, a person of rank, long resident in the country, thus speaks. "The wedding was one of my servants. The match was proposed to the girl's parents, and they approving of it, came to ask my consent. When that was obtained, the man sent her a present, consisting of a comb, some paint, and patches. Then he was admitted to her for the first time. They gave each other a ring, and a promise of marriage; and the wedding was appointed for that day fortnight. From that time to the day of the wedding, the girls of her acquaintance took turns to be with her night and day, continually singing songs to bemoan her loss out of their society. When the day came, they took a formal leave of her with many tears: and the man's relations came to fetch her, and her fortune, which was a bed and bedding, a table, and a picture of her patron saint."

A very ingenious writer has left upon a record, a whimsical and entertaining account of the same ceremony. "In 1713 the princess Natalia, only sister to the reigning czar, by the same mother, ordered preparations to be made for a grand wedding, for two of her dwarfs, who were to be married. On this occasion several small coaches were made, and little Shetland horses provided to draw them. All the dwarfs in the kingdom were summoned to celebrate the nuptials, to the number of ninety-three. They went in grand procession through all the streets of Moscow. Before them went a large open waggon, drawn by six horses, with kettle drums, french-horns, and hautboys. Then followed the marshall and his attendants, two and two, on horseback. Then the bridegroom and bride, in a coach and six, attended by the bride-man and maid, who sat before them in the coach. They were followed by fifteen small coaches, each drawn by six Shetland horses, and each containing four dwarfs.

It was surprising to see such a number of little creatures in one company together, especially as they were furnished with an equipage conformable to their stature. Two troops of dragoons attended the procession, to keep off the mob; and many persons of fashion were invited to the wedding, who attended in their coaches to the church where the small couple were married.

From thence the procession returned in order to the princess's palace, where a grand entertainment was provided for the company. Two long tables were covered on each side of a long hall, where the company of dwarfs dined together. The princess, with her two nieces, were at the trouble themselves to see them all seated, and well attended, before they sat down to their own table. At night the princess, attended by the nobility, conducted the married couple to bed in grand state; after which ceremony the dwarf company had a large room allotted them to make merry among themselves. The entertainment concluded with a grand ball.

Whether the custom of the bride's presenting her spouse with a whip, on her wedding-day, in token of submission be still in vogue in the more remote parts, since they have been polished in their latter reigns, we will not affirm, but there is authority sufficient to believe it to have been an ancient one; and our English reader will not, perhaps, be displeased to be told whence it had its rise. Russia is now part of the ancient Sarmatia Scythia, whose inhabitants, having formed a design to seek some new and better habitations, left their wives and country under the care of their slaves, went and conquered a great part of Greece, and held it a considerable time; during which, their wives, hearing no tidings of them, and unwilling to lose their teeming-time, took the slaves to their beds. The masters returning from Greece, the slaves designed to oppose them. Both sides being drawn up in order of battle, one of the Sarmatians, addressing himself to his fellows, observed, that they should debate themselves by using the sword and spear against slaves, whom they had formerly overawed with the sound of a whip. He therefore proposed, that every man should arm himself with this weapon only. The advice was immediately pursued, and they attacked the enemy with scourges. The slaves had been so accustomed to dread this instrument, that they were instantly seized with a panic, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The prisoners were pursued with vigour. A great part of the women made away with themselves, and the rest submitted to flagellation, which was severely exercised. In memory of this event, and as a warning to Russian wives, the whip, or scourge, is one of the first wedding presents, and hung up in the most conspicuous part of the house, that, by presenting itself continually to the good woman's eyes it may never slip from her remembrance.

The Russians may not marry any one that is related to them within the fourth generation. Those of an equal degree of consanguinity, call each other brother and sister, with the distinction of first, second, and so on to the fourth degree; and those of a higher or lower degree, are called uncles, nephews, &c. with the same distinction. At their christenings they commonly have three or four godfathers, with an equal number of godmothers, who, after that ceremony, deem themselves so nearly related, that they can no more marry each other, than if they were children of the same parents.

The following is an account of the ceremonies of a Russian funeral, as performed on the demise of a lady of the first rank, given by an eminent traveller then present. "She died in childbed, and was buried with great pomp. After the company had sat some time, they all went into the room to the corpse. The coffin was open. She was dressed in an undress, as she died in that condition, (otherwise she would have been full dressed,) in a night gown of silver tissue, tied with pink ribbons. On her head was a fine laced mob, and a coronet, as princesses of the Roman empire. Round her forehead was tied a ribbon, embroidered with her name and age. In her left arm lay the child, who died a few minutes after its birth, dressed in silver tissue. In her right hand was a roll of paper, which was a certificate from her confessor to St. Peter, which ran thus. "We do certify by these presents, that the bearer hereof has always behaved and lived among us as became a good Christian, professing the Greek religion;

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and although she may have committed some sins, she has confessed the same, whereupon she hath received absolution: that she has honoured God and his saints; that she has not neglected her prayers, and has fasted on the hours and days appointed by the church: that she has always behaved herself towards me, who am her confessor, in such a manner, that I have no reason to complain of her, or deny her the absolution of her sins. In witness whereof we have given her those testimonials, to the end that St. Peter, upon sight of them, may not deny her the opening of the gate to eternal bliss.

"When all the company were ranged in the room, her servants came to take their leave of her, the inferior first. They all kissed her hand, and the child, asked her pardon for any crime they had committed, and made the most terrible noise imaginable, rather howling than crying. After that her acquaintance took their leave, with this difference, that they kissed her face, and made a hideous noise, though not so bad as the others. Then came her relations, the most distant ones first. When her brother came, I really thought he would have pulled her out of the coffin. But the most moving scene was the husband, who had begged to be excused this dismal ceremony; but his brother thought he ought to comply with the Russian custom, lest, as he was a foreigner, it should be deemed a slight. He was brought from his own apartment by two gentlemen as supporters, and they were really, in this case, more for use than shew. He had true but silent sorrow painted in his face. When he came to the door of the room where the corpse lay, he stopped and asked for some hartshorn; which, when he drank, and seemed to have armed himself, he advanced to the coffin, and there fainted. When he was taken out of the room, and recovered, the corpse was carried down and placed in an open chariot. A great train of coaches followed; and, as a general officer's wife, a party of guards. She was carried to St. Alexander's monastery to be buried; and though the coffin lid was put on as the corpse passed the streets, it was taken off again when it came into the chapel; and the same ceremony of leave was taken over again, except by the husband, who was carried home in a second fainting fit, the moment the coffin was uncovered. The rest of the ceremony was much like the Roman Catholics. When the corpse was buried, all the company retired to the house, to a grand dinner, which had more an air of rejoicing than mourning, as every body seemed to have forgot their sorrow; but the husband was affected with too much real sorrow to attend."

SECTION IV.

Language, Heraldry, Government, Modes of punishing Criminals, Coins, Weights, Measures, &c. of Russia.

THE Russian language derives its origin from the old Slavonic, but at present differs much from it; and, with respect to religious subjects, abounds with Greek words. Their alphabet consists of a corrupt sort of Greek characters, to the number of 33. Various dialects are used in the different parts of the empire, as the Muscovite, the Novogrodian, the Ukrainian, and that of Archangel.

The arms of the sovereigns of Russia are, a Field Or, with a displayed Eagle Sable, bearing a Shield Gules on her breast, charged with a Cavalier Argent, fighting with a Dragon Sinople. On and between the heads of the eagles are the three crowns of Moscow, Cazan, and Astrachan. According to others, they were Sable, a Portal open, with two leaves, and as many Steps, Or. The former was taken by John Basilowitz, anno 1540, on pretence that the Russian princes Rurio, Sinans, and Truvor, were descended from the emperor Augustus. The eagle, however, spreads not its wings like the imperial, but hangs them down; and the knight fighting with the dragon was added, in memory of the total de-

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feat which the czar Demetrius gave to the Tartars in the Rulicocean field.

The government of Russia is absolute despotism. The sovereigns, if males, were called czars; if females, czarinas; but at present the imperial title is assumed. The people are no less slaves than formerly, but much of the power of the nobility is swallowed up in the great importance and authority of the crown. The sovereign appoints wavoides, or governors of provinces, and bestows all offices of consequence, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military. The czar Peter introduced the titles of count and prince of the empire, and instituted an order of knighthood in honour of St. Andrew, the patron of Russia, distinguished by a blue ribbon and a star.

State prisoners here are, in general, privately seized, partially adjudged, and secretly dispatched, or sent into banishment to Siberia, of which the following is a singular incident, as related by a character of eminence, who resided many years in Russia. "I was not long in Riga (says that person) when I received the following intelligence from good authority. One Dr. Fonderholt, a German, was, a few years before my arrival, physician to the army. He was said to be a man of learning but of no great foresight. Happening to receive an affront from one of the great men of the court, who was in favour with the empress, the doctor retorted severely, and rendered him very ridiculous. The courtier had the address to get the doctor sent to Siberia in the following manner. One day, as the doctor was attending the field marshal, who was sick, a captain of the guards arrived with express from St. Petersburg, and demanded immediate audience. He was introduced, and whispered something in the field marshal's ear, who desired the doctor to amuse himself in the great hall till he had finished some business with the officer. When that was done, the doctor was again called upon; and when he had given the field marshal his advice about some disorder which he at that time laboured under, and was going to retire, the count desired him to come to dinner, as he might need his farther assistance; and, at the same time, invited the captain of the guards to dine, telling him he was not able to sit at the table himself; but the vice-governor, prince Dolgoruki, who was present, would bear him company. This was agreed to. At dinner the captain told the vice-governor, that a relation of his, in his way to the army, was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to remain in a house distant three or four versts from the city; and that therefore he desired him to appoint an able physician to attend him, for which he would be amply rewarded. The deputy governor pointed to Dr. Fonderholt, as physician to the army, and one of the ablest professors in Riga; and, at the same time, politely desired the doctor to visit the officer. Dr. Fonderholt agreed, and was given directions to his servants to get his coach ready, when the prince told him that that was needless, as his coach was large enough to carry them all such an inconsiderable distance. After dinner, when they had arrived at the house where the pretended patient was supposed to be, and had taken a few glasses of wine, the doctor desired to see him, but was answered, that he was a state prisoner by order of the cabinet; and therefore they advised him to make no resistance, but get into a travelling waggon ready at the door; telling him, at the same time, that if he offered the least resistance, he would be bound fast with ropes, and might be very cruelly treated, on the way, by the soldiers who were appointed to convey him to the place of destination. Thus this man was conveyed to Siberia, and there long immured, or kept in a hole in the wall, with only a small slit through which he received his provisions. It seems he had some money about him when he was arrested; but the captain took nothing from him except his sword. The soldiers on the way, robbed him of his watch; but he concealed what little money he had from them. Foreseeing that his money could not maintain him long, and persuaded that he could not

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long subsist upon the poor provisions allowed to such prisoners, he affected to be a fortune-teller, and apprized the soldiers, who kept guard upon him, of his design, offering them the half of what he got by his art. The soldiers, being acquainted with many of the superstitious inhabitants, told the doctor every thing concerning them before they came to him, which he repeated to them, whereby his fame, as a wise man, spread far, and he acquired the means of support. Having neither books or company to amuse him in this miserable situation, he got a few hens, and diverted himself with feeding them. He gave their eggs a black colour; and wrote upon them with a pin, *Don unglucklick Doctor Fonderhoff*. Unglucklick signifies *unfortunate*. These eggs he sold to the inhabitants as charms. They knew not the meaning of the writings, but thought it rendered the eggs more valuable. After he had been many months thus confined, it happened that the governor's lady set up in this village, in her way from Russia to Siberia, and wanted eggs, among other things, for dinner. The hostess told her that there was, in the place, a prisoner, a very wise man, who sold extraordinary eggs. She desired to see them; and, as she understood the German language, was surprized to see written upon them the name of the very physician who, a few years before, had recovered her from a very dangerous fever. She went to the hole, spoke to the doctor; then applied to her husband, and caused his situation to be made much easier; and, as she was a great favourite with the Empress, wrote, to her Majesty, and represented his undeserved misfortune to pathetically, that the governor received orders to liberate him, and send him, at her expence, to Moscow.

The executive part of the government of Russia is vested in the sovereign council of chancery, which is chiefly composed of the third class of the nobility, and divided into six departments, in which are separately considered, foreign affairs, war, finances, public accounts, civil processes brought by appeal, and criminal causes brought by appeal.

The determination of the two last mentioned, formerly depended upon the equity of the judge. In 1647 a code, or body of laws, was ordered to be compiled by the wisest men in the empire, which was accordingly done, in one volume in folio, intitled, *Sabrona Uloshenia*, that is to say, *Universal and General Right*; and by this the judges were to regulate their sentences. There is this great and singular advantage in the courts of judicature of this country, that they are neither expensive or tedious; for a law-suit is begun and determined in the space of six or seven weeks. Nevertheless they are extremely venal.

All the peasants and husbandmen are slaves, either directly to the sovereign, to the boyars or lords, to monasteries, or to some of the gentry; and the greater number any of them hath, as before observed, the richer he is esteemed. These are employed by them in whatever work or business they think fit; and this is one reason why they affect to appear more dull and intractable than they, perhaps, naturally are; because, if any of them betrays a greater vivacity or dexterity than the rest, he is sure to have more business and trouble upon his hands, without any proportionable reward or encouragement. It is usual for the sovereigns to reward some of the services done to them by any nobles or officers with a number of those villages; and as there is an account of their number in all provinces, in forty days two or three hundred thousand of them may be raised, by summoning each master to furnish such a quota.

In Russia no person can be convicted of a capital crime but by confession. However, the most inhuman tortures are used. The ordinary punishments are the batrags and the knout. The former is used in families, for the correction of children and slaves, and also in the army. The person to undergo this, after pulling off his clothes to his drawers, is laid flat on his belly on

the ground. One sits across his head, another upon his feet, each furnished with a good switch, with which they soundly tickle his back.

If a man kills his wife or slave, he is only whipped with the knout, which is thus performed. A lusty fellow takes him upon his back, and another ties his feet with a cord, which comes through between the legs of the person who carries him. In this posture he is held so fast that he cannot stir, and being stripped to the middle, the executioner, with the knout, which is a strap of dried elk skin, untanned, fastened to a stick, which he applies to the back to dexterously, that every lash brings the blood, or leaves a very thick wheal. This is called the moderate; but when sentenced to be more severe, the executioner, advancing three or four steps, till he is within reach of the offender, gives the first stroke on the middle of the back, recreating at every stroke; and is so expert that he never hits twice in a place; each stroke bringing the flesh with it. When the punishment is ordered in the extreme, he strikes the flanks, and often cuts into the bowels, which few survive. It is a general remark, that lean people turn fat after the knout; and that it is an infallible cure for those who are hide-bound.

A late traveller relates, that he saw three women buried alive for drowning their husbands. They had, it seems, crossed the Mosca in a boat, all three together, in search of their husbands, whom they found all drunk in a public-house, and endeavouring to persuade them to go home, were severely beaten by them. However, by the assistance of some other people, they got them at last into the boat, where they fell asleep. The wives to be revenged on the husbands for beating them, when the boat had reached the middle of the river, threw them in one after another; and, after drowning them, came on shore very unconcerned. The matter immediately came to light. They were seized, tried, condemned, and ordered to be put alive into the ground up to their necks, and there to remain till they died. Two of them lived ten, and the other eleven days. They spoke the first three days, complaining of great pain, but not after that. They certainly must have got some sustenance in the night time, or they could not have existed so long. The eldest was not above twenty years of age.

The traveller last cited, gives the following account of the whimsical manner in which libellers are punished in Russia: "While I resided at Moscow, there was a gentleman who thought fit to publish a quarto volume, in vindication of the liberties of the subject, grossly reflecting upon the unlimited power of the Czar, and censuring the legislature of that empire. The offender was immediately seized by virtue of a warrant, signed by one of the principal officers of the state. He was tried in a summary way; his book determined to be a libel; and the author condemned to eat his own words. This sentence was literally carried into execution on the following day. A scaffold was erected in the most populous part of the town: the imperial provost was the executioner; and all the magistrates attended at the ceremony. This book was severed from the binding, the margins cut off, and every leaf rolled up, as near as I can recollect, in the form of a lottery ticket, when it is taken out of the wheel at Guildhall by the bluecoat-boy. The author of the libel was then served with them separately by the provost, who put them into his mouth, to the no small diversion of the spectators. The offender had received a complete mouthful before he began to chew; but he was obliged, upon pain of the severest bastinado, to swallow as many of the leaves as the Czar's serjeant-furzeon and physician thought possible for him to do without immediate hazard of his life. As soon as they were pleased to determine that it would be dangerous to proceed, the remainder of the sentence was suspended for that time, and resumed again the next day, at the same place and hour, and strictly conformable to the same ceremony. I remember it was three days before this execution

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Traitors, after having undergone a variety of tortures, are banished to Siberia; but sometimes not till they have been deprived of their eyes or ears. Coiners are obliged to swallow the melted metal of the coin which they counterfeited. Those who are hanged are obliged to put the noose about their own necks, and to fling themselves off the ladder, when commanded by the executioner.

The system of civil laws in Russia is very imperfect. The present Empress, however, has made some attempts to reform them. The courts of justice were, in general, corrupt; those by whom it was administered, ignorant; but the empress has made some judicious regulations, and fixed a certain salary to the office of judge, which before depended on the contributions of the unhappy clients; and thus the poor were without hope or remedy. The office of an executioner was formerly esteemed honourable; but it is now held infamous; nor is the executioner permitted to sell his office; for it must continue in his family; on failure of which, the brothers are obliged to choose one out of their body.

The coin of Russia, till the reign of Peter I. consisted chiefly in copecks, or silver pence, except that which was brought thither from foreign parts; for merchants were obliged to pay the government in rix-dollars; but after the loss of the battle of Narva, that monarch was so straitened for want of money, that an expedient was tried, of recalling all the copecks, and coining new ones of the same weight and value, though alloyed with two fifths of a baser metal. This induced the people to hoard up their old money, instead of bringing it to the mint: upon which another expedient was thought of, and a new order issued, whereby 10 per cent. was given, in new money, to every one that should bring the old: and larger pieces were ordered to be coined, such as rubles, half and quarter rubles, and pieces of ten, five, and three copecks value; on which account, a rixdollar, which, during the currency of the old coin, was valued at but 55 copecks, being now re-coined, and mixed with some alloy, made a ruble, or 100 copecks. This greatly distressed commerce in general, caused the exchange to fall between 30 and 40 per cent. and was attended with other inconveniences to the subjects. But the Czar, who was a prodigious gainer by it, and did not want his coin to go out of his dominions, but to make the foreign ones flow into them, was deaf to every thing that was said against it. At present the Russians have gold ducats; rubles; half rubles; quarter rubles; grivners, or 10 copecks; copecks of silver; five copecks; two copecks; and half and quarter ditto. The ducat is worth two rubles, and the ruble is, in value, about 4s. 6d. sterling. The half and quarter rubles are expressive of their own value. A grivner is the tenth part of a ruble, and a copeck is an hundredth part of the same.

The Russian pound in weight, is exactly the same as our pound.

With respect to the liquid measures, eight cruiskas make one vedro, one half vedro one itackan, two itackans one anchor, and six anchors one hog, which is exactly the same as an English hoghead.

The principal measure of extension is the verst, which is 3200 feet English; and 104 versts make a degree. The Russians reckon distances by versts, as the English do by miles.

SECTION V.

Population, Commerce, and Military and Naval Armament of Russia.

THE Russian empire, though of such an amazing extent, is well known to be badly peopled. The best writers inform us that it contains between seven-

teen and eighteen millions of inhabitants, and one million in the conquered provinces; but, according to the best accounts, the number at present is much increased. Almost from the moment that the present Empress began to reign, she has increased the number of her subjects by many ways, principally by a general and very active encouragement of all arts, of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce, and this with such effect, that all of them are more flourishing, at this time, by many degrees than they were formerly. Another means which she has taken to increase her people, has been by inviting foreigners of all denominations; and this she has done in a greater degree than any of her predecessors. Almost from her accession to the empire, she has brought continued bodies of Germans, Poles, and Greeks from Turkey, to settle in her dominions, and these not few in numbers. From the coasts of Germany ship loads; but from Poland and Turkey, whole towns, villages, and districts, have left their habitations, and settled in Russia. Nor has it been certain times, but regular emigrations, in consequence of her continued encouragement.

This encouragement, which the Empress has constantly granted, consists in several very important articles. All the expences of the journey, or voyage, from their native country, are borne by her. She feeds and supports them by the way. Upon their arrival at the territory appointed them to cultivate (which has always been part of the crown lands) every family has a cottage erected at her expence, to which they contribute labour. They then are furnished with implements necessary for cultivation, and one year's provisions for the whole family. A further advantage is an exemption from all taxes during five years. All which is a system of such admirable policy, and carried into execution with such unusual spirit, even while the finances of the empire have been much distressed by expensive wars, that there scarcely is an instance in history superior to it. Nor can there be a doubt but that considerable advantages must arise from such a system, not only in point of population, but also to the revenues of the empire.

Russia, upon the whole, is well situated for commerce; and her exports are iron, hemp, wood, hides, grain, potash, wax, cordage, copper, flax, furs, linseed, fish, leather, tallow, materials for ship-building, &c. The imports are sugar, beaver-skins, tin, dye-woods, shalloons, Norwich stuffs, lead, cloths, flannels, Manchester velvets, brais wire, spirituous liquors, silk, spices, indigo, English beer, wines, fruits, china, paper, &c.

The commerce is with England, Holland, France, Germany, Poland, Turkey, Persia, China, &c. Here it is to be observed, that, as the annual exports of Russia greatly exceed the imports, the balance of trade must be greatly in her favour. The foreign commerce of the empire, under the present Empress, is much increased in consequence of her conquests from Sweden, and since the establishment of her new emporium of Petersburg, whereby her naval intercourse with Europe is rendered much more short and easy.

The revenues of the Russian empire are great, considering the value of money; which, in these sorts of disquisitions, ought ever to be considered, though it rarely is so. The Empress is, in many articles, the sole merchant in her dominions. The whole trade by land to China is on her account. This is not, indeed, considerable; for a caravan rarely goes now. Rhubarb, pot-ashes, and spices, are branches in which she, and no body else, trades. Salt is an article that brings her in an immense revenue. Very large quantities of the best hemp of Ukraina are bought and sold on her account; much iron, the same; and even beer and brandy are her's. Besides these articles she has customs, tolls, and a poll-tax. Also the crown-lands, which are prodigiously extensive, and added to the general amount, proves that, as the resources are large, the revenue must be considerable.

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The regular troops of Russia, exclusive of the Cossacks and Tartars, are computed at about 350,000 men: "But such (says a modern traveller) is the great extent of their territories, and the number of fortresses which they have to support, from Petersburg to the borders of China, that it takes much time before they can bring more than half that number into the field, to act offensively against an enemy. The common Russian soldiers, are taught to despise life; and by this means they are brought to stand their ground, and keep their ranks, perhaps, equal to any troops in the world."

The Russian marine, established by the wise regulations of Peter the Great, afterwards declined; but was again rendered respectable under the auspices of the present Empress, who invited to her assistance, a number of British sea officers and artificers, by whose means she accomplished a very important design. The Russians have now a considerable naval armament, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, sloops, row-galleys, &c.

Many thousands of sailors are kept in constant pay, and in service, either on board the ships, or in the dock yards. The harbour is at Cronstadt, seven leagues from Petersburg. It is strongly defended; and the canal, and large basin, will contain between 5 and 600 sail of ships. Upon the whole, Russia is now a formidable power, both by sea and land.

HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

WITH respect to the origin of the Russians, it appears from the concurring testimony of historians, that they are descended from the ancient Scythians; and this account is confirmed by the very import of the term *Russia*, which signifies a wanderer, as all the Scythian, or northern nations, were formerly. The annals of Russia cannot be deduced, with authenticity, from a period more remote than the ninth century; though a tradition prevails, that Kioff, or Kiow, and Novogorod, were founded in the year 420. For a number of years, Russia was under the government of divers petty sovereigns usually styled dukes, who were, in general, subject to the Tartars, till they were at length conquered in the year 1450, by John or Ivan Calilowitz, who subdued several of their territories, and annexed them to the Russian dominions. His grandson, John Basilowitz, added divers provinces to the Russian dominions in 1540, at which time the Russian sovereigns assumed the title of Czar. In his reign the English arrived at Archangel, and began to trade with Russia, which, till then, had never been visited by the ships of any nation.

From the death of John Basilowitz, Russia was under the government of several sovereigns in succession, of whom the only memorable circumstances recorded, are, that they were, in general, weak and cruel princes, and that their territories were rent by civil wars.

In the year 1695 the Czar, so well known in history by the distinguishing title of Peter the Great, ascended the throne of Russia. For a summary detail of his transactions, that would exceed the limits to which we are under a necessity of confining ourselves in this department of our work, we must refer the reader to the histories of the northern nations, (some of which we have already presented, as we intend to do the rest) and give only a general account of his vast power, and the eminent pitch of renown to which he raised his dominions.

The czar Peter was the son of the czar Alexis Michaelowitz. He reigned conjunctively with John, his half-brother, from 1682 till 1695, when he became sole sovereign of Russia. Determining, the year following, to build a fleet, for the purpose of navigation and traffic, he formed a design of visiting the maritime countries of Europe, to obtain the necessary instructions. He also proposed to encourage arts and sciences in general, and invite learned men, and ingenious artificers, to return with him to Russia, by offering

them great rewards. For the prosecution of this plan, Peter began his travels. He first visited Holland, then England; and, by diligent and frequent attendance and observations in the dock-yard at Deptford, acquired such a competent knowledge of ship-building, as enabled him, in process of time, to subdue his enemies, and extend his conquests. Through the bent of his genius, and the assiduity with which he prosecuted his plans, he rose gradually through every rank and service both by sea and land. The several defeats he sustained, and especially that at Narva, from Charles XII. of Sweden, (which we have recounted in our history of that kingdom,) instead of checking, enlarged his ambition, and tended eventually to render him conqueror, through military experience and tried valour.

The generous friendship he manifested to Augustus, king of Poland, previous and subsequent to his being dethroned by Charles XII. does him infinite honour. Nor does his last marriage with Catharine, though a young Luthianian woman of inferior rank, tarnish his character; on the contrary, it evinces his discernment of merit; for she afterwards appeared to have possessed a soul capable of conceiving the sublimest ideas, and executing the most important designs.

The defeat of the king of Sweden, at the battle of Pultowa, was attended with a succession of triumphs that added renown to his reign; but it derived its most effulgent glories from his cultivation of commerce, arts, and sciences, which tended, in the most exalted degree to aggrandize a nation.

In the year 1717, he made another journey to Holland, not incognito, as before, but as a sovereign prince, and was received with all the honours due to his rank. From thence he visited France, and made himself acquainted with every thing he thought worthy his attention: but his principal view being to improve his own people, he engaged artists in all professions in his service, and, by the salaries and rewards he offered them, prevailed with many of them to return with him to Russia. Before he arrived at Petersburg he received advice, that a conspiracy had been formed to depose him, and set his only son, the czarowitz, upon the throne; to which that prince, it is said, was privy.

Many of the conspirators were put to death, on the Czar's return: and the czarowitz fled to the court of Vienna to avoid his father's resentment; and, as his consort was sister to the then empress of Germany, it was given out that the court of Vienna had obtained his pardon; but however that might be, when the czarowitz returned to Russia, he was apprehended and imprisoned; and being tried by a court of officers of his father's appointing condemned to die. The sentence, indeed, was not executed, the prince dying a natural death in prison.

After this event Peter caused the Czarina Catharine to be proclaimed his successor, and crowned; and the nobility and officers of state took the oaths of allegiance to her: soon after which he died in the 53d year of his age. Upon this, the senate proclaimed the Czarina Catharine Empress of all the Russias, and renewed their oaths of allegiance to her, who was about 35 years of age at her accession.

The Czarina applied herself immediately to perfect what the late Czar had begun; encouraging all arts and sciences, and inviting learned foreigners and artificers, by offering them large revenues, to settle in the Russian dominions; and obliging her subjects to send their sons and dependants abroad, to qualify themselves in every science.

Catharine died, after a glorious reign, in 1727, in the 39th year of her age, having appointed prince Peter, son of the czarowitz, to succeed her. Peter II. at his accession, was in the 12th year of his age. In his proclamation it was shewn, that he had a right to the Russian throne by hereditary descent, as well as by the appointment of the late emperor and empress. The mother of the emperor Peter II. was the princess Charlotta

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Charlotta Christiana Sophia, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, sister to the consort of the emperor of Germany, Charles VI. It was by the particular direction of Peter the Great, that the late czarina appointed Peter to succeed her; for otherwise she would have transferred the empire to one of the princesses her daughters, of whom she left two, Anna Petrowna, then 19 years of age, married to Charles Frederick, duke of Holstein Gottorp, and Elizabeth Petrowna, 13 years of age, unmarried.

Prince Menzikof, who was prime minister of Russia at the death of the empress, and esteemed the richest subject in Europe, attempted to prevail on the young Emperor to espouse his eldest daughter; at which the nobility of Russia were so incensed, that they resolved on ruining him, and caused him to be brought to trial, wherein he was charged with being accessory to the death of the late czarowitz, his imperial majesty's father; with causing the first consort of Peter the Great to be continued in prison; with embezzling the public revenues; with causing several great men to be deprived of their honours and estates; and with a boundless ambition, as appeared in his design of marrying his daughter to the Emperor; for all which he was sentenced to be banished to Siberia, and his great estate confiscated.

The relations of the young Emperor next proceeded to give the late czarina, the first consort of the emperor Peter the Great, her liberty, and reverse the sentence of her divorce. They also repealed a law made by Peter the Great, which subverted the right of primogeniture, and the natural order of succession in the imperial family, and the rest of the Russian families; made void the process against the late czarowitz, the reigning Emperor's father; restored the noblemen who had been banished to Siberia under the administration of prince Menzikof; and having concluded a peace both with Sweden and Denmark, they proceeded to the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, on the 7th of March, 1727-8.

Prince Dolgoruki, who succeeded Menzikof in the post of prime minister, appeared to have no less ambition than his predecessor, contriving to get his eldest daughter espoused to the reigning Emperor. He was congratulated thereupon, and their nuptials appointed to be celebrated; but the Czar died of the small-pox, on the 29th of January, 1729-30, three days before the marriage was to have been solemnized; whereupon the senate and great officers of the crown, caused the princess Anne, duchess dowager of Courland, to be proclaimed Empress. She was the second daughter of the late czar John, elder brother of Peter the Great; Catharine, her eldest sister, having been married to Charles, duke of Mecklenburg.

The court residing at Moscow on the death of the Czar, prince Dolgoruki, and three others were appointed to attend the empress Anne, and convoy her to Moscow. These noblemen arriving at Mittau, the capital of Courland, congratulated her on her succession; but insisted on limiting the prerogatives of the crown, and vesting part of the legislative authority in the states, which she consented to, and signed the capitulation they had provided for her; the principal articles of which were, that she should not make peace or war, or raise taxes, without the concurrence of the states; and that she should not marry, appoint a successor, or dispose of any considerable office, without the like assent. But the Czarina appearing to have many friends on her arrival at Moscow, the articles she had signed were cancelled; and both the clergy and laity took the oaths to her majesty in as absolute terms as they had done to Peter the Great, without reserve or limitation.

The ambitious Dolgoruki, his son, and several of their relations and friends, were soon after banished, and their estates confiscated, being principally concerned, it is supposed, in putting limitations on the prerogative, as mentioned above; but the declaration

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published on this occasion, charged Dolgoruki, and his son, with behaving insolently to the late Czar Peter II. endeavouring to marry him to Dolgoruki's daughter, and embezzling the public treasure.

The empress Anne died in October, 1740, having nominated for her successor prince John, an infant, six months old, son of Anthony Ulrick, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and of Anne his wife; daughter of Charles, duke of Mecklenburg, and of the princess Catharine, eldest daughter of the late czar John. During the minority of the infant Emperor, she appointed her favourite, count Biron, duke of Courland, to be regent; but the mother of the young Emperor, the princess Anne of Mecklenburg, deeming herself much better entitled to the regency; and even to the throne itself, as her son could have no right to the Russian throne but by her, she ordered count Munich to take the duke of Courland prisoner, and causing him to be tried for high-treason, he was condemned to die; but his sentence was afterwards changed to banishment into Siberia.

Through some disgust or other, the princess Anne of Mecklenburg, caused count Munich to be removed from all his posts: a circumstance that tended eventually to her own ruin. While the soldiery were under his command, she had not much to fear from them; but he was no sooner displaced, than they began to cabal in favour of the princess Elizabeth; the youngest daughter of Peter the Great, by his last consort, the empress Catharine; and on the 5th of December, 1741, all the avenues to the palace, and the chief posts in the city, were seized by the guards, who, with the friends of the princess, assembling in the palace, proclaimed her Empress of Russia. The late regent, and her consort, the duke of Brunswick, and their infant son, were made prisoners, as were also counts Munich and Osterman, the chancellor. The Dolgorukis, the duke of Courland, and other state-prisoners, were recalled from Siberia, and their sentence revoked. In the mean time, counts Osterman, Munich, and several more, that were not thought well affected to the present government, were tried for high treason, and condemned to die; but when they had been brought to the scaffold, and prepared for the execution, it was declared, that the reigning Empress had changed their sentence into that of banishment.

The empress Elizabeth, having waged a successful war with Sweden, and thereby greatly enhanced her power, replaced the national order of succession to the throne of Russia in her own family, by adopting the duke of Holstein Gottorp, declaring him to be her heir, and giving him the title of grand duke of Russia. He was married to the princess Catharine Alexowna, the daughter of Christian Augustus, prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, who bore him a son that was christened by the name of Peter, and afterwards became the unfortunate Peter III.

The reign of this Empress may, in divers instances, be said to have been truly glorious. She obtained a complete victory over the Swedes; and such was her importance in the political scale of Europe, that the court of Great Britain deemed it expedient, in 1747, to court her alliance at the expence of a very considerable subsidy. A treaty was accordingly entered into, and articles signed by the plenipotentiaries of the respective monarchs. She was induced, from political, as well as private reasons, to espouse the cause of the house of Austria against the king of Prussia, in 1756; and, notwithstanding the superior talents that monarch displayed, both in the cabinet and field, her conquests were of such importance, as threatened the destruction of the Prussian power, which, however, was prevented by her critical death, which happened on January 5, 1762.

Elizabeth was succeeded by Peter III. grand prince of Russia, and duke of Holstein Gottorp. He possessed the warmest attachment to the king of Prussia, from his political and personal character; and seemed to have

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adopted his principles and practices, as the governing maxims of his own conduct. From these motives he is supposed to have introduced some peculiarities and innovations into the empire, which were extremely disgusting to his subjects. However that may be, a conspiracy was formed against him, which was carried on in such a manner, that this unfortunate prince knew but a short interval between the loss of his crown and his death, which happened in July, 1762. He was succeeded by his consort Catharine the II. the first remarkable occurrence in whose reign was the death of prince Ivan, son of the prince of Mecklenburg, who fell a victim to an ill concerted conspiracy, formed by a party to raise him to the imperial throne, to which, it is universally admitted, he had no legal pretence.

The transactions and event of the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, which commenced in 1768, and terminated in 1774, are well known from historical record. We have recounted the particulars of the same in our history of Turkey, in the first division of our work, under the article of Asia, for which the reader is referred to page 206. The part the Empress took in the dismemberment of Poland, will be shewn in our history of that kingdom.

It will be necessary to relate, that a short time before the conclusion of the war with the Turks, a rebellion broke out in Russia, which greatly alarmed the court of Petersburg, a pretender appearing in the person of a Cossack, called Pugatcheff; and assuming the name and character of the late unfortunate emperor

Peter III. by his ability and address, drew after him numerous followers, which increased to such a degree, that they stood several engagements with able Russian generals, and committed great ravages in the country. They were at length, however, totally defeated; and the pretender being taken prisoner, was conducted to Moscow, in an iron cage, and there beheaded, January 21, 1775.

In justice to the present Empress, it must be acknowledged, that she has filled the throne with distinguished lustre. She has promoted science, extended commerce, and introduced many salutary reformations in the interior police of her empire, than which nothing can more effectually tend to aggrandize herself, as well as her subjects. We shall only add, that one transaction of her reign particularly redounds to her honour; this is the establishment of an armed neutrality, for the protection of the commerce of the nations not at war, from any attacks or insults from belligerent powers. This armed neutrality was acceded to in 1780, by the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and by the States General.

The flames of war are again burst out between Russia and the Porte, and the emperor of Germany has interposed in favour of the former. Time alone can decide the event. However, our readers may be assured, that whatever transactions may occur from the commencement of the same to the close of this work, shall be minutely and faithfully related by way of supplement, as we have already announced with respect to events in general.

C H A P. VII.

P O L A N D.

SECTION I.

Origin of the Name, Extent, Situation, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Productions, Rivers, &c.

IT is the general opinion that Poland takes its name from *Polu*, a Slavonian word, signifying a country fit for hunting, on account of its plains, woods, wild beasts, and every kind of game.

Before the extraordinary partition of this country, the kingdom of Poland was very considerable, extending about 700 miles in length, and 680 in breadth; the situation being between 40 and 57 deg. north lat. and 16 and 34 deg. east long. and the boundaries, Livonia, part of Russia, and the Baltic Sea, to the north; another part of Russia to the east; Hungary, Turkey, and Little Tartary, to the south; and Germany to the west.

From its situation, the climate of this country is rather temperate, and the air not excessive cold; yet sometimes the lakes and rivers are so frozen, that carriages pass over them for five or six months together. The soil also is generally fertile, fit for tillage and pasture, and produces a vast quantity of corn and cattle, even enough to supply the populous nation of Holland, who yearly send vast fleets to Dantzick, to buy the corn and oxen sent down thither from the several parts of Poland. It also produces honey, wax, hem, flax, leather, pot-ash, salt, wood, salt-petre, vitriol, and quicksilver. With these staple commodities the inhabitants purchase those of other nations, as wines, cloths, stuffs, wrought silk, tapestry, jewels, fables, martens, tin, steel, iron ware, brandy, and spices.

This country produces also all kinds of fruits and herbs, and a good breed of horses. There are vines in many places, the grapes of which are grateful to the taste, especially if the summer and harvest be favourable; but the wine is generally very sharp when drawn off. In the mountains there are mines of lead, silver, copper,

and iron; but the most considerable of all are the salt-mines in Lesser Poland, which are the chief riches of the country, and bring most money into the exchequer. They work in those mines as colliers do in our coal-pits. The salt is generally of a bluish colour, but some of it is white and transparent. They have also some veins of sal-gemma. The woods are well stored with hares, rabbits, squirrels, deer, foxes, bears, wolves, and boars. The Masovian forests have plenty of elks, wild asses, wild oxen, called *urs*, and buffaloes, whose flesh, when salted, the Poles esteem a great dainty. In the Ukraine there are wild horses also, whose flesh is equally esteemed. The wolf, resembling a hart, or the European lynx, called *Lepus ceruinus*, and by the natives *ris*, with spots on its belly and legs, affords the best furs in Poland. The quails in Podolia have green legs. It is said their flesh is unwholesome, and, if immoderately eaten, causes the cramp.

Poland is a plain flat country, rather inclining to marsh lands, so that no considerable woods or mountains are found here, except those that form the frontier to Hungary, which is a craggy ridge of 300 miles in length, and called the Carpath, or Carpathian mountains. The eastern part of the country, indeed, is full of woods, forests, lakes, marshes, and rivers, which afford a delightful prospect to that part of it which is open.

The most considerable rivers are the Vistula, the Niemen or Cronus, the Nieper or Boristhenes, the Niester or Tyras, and the Bug or Vepus; and the only lake worthy of observation is the great lake Ogrya, or the White Lake, which, it is imagined, will dye more who bath in it of a bluish complexion.

One of the most singular productions of Poland is manna, which it may not be improper here to give an account of. According to natural historians it is a kind of gum, which flows spontaneously from several fountains in the mountainous parts of the country, and afterwards collects into gorges in the

the form of the alh and fir, oak, juniper in July and the leaves, to whitish in August, as if they were very scarce. The wood is mild laxative mours, and in catarrhs phlegm. The lungs, when in the pleur of the belly

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the form of an essential salt. It not only proceeds from the ash and quicken-tree, but also from the larch, pine, fir, oak, juniper, maple, olive, fig-tree, &c. It flows in July and August, from about the nervous fibres of the leaves, which, being dried in the air, concrete into whitish grains of the size of wheat; inasmuch, that, in August, the greater leaves of the ash-tree look white, as if they were covered with snow. However, it is very scarce, on account of the difficulty of gathering it. The virtues of manna are well known, it being a mild laxative purge, and thought to dissolve gross humours, and abate their acrimony; whence it is good in catarrhs and coughs, proceeding from an acrid phlegm. It is also good in disorders of the breast and lungs, when stuffed with clammy humours. It is used in the pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and tension of the belly, from a thick hot bile.

SECTION II.

Description of the several Provinces and principal Places of Poland.

IN treating of this country, considered in its utmost extent, prior to its dismemberment, we shall divide it into the twelve following provinces and attend to each in due order. These are Poland, properly so called; Polish Prussia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Courland, Warsawia, Polabia, Polesia, Red Russia, Podolia, Volhinia, and Ukraina. Most of these provinces are divided into districts called palatinates; and the latter are again subdivided into starosties, or bailiwicks.

POLAND, properly so called, is divided in Upper, or Little Poland; and Lower, or Great Poland.

Upper, or Little Poland, contains many woods, but is fertile in some places, and in general well watered. There is but one mountain in Little Poland, called Mons Calvus, or Bald Mountain.

Little Poland is divided into the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin. These three palatinates form together the diocese of Cracow, which contains 1018 churches, including 11 which are collegiate.

Cracow, the metropolis of the palatinate of that name, and of the kingdom of Poland, is seated on a rocky bank of the river Vistula, about the middle of the palatinate. It is very populous, and the largest and best built of any town in Poland, the houses being of free-stone, four or five stories high, and covered with boards in the form of tiles. The public buildings are magnificent; among which are the cathedral of St. Stanislaus; the church of St. Mary, in the grand place, surrounded with four rows of very fine buildings; with 50 other churches; and 17 religious houses in the castle, city and suburbs; together with the noble, well-built monasteries of the Jesuits and Dominicans. The only remaining places of worship, differing from the state, are two Greek churches, and a Jewish synagogue. There is an university here which contains 11 colleges, where all kinds of sciences are taught. This university was begun by Casimir the Great, finished by Uladislav Jagello, and had its privileges confirmed by pope Urban. Though the court generally resides at Warsaw, as being more in the heart of the kingdom, Cracow is a noble, large, populous city, full of gentry and clergy, and honoured with the session of the supreme court of judicature, the keeping of the royal ensigns or regalia, and the place of the king's coronation. The king's apartments are adorned with very curious paintings and statues. Within the castle stands the cathedral, where the kings of Poland are crowned and interred. Here likewise the relics of St. Stanislaus, the ancient bishop and patron of the nation, are carefully kept, and highly venerated.

Near this city are some admirable salt mines, which were discovered in 1548. They produce a great annual revenue to the crown; and the proprietors are likewise obliged to make a yearly present to every city in Poland. The salt is of four kinds; and on one side

of the mines runs a stream of brackish water, as a fine fresh one does on the other side.

The other towns of this palatinate are Zator, Siveria, Biecz, Sandrecz, Lelow, Czentochow, Slacovia, and Velisca. In some of these are mines of silver and lead; in others collegiate churches and monasteries.

Czentochow, on the river Warta, near the confines of Silesia, in particular, is celebrated for remarkable good beer. Without the walls there is a monastery of hermits, where a picture of the Virgin Mary is deposited, and which those hermits affirm to have been painted by St. Luke himself. This hath drawn a great concourse of pilgrims hither, who have made rich presents to the hermits; yet these treasures are not lodged in the monastery, but in a small fortress.

The senators of this palatinate are the bishop, palatine, and castellan of Cracow, with four other inferior castellans.

The jurisdiction of this palatine is very large, and extends several ways, not only over the citizens and countrymen, but also the nobility and gentry. The prator, or mayor of Cracow, is named by the king; but the castle is principally under the command of the palatine, who has ten deputies, or burgraves, by whom, in times of peace and war, a strict guard is kept, both night and day; and they must always be chosen out of the gentry.

The palatinate of Sandomir, or Sandomir, abounds with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, steel, and marble; and has its name from its capital.

Sandomir is pleasant, and defended by a strong castle on the south side of the town, on a steep rock, besides walls and outworks built by Casimir the Great, who died here of a surfeit by eating too much fruit, which, about this spot, is reckoned the best in Poland. The most remarkable structures in the town are the Dominican monastery, a collegiate church which is very rich, a school where the Jesuits teach, and other religious houses. The chief court of judicature for the palatinate is kept here. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. Here are two churches, much frequented by pilgrims, both which stand in the midst of a forest.

The towns are Cunow, Schydłowicz, Vialden, Opotaw, Radom, Ilza, Solecia, Bozentin, Kielcz, Cienecin, Racow, Lagovia, Corzin, and Vizicca. All that can be said worthy of mention concerning these several places is, that they produce the respective articles of timber, iron, steel, earthen ware, fish, &c. which tend to the advantage of the inhabitants.

The palatinate of Lublin contains many noblemen and gentlemen's seats. It is governed by four principal persons, the palatine, the castellan, and two senators.

The city of Lublin, from whence the palatinate receives its name, is a small town, but has very great trade, and is particularly celebrated for four great annual fairs or marts, which continue a month each, and are resorted to by merchants from many parts, both of Europe and Asia. It is a bishopric, suffragan to the archbishop of Cracow. The Jews synagogue here is the finest in the whole kingdom; and the city besides contains several churches, convents, a college, and the chief tribunal for Little Poland. It is a healthy place, though surrounded by morasses, which are, indeed, its chief defence; though Casimir the Great walled it, and surrounded it with a ditch. It hath likewise the security of a citadel, which communicates to the town by a bridge.

Casimir is built of timber among the rocks near the Weissel. It is a large city, with a beautiful palace, and extensive gardens, belonging to the archbishop of Gnesa. This is the town where Charles XII. king of Sweden, caused general Patkul to be broke alive upon the wheel.

There are three other towns in this palatinate, but of no note.

LOWER OF GREAT POLAND; though so called, is rather smaller than Little Poland; for it did not receive its appellation of Great from its extent, but from hav-

ing been first settled into a kingdom by *Lechus the Great*, the original founder of the Polish monarchy. It is, in general, a level champaign country; has pleasant rivers, lakes, ponds; and is well furnished with all manner of fish and fowl. Its hills abound with sheep and cattle, and its vallies with corn.

The palatinate of Poshania is situated to the eastward of Silesia and Brandenburg.

The senators of this palatinate are the archbishop of Gnesna; the bishop, palatine, and castellan of Poshania; and six other castellans. There are several other officers in this palatinate, both civil and military. The Starostas, or governors of cities, have some of them jurisdiction, others none, as it is likewise all over the kingdom. Some of its towns are walled; but the houses, in general, are of timber, except the public edifices, which are of stone or brick.

Poshania, the capital, is thought to be inferior to no city of Poland, except Cracow. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Gnesna; and it is defended by a good castle, a double wall, and a deep ditch. It is famed for its trade, well built, and has a cathedral. The bishop's palace, and an university, are in its suburbs, encompassed by a morass and a deep lake, but incommoded sometimes by the overflowings of the river. There is a fine college and monastery in the city, in the former of which they have many scholars. The inhabitants make as handsome a figure in their houses and dress as any in Poland; and their Starosta, or chief magistrate, who is chosen annually out of the Echevins, or aldermen, is dignified with the title of general of Great Poland. Most of them are Papists; but here are many Jews, who have greater privileges than the citizens. The public buildings are generally of free-stone, of which the most considerable is the castle. There are three famous fairs kept in this city, much resorted to by the German traders. In St. Magdalen's, which is the principal church of the city, is shewn the tomb of the duke Miecslaus, who introduced Christianity into Poland. Here are several other churches, besides monasteries. The streets are spacious, and the town-house a piece of fine architecture.

Besides the capital, the only place of note in this palatinate is Fravenstادت, which is remarkable for the victory obtained near it over the Saxons by the Swedes, which proved so fatal to king Augustus, that it permitted Charles XII. to enter Saxony, and left Poland and Lithuania to the mercy of that conqueror.

The palatinate of Kalisch hath five senators, viz. the palatine, the castellan of Kalisch, Land, Naklo, and Kamin.

Kalisch, the city from whence the palatinate hath its name, lies among marshes, and is fortified only with a brick wall, and low towers. Here are the ruins of a strong castle, which was destroyed by the Teutonic knights. It has a magnificent college of Jesuits, and some religious houses. It was taken by the Swedes during the wars of the last century. The Saxons and Poles defeated the Swedes near this place, in October 1706, just as a treaty had been signed, where king Augustus renounced the crown to king Stanislaus, his electorate of Saxony being then over-run by the Swedes, and no other way left to relieve it.

Gnesna, or, as the Germans term it, Gnisen, is now deemed the capital of Great Poland, and was formerly the metropolis of the whole kingdom, and the residence of the king. It was built, as is generally reported, by king Lechus, I. founder of the monarchy, and called Gnesna, from an eagle's nest found there, which, in the Polish language, is called Gnesiad. The kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept here, till 1320, when they were removed to Cracow. It suffered very much by a dreadful fire in 1613, and has been declining ever since; so that it is now only considerable for being the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Poland, legate of the Holy See, and, in case of the

king's death, regent till a new king be chosen, whom also he claims the right of declaring and crowning. He can reverse all proceedings in any of the bishops courts; and it is death to draw a sword in his presence. A golden cross is carried before him when he goes to the diet, or to the king; and when he sits, his chaplain holds it behind his chair. His marshal, who is a senator, carries a staff before his coach, and salutes none with it but the king. He visits no ambassadors, though they visit him. During the inter-regnum, he may coin money in his own name; the revenues of the crown then belonging to him, and he having the same officers with the king; but at all times he has drums beating, and trumpets sounding, within and without, before he sits down to table; and he may visit the king when he pleases. The canons must all be of noble birth.

There is lodged in the cathedral a great treasure of gold, silver, and curious enamelled vessels, bequeathed to it by Sigismund III. and some other kings. The tomb of one of the archbishops is cased with silver, and the pillars are of Corinthian brass.

The palatinate of Siradia is situated to the north and south of the Warta, and contains

Siradia, the capital town, which is small, but populous, and has a castle to defend it.

Wielun, which is the seat of the Starosta, castellan, and provincial diet. And

Petricow, a tolerable well-built neat town, about 80 miles from Cracow. One of the great tribunals of the kingdom, for determining differences among the nobility, and appeals from inferior courts, sits in this town; as does also a provincial court, and the synod of the clergy.

The palatinate of Lencicia hath five senators, viz. the palatine and castellan of Lencicia, and three other castellans.

The principal town, called Lencicia, has a great annual fair, and is the seat of one of the little diets.

Piontkum is celebrated for a fine monastery, and good beer.

The palatinate of Rava lies east from that of Lencicia, and hath four senators, viz. the castellans of Sochaczow, Gostinin, and Rava, and the palatine of Rava.

Rava, the capital, is situated in the midst of a plain, built of wood, tolerably populous, and defended by a castle.

Louitz is a small neat town, hath a castle surrounded by the river, is adorned with a stately church, and the palace of the archbishop of Gnesna.

Volhara is a populous town, where the bishop of Cujavia has a noble palace.

The palatinate of Brzezeftry is fertile, and sends five members to the diet.

In the suburbs of Creswick stands the church of St. Peter, built with free-stone, together with a college of 24 canons.

Uladislaw is a palatinate, the capital city of which, of the same name, is the see of a bishop. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic structure, but rich in plate, ornaments, and relics; and encompassed with the houses of the canons and prebendaries, and a large free-school. The chief ornament of the place is the bishop's stately palace. Though the adjacent soil is marshy, and so scarce of fuel, that the inhabitants suffer very much for want of it, yet it is fruitful in corn, and sends great quantities to Dantzick.

The palatinate of Inowloecz, or Inowladislaw, is divided into three territories, and sends four castellans to the diet, besides the palatine.

The chief town of the same name, is small, but defended by a strong castle.

Bydgost is noted for a great trade in salmon.

Dobrin bounds with fruit and fish of all sorts; and was formerly the occasion of many quarrels between the Teutonic knights, Prussia and Poland.

Ploeczko, or Plozkow, is divided into four districts.

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time, is very populous, has a good trade, and is defended by a castle. It has a cathedral, with other churches and monasteries, well endowed, especially that of the Benedictines, in the suburbs, where, among other relics, they keep the head of St. Sigismund in a golden shrine, given by king Sigismund III.

POLISH PRUSSIA hath been usually particularized by the appellation of Royal Prussia, on account of its belonging to the crown of Poland, and to distinguish it from Ducal Prussia, which belonged to the house of Brandenburg; but hath, for some time past been erected into a kingdom. The modern distinction, therefore, is into *Polish Prussia*, and the *kingdom of Prussia*; as his late Prussian majesty, in the dismemberment of Poland, seized upon the opulent, commercial, and fine cities of Dantzick, Thorn, and Elbing, which are all in *Polish Prussia*, but annexed to the dominions of Prussia.

Polish Prussia was formerly a distinct political state from Poland itself, and no farther connected than by a perpetual alliance. In the year 1466, however, the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of Casimir IV. when it was expressly stipulated, that Polish Prussia should have nothing to do with the kingdom of Poland, though it had with its sovereign; and that the king should personally, and alone, come among them, hold diets, give orders, and determine all matters relative to Polish Prussia. Some of the cities and towns of this province, and particularly Dantzick, had formerly very peculiar privileges.

The southern parts of this division, excepting in the neighbourhood of Dantzick, are barren, but level and open; but the other parts are over-run with mountains, lakes, and woods. The lakes yield plenty of excellent fish; and the woods afford wild boars, roe-bucks, game, wax, honey, and timber. This province is divided into four palatinates, viz. Pomerellia Culm, Marienburg, and Warmia.

The inhabitants of Polish Prussia have a distich which characterize six of their principal cities and towns, and which may be thus translated,

Dantzick the rich, Culm the delightful, and Ploetzko the long;
Marienburg the handsome, Thorn the devout, and Elbing the strong.

The Palatinate of Pomerellia had formerly princes of its own. It has now a palatine, and four provincial judges; lies in the diocese of Cujovia, and contains the following places.

The city of Dantzick, which is not only the capital of the palatinate, but the metropolis of Polish Prussia, is situated on a branch of the river Vistula.

The inhabitants of Dantzick have frequently changed their masters, and have sometimes been under the protection of the English and Dutch; but they have shewn a greater attachment to Poland, as being less likely to rival them in their trade.

The city of Dantzick is large, populous and rich, carries on a vast trade, and hath long been considered not only as the chief mart and magazine of Poland, but as one of the greatest granaries in the world; therefore, London and Amsterdam excepted, it is reputed to excel, in opulence and commerce, any other city in Europe.

This city is divided into three parts, which are governed by three distinct senators, viz. Voortstadt, or Fore City; the Altstadt, or Old City; and the Rechtstadt, or the Emperor's City; all encompassed with high walls, so broad that coaches easily go round upon them. The fortifications are of vast extent; but being commanded by two hills, on the south-west, they cannot stand a siege. A canal goes through the city, which is generally covered with merchant ships. It is watered by the rivers Motlaw and Rodaun, on which are several mills. One, on the Rodaun, yields the state a great revenue, besides what it brings the proprietors. The

No. 64.

houses are partly stone, and partly brick, and generally six or seven stories high. The public buildings are very fair. St. Mary's church is a stately fabric, with 48 alters, 3722 windows, and a front, made at Antwerp, that cost 5000l. Here is a magnificent town house with a very lofty spire. The arsenal, and exchange, the square of St. Dominic, and the college, are noble structures. There are 20 parishes in the city and suburbs; three magazines, well furnished with ammunition and other stores; and many granaries of seven and nine stories high, with funnels to let the corn down from one to the other, which saves a great deal of labour and charge. They are encompassed with water, so that ships lie close to them to take in their landing; and no houses are suffered to be near them for fear of fire. The chief export of this place is in corn brought from other parts, of which an incredible quantity is shipped from hence every year. The citizens have the sole privilege of buying up the corn as soon as it enters the harbour. The magistrates set a price upon it; but that the country people, who are the sellers, may not be imposed upon, and delayed, the citizens are obliged to buy up the whole quantity which the boats bring in, let it be what it will. Though this city takes off a great quantity of the woollen manufactures of Great Britain, yet the Dutch, sending so many ships for corn to Dantzick, which must go on, ty away if they have no goods to carry, and the freight costing them nothing, they have the chief trade of course. Dantzick is the chief market to which the Dutch, and also the Scots, send their pickled herrings, which are a most profitable merchandize in Poland. The Dutch send juniper spirits hither, together with salt, sulphur whale-fins, and train-oil. Besides corn, of which there is not such a quantity exported any where as here, the Dantzickers export pot-ashes, sturgeon, Polish linen, sail-cloth, and great quantities of spruce canvas, which is used for sails for small shipping in England, and in Spain and Italy. The Dutch fetch great quantities of Polish sheeps' wool from hence, which is the best in all the northern world, the English and Irish only excepted, and which they employ in their cloth manufacture. The French also bring some of it away. The Polish wool is exported likewise to Germany and Sweden. The Dantzickers have a wine of that sort they call Tokay, but it is no other than the Polish wines of the mountains of Cracow and Pololia; and they import great quantities of Hollands gin, which is much drank in Poland. Some of the best oaken plank, for building ships, is brought from this city. The Dutch cargoes, besides those already mentioned, generally consist of English woollen manufactures, the sugars of the English colonies, American tobaccos, with French silks, wines, and brandy. One half of the port customs belonging to the king of Poland since the reign of Sigismund Augustus, till his late Prussian majesty converted all of them to his own emolument. The harbour of Dantzick is not deep, so that very large ships cannot come up to the city. One of the suburbs of Dantzick is called Scotland; and the Scotch had great privileges allowed them, in consideration of their gallant defence of the town under one of the family of Douglas, when it was besieged by the Poles. It is said there have been usually upwards of 30,000 Scotch pedlars at a time in Poland, some travelling on foot, some on horseback, &c. Indeed, in the time of king Charles II. they amounted to 53,000, when Sir John Denham, and Mr. Killigrew, were sent to number and tax them by the poll, which they did by particular licences from the king of Poland, bringing home 10,000l. sterling, besides defraying the expences of the journey and commulsion.

In the great church here is a vast pillar, hollowed, which, it is pretended, was anciently used to immure ecclesiasticks guilty of heinous crimes. As liberty of religion is publicly allowed in Dantzick, there are churches of all kinds, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic. There are besides convents for the religious of both sexes. The environs of this city are uncommonly beautiful.

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Before the dismemberment, though this town was under the protection of Poland, yet it was governed by its own magistrates in form of a republic. They had four proconsuls or burgo-masters, out of whom the king named a burgrave to represent him in the senate, and sign sentences of death. The senators continued for life; and four of them were Calvinists. There were 100 burghers chosen to inspect the conduct of the senators, and join with them in chusing the ministers. The magistrates determined all criminal causes without appeal, and all civil causes not exceeding 1000 livres. The 120 burghers, who joined with the senate in imposing taxes, represented the grievances of the people, and maintained their privileges. When the king came hither, he was only allowed to bring a few guards, and was treated by the city for three days. They had a secretary always at court to take care of their interests, and the right of coinage. Their money, which they could coin without the king's leave, had the king's effigy on one side, and the city arms on the other.

Here is a college, with professors in all faculties; but they do not give the degree of doctor. The jurisdiction of this city is above 40 miles round. The established religion has been Lutheranism since 1525. The Calvinists are numerous, and are allowed the freedom of their worship; as are all sects in general. This city is noted for having been the birth-place of that eminent geographer Philip Cluverius.

There is an island sea or bay here, called the Frischall, famous for sturgeon, a vast quantity of which is taken here, cured at Königsberg and Dantzick, and sent to all the trading ports of Europe, especially England and Holland. Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, having brought a fine yacht hither from Holland, took great delight in working it in this bay; and, in order to acquire the mariner's art, did every part himself; being sometimes at the helm, sometimes before the mast, and sometimes at the top-mast head, &c.

Oliva, a small sea-port, five miles north-west of Dantzick, is famed for a benedictine abbey, where a peace was concluded in 1660, betwixt the emperor, the king of Poland, and the elector of Brandenburg, on one part; and the king of Sweden on the other.

The abbot's palace and gardens are very elegant; but his revenues, which amounted to 10,000 ducats (or near 1000*l.*) per annum, and the lands of the convent which, he enjoyed in full sovereignty, were all seized by the late king of Prussia.

In this palatinate are five other towns, but neither of them merit attention.

The palatinate of Culm has four senators, viz. the bishops of Culm and Wormia, the palatine and castellan.

The city of this name was built and well fortified by the Teutonic knights. It is pleasantly situated, but is much decayed since the Swedish wars.

The city of Thorn, the most ancient of any in Polish Prussia, is likewise the handsomest and best built. The streets are broader, and the houses more elegant, than those of Dantzick. The name is derived from the German word *Thor*, which signifies a door or gate, because the Teutonic knights, by building it, opened to themselves a door into Prussia; and the device on the city seal is a gate thrown open.

In the year 1454 this city, in conjunction with the rest of Polish Prussia, threw off the oppressive yoke of the Teutonic knights, and put itself under the protection of Poland, on condition that it should enjoy its ancient rights and privileges, which were equal to those of Dantzick.

It had heretofore the right of coining money, chusing its own magistrates, determining civil and criminal causes, sending representatives to the several diets, purchasing fiefs and estates, &c. But its rights and privileges now depend entirely upon the will of the Prussian monarch.

The German and Polish languages are spoken here in the utmost purity. The territory appertaining to

the city is of considerable extent; and at a village about six miles from the city, all persons, who resort thither, may drink as much beer as they please gratis. The town is defended by a double wall and moat. The wooden bridge over the Vistula is the longest in Europe, as half an hour is required to walk over it at a tolerable pace; and at the same time it is the most expensive, as one third of it is sure to be annually carried away by the floods. In fact it consists, properly speaking, of two bridges, as the island Bazar divides it in the middle. The stall-house hath none in Europe which exceeds it, except that of Amsterdam. Great quantities of soap and gingerbread are made here and exported. The asparagus, that grows wild in the neighbourhood, is not inferior to what is cultivated in other places. In this city the celebrated astronomer Copernicus was born in the year 1472.

The Lutheran college hath five professors, with a teacher of the Polish language, a fine library, and a printing-house.

The bishop of Culm, whose diocese and spiritual jurisdiction extends to this city, having, towards the end of the last century, established an annual procession with the host on Corpus-Christi day, the year 1724 will scarce ever be forgot by the citizens of Thorn, for the execution of a terrible decree that year from the chancery at Warsaw, at the instigation of the Jesuits, and the false depositions of their partizans; by which several Protestant magistrates, and others of note, were not only put to death, and others fined, whipped, and imprisoned, on account of a tumult, because some of the citizens children did not kneel down at the procession, but St. Mary's church was taken from the Protestants, and given to the Papists; their schools destroyed; the form of the city government utterly subverted; the burghers forced to submit to a new set of magistrates, who were all Roman Catholics; and, in a word, the inhabitants were stripped of all their privileges that had been so dearly purchased, and afterwards confirmed by the peace of Oliva. During this many of the inhabitants fled to Dantzick for refuge, but thought fit to retire from thence elsewhere, lest the Poles should oblige the magistrates of that city to deliver them up. The Jesuits college having been broke open and plundered in the tumult, they demanded 25,000 florins of the city, which paid down one half in hand, and mortgaged the city lands for the other; though the damage they sustained did not exceed 1000 florins, and their whole college was not worth the sum total of their demand. Mean time the commotion for the execution of the horrid sentence, which even the reigning pope thought too cruel, lasted about a fortnight, and cost the city 40,000 florins. Five or six soldiers were quartered upon every Protestant burgher, who was obliged to maintain them in luxury, on pain of being treated with inhumanity; so that the misery and calamity upon this occasion in Thorn is almost inexpressible.

The leaning tower in this town is much admired; for though the outside is built obliquely from the ground, so that it seems ready to fall, yet the floor and ceilings within are perfectly horizontal, and the walls perpendicular to the horizon. In the university library two of Cicero's epistles are preserved on wax, and greatly admired by the literati.

Having described all the places worthy of note in this palatinate, we pass to that of Marienburg, which is an open, level, populous, and fruitful country, producing corn, cattle, grafs, &c. in abundance. The air is good. The fuel generally used is either turf, straw, or stubble; and the few woods harbour very fierce wolves. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, or Roman Catholics; and the palatinate has only two senators, viz. the palatine and the castellan of Marienburg.

The city of Marienburg was founded by the Teutonic knights. The castle, which was erected in 1280, is a brick structure, fortified on one side with a treble ditch,

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Here is a Virgin Mary house being adjacent to the neighbourhood of the river; but the houses are very expensive. Elbing is only port, was built in the same law was one of the imperial city; Baltic. The by which it dental on the

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ditch, defended on the other by strong stone walls, and secured by high towers at the banks. It has undergone several revolutions, and been subject to different powers.

Here is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but the town is meanly built, most of its houses being of wood, and the inhabitants poor. The adjacent soil is fruitful, and well cultivated, as is the neighbouring island of the same name, formed by the river; but the dykes, to preserve it from inundations, are very expensive. The best mead in Polish Prussia is made here.

Elbing is the metropolis of the palatinate, and the only port, except Dantzick, in all Polish Prussia. It was built in 1239, by theburghers of Lubbeck; had the same laws, privileges, and arms, as their city; and was one of the Hans-Towns, as well as a free and imperial city; and one of the most considerable on the Baltic. This city also has undergone various revolutions. The last was in the dismemberment of Poland, by which it was subjected to the many calamities incidental on that event.

The city of Elbing is divided into the Old and New Towns, or rather the Upper and Lower Towns, which are both fortified, and, with Thorn and Dantzick, form a repository for the archives and treasures of Polish Prussia. Its streets are broad and straight, and the fortifications very regular. Its principal commerce is in sugar, butter, cheese, mead, and corn. The Catholic and Lutheran are the two religions of the place. It is situated in a level country, like Holland, and is as fruitful and populous as any part of that province, Amsterdam excepted. The houses in the neighbourhood have as good houses and apparel almost as the noblemen in Courland; so that a boor is hardly to be distinguished, by his habit, from a burgher.

The architecture of the houses in this city is most grotesque and singular. They terminate in a point; and almost all the upper stories are untenable, being designed for granaries, and not for residence. It was formerly fortified in the Gothic taste, and surrounded by a trench. But even these feeble ramparts are, in a great measure demolished, since it hath become subject to its new master.

Christburg is a considerable town, with an old castle, on the river Sergamen, which discharges itself into the Draufen, opposite Elbing.

Stum is a small town with a castle, where the diet of the palatinate, and a court of judicature is held.

The fourth palatinate of this country is Warmia, a bishopric, the people of which are exempted from the royal jurisdiction, and governed by the laws of Prussia under their bishop, who is a prince of the empire, the chief of the Prussian senators, and has his seat at Heilsberg, a strong place, built in 1243, on the river Aller, north-east from Elbing, and 32 miles south of Königsberg. His cathedral is at Frauenburg, on the Frischall, where it receives the river Schou, and has a good harbour, 10 miles north-east from Elbing and Pillau. The famous Copernicus was a canon of this cathedral.

The chief town of this palatinate is Braunberg, or Braunsilaw, a populous place, much frequented, famed for a good trade, and an university, or rather a college, built by cardinal Hosius. The town has been mortgaged since 1667 to the electoral family of Brandenburg; but his late Prussian Majesty took possession of the whole.

Prussia may, in this manner, from a small state, become an extensive and mighty empire, till, perhaps, it grows too unwieldy to support itself, when, like many other states, it may decline as rapidly as it rose.

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful fate offends its tender years;
Till grown more strong, it thrusts and stretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about.

The place thus made for its first breathing free,
It moves again for ease and luxury;
Till, swelling by degrees, it has possess'd
The greater space, and now crowds up the rest;
When from behind there starts some petty state,
And pushes on its now unwieldy fate:
Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes what in ages rose.

The extensive country of LITHUANIA, which the natives themselves call Letwa, was united to Poland in 1501. It is, in length, about 360 miles, and 340 in breadth, where broadest. It was formerly almost filled with woods, and still contains many considerable forests. It abounds in honey, wax, timber, buffaloes, wild horses, wild asses, pitch, tar, boars, elks, uris, wood-ocks, &c.

The numerous lakes likewise produce great quantities of fish; but the great numbers of lakes and forests occasion the air to be thick and foggy. Here are many flocks and herds; and buck wheat, as well as other grain, is plentiful; so that provisions are cheap, though agriculture is greatly neglected: but money is very scarce.

The nobility affect great pomp and splendor, and are exceedingly fond of retaining a numerous train of domestics. The Roman Catholic is the established religion; but Lutherans, Calvinists, Jews, Turks, Greeks, &c. are tolerated.

Lithuania was governed by its own duke, till it was united to Poland by the marriage of its great duke Jagello to Hedwig, the dowager of Lewis, king of Poland and Hungary; but each country still retained its own laws, customs, privileges, dialect, &c. In a diet held at Lublin, in the year 1569, it was more firmly compacted with Poland than before; and a decree was made, that both countries should form but one state under the same prince.

In their courts of justice, the tenth part of what is adjudged in all real actions goes to the judge's bar, and is immediately paid into court. The judge claims half the damages given in personal actions. The common people, the Germans, and burghers in the royal towns excepted, are slaves; and so exceedingly illiterate, that some of them even retain many of their ancient idolatrous superstitions.

The poor people here have only Monday to themselves, and sometimes their lords even deprive them of that. They wear a coarse ash-coloured habit; and, for their legs, they have buskins of bark; and generally speak the Slavonic, which is the language used in all their courts of judicature. They have a great mixture of Polish, and also of the Latin, which last is as common here as in Poland, and spoke by people of all ranks, inasmuch, that Michalon, one of their authors, makes no doubt of their being descended from the old Romans; and the rather, because the Lithuanians had, not long since, the same customs and superstitions, as burning the dead, divining by augurs, &c.

The bread they commonly eat is a coarse black sort, made of rye, the forty wheat, unwinnowed, and barley-eats, all ground together. They have flesh, fish, and fowl; and what cattle or poultry they think they shall not be able to keep in the winter, they usually kill in autumn, and preserve in salt.

In every house in the country they have four or five hand-mills to grind their corn. While they are at work they have a constant song. They have also a sort of very long wooden trumpet, which, when they sound, almost deafens by-standers.

Their peasants have waggons or carts, all of wood, and made very light, by interweaving boughs with each other; and their coverings are commonly the same, not much unlike the colliers or lime-burners carts in England. The wheels are of one flat and entire piece of wood; and, as the axle-trees are never greased, a number of them together make an intolerable squeaking noise.

Their houses are built round, and therefore they call them towers. They are narrow, and open at top, to let out the smoke and stench; and generally covered with boards, straw, or bark of trees. In these the people and their cattle live together, by which both often receive injury.

One of the employments of the men, in the winter, is to stuff birds with chapt feather, and stalks that grow in the marshes; and part of the womens business, within doors, is to weave coarse cloth. For fear of the incursions of the Tartars, the Lithuanians secure all their corn, straw, salt meat, and, in short, all their provisions, in caves, which they dig in the forests, and hide the entrance with the bark and branches of trees.

The first palatinate of Lithuania is Vilna, which comprehends three large districts, and is divided into two equal parts by the river Wilia. It has only three senators, viz. the bilop, palatine, and castellan; and its name is derived from the capital, not only of this palatinate, but of Lithuania, viz.

Vilna, which the inhabitants call Vilenki, and the Germans Wilde. It stands at the conflux of the Vilia and Wilna, and is a large populous town, with a good trade, but chiefly carried on by for-igners, the natives being poor and lazy. The houses are so smoaky, and the inhabitants, who are slaves to their noblemen and their bellies, eat so much garlic and onions, that half of them are blind before they grow old. They are much given to quarrels, so that murders sometimes ensue. The streets are badly paved, dirty, and swarm with beggars; for here is no hospital. Most of the houses are low, mean, and built of wood, except those of some foreign merchants, the great duke's palace, the cathedral and churches, which are all built of stone; as are also the Bernartine monastery, the university, and the Russian company's warehouse, where they keep their ermines, fables, &c.

As it is the most considerable staple for trade, so it is the seat of the chief court of judicature for Lithuania, which sits yearly at this place and at Minik, by turns. All the inhabitants, except the members of the tribunal, are under the jurisdiction of the palatine, who is governor of the city.

Here is a ruinous old castle upon a hill; and another much more beautiful, of a modern structure, at the lower part of the town. In the duke's palace there is a well-furnished arsenal, or armory, and a good library. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stanislaus, stands in the lower castle. It has a large silver tomb of St. Casimir, who was canonized by pope Leo. X. Its revenues are considerable; and though the archbishop is a Roman Catholic, he challenges jurisdiction over all the bishops of Polish Prussia, who are of the Greek religion; which is, however, disputed by the bishop of Kiow. Here is a great bell that requires 24 men to ring it, which was given by king Sigismund III, who also gave the silver tomb, and an altar of the same metal. The college here was founded in 1596, by king

The town, with professors of divinity, law, philosophy, the Hebrew language, and philology; and honoured with the title of an university by pope Gregory XIII. The town is noted for making very good gunn and other instruments of war, chiefly by German artificers.

The suburbs are as large as the town, and full of the like timber cottages, which have not partitions, but consist only of one room, common to the family and their cattle. Both the cities are built of bricks, and flanked with towers. The fortifications are but indifferent, and its gates are only shut in time of war. The Protestants had a church and college here formerly, but were deprived of both by a decree of the diet of Poland, which, nevertheless, left the Greeks in possession of their monasteries, churches, and the free exercise of their religion. The town is inhabited by Poles, Russians, Germans, Tartars, and other nations, as well as by the Lithuanians. The Tartars, who lie along the banks of the river Vaca, which does not run far

from Vilna, have waggons for the service of travellers. They live according to their own laws, without giving cause of complaint, and own the king of Poland for their sovereign. Great numbers of them reside in the villages of a valley three miles from hence, in the way to Koningberg. Foreign merchants seldom come hither but in the winter, when the murthes are frozen, and they can bring their goods on sledges over the snow. There was so great a famine in these parts in 1571, that in Vilna alone there died of it no less than 25000. Here was a great tumult in 1581, on account of the bishop's zeal, in burning the books of the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Russians. In 1610 the Russians, to be revenged for the mischief done by the Poles at Smolensko, took this place, and set fire to it, by which 4700 houses were reduced to ashes, together with seven Catholic, and three other churches; so that the queen of Poland had but just time to escape, with her attendants, in boats; of which some, nevertheless, were drowned. In 1644 the scholars raised a great tumult, which could not be appeased till major Oginski came with 400 soldiers, of whom several, together with the major himself, were killed in the skirmish.

Gredno, in the palatinate of Troki, the largest town in Lithuania next to Vilna, is situated on the river Niemen. Here is a fine palace, a castle, a college, a Jews synagogue, a Carmelite nunnery, three Greek and nine Roman Catholic churches. Besides these here are two other palaces, the one belonging to prince Radzivil, and the other to the Sapietian family. Very few of the streets of this city are paved; and a great part of this town was consumed by fire in the year 1753. It is a place of good trade, has a provincial diet, and a court of judicature. In the first division of Lithuania are several small towns, but on no consideration remarkable.

The second division of Lithuania, or Lithuanian Russia, contains White Russia, and is about 340 miles in length, from east to west, and 240 in breadth, from north to south. It includes Black Russia, or the palatinate of Novogrodeck, and contains seven towns, of which we can only mention one that deserves attention. This is Novogrodeck, a considerable town, 68 miles south of Vilna, situated on a hill. Here are a provincial diet, a high court of judicature, an inferior court, a college, Roman Catholic and Greek convents, and several churches.

The palatinate of Minski has two senators, viz. the palatine and castellan of the town of Minski.

Minski, the capital, is a large, well built town, defended by a deep ditch, a strong castle, and other fortifications. It was once a diocesan town, but its consequence is now much declined.

Borslaw is built of timber, has a strong castle, and is regularly fortified. As is also Brodzieck, 40 miles to the south of Borslaw.

Rochaczow is a large and populous town, situated on the banks of the Niepeł.

The palatinate of Mislaw, or Mislaw, is, for the most part, over-run with woods, or over-floxed with water; but what plain land it has, is generally fruitful. It likewise abounds with cattle of all sorts, and excellent fowl; is divided into two large districts, which are those of Mislaw and Modzeria; and has two senators, viz. the palatime and castellan.

Its capital, of the same name, is a small timber-built town on the river Sos. The Ruffians received a great defeat near it in 1514; but in 1660 they took it, and massacred all the inhabitants.

Mohilow is a large, well built, populous town, situated on the river Nieper. It is a great mart for furs, reckoned one of the strongest towns of Lithuania, and contains a very fine college.

The palatinate of Witepsk has two senators, the palatine and called an.

The city of Wittepiik, the capital, situated near the conflux of the Wurzhu and Dawa, is defended both by art and nature; has two strong castles; is large and populous.

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populous, but built with timber. Commerce is carried on from hence to the city of Riga, by means of the Dwina.

Orska, or Orsa, is a large timber built city, at the conflux of a river of its own name with the Nieper; is defended on one side by the Nieper, and on the other by palisades, and a strong castle built of stone, which is washed by the river Orsa.

The palatinate of Poloczck, or Poloczko, is divided into two districts, and has two senators, the palatine and castellan of

Poloczck, the capital, which stands on the river Dwina, and is a large and populous town, defended by two castles. In 1562 John Basilowitz, great duke of Moscow, took it, and carried away most of its inhabitants. It remained in the hands of the Russians till the year 1579, when it was recovered by Stephen Bathori, who built and endowed a very fair foundation here for the Jesuits.

The province of SAMOGITIA is of a triangular form, and situated between Courland, Semigalia, and the kingdom of Prussia. The length, from east to west, is near 100 miles; and the greatest breadth, from north to south, about 90. The soil is marshy, as the name itself, in the language of the country, implies. It contains many rivers and lakes, and has some good pasture and corn lands. Some parts are mountainous; and the woods contain prodigious swarms of bees. The honey is excellent, and the wax remarkable for its purity and whiteness.

There is a breed of horses here which are small, but sprightly, swift, and hardy. Though the arable soil is very stiff, the inhabitants are so dull and stupid, that they use none but wooden plough-shares; because, when one of their starostas, or governors of bailiwicks, thought to introduce iron shares, in a season which happened not so kindly as usual, they imputed the cause of it solely to the change of this good tool; so that he was forced to let them have their wooden shares again, for fear of an insurrection.

In 1404 Vitoldus, duke of Lithuania, gave this country to the Teutonic knights; but, in 1408, it was taken from them by Uladislav Jagello, king of Poland; after whose death, in 1446, by a treaty with Poland, they were again put in possession of the duchy: In 1525, when Albert of Brandenburg was made hereditary duke of Prussia, it fell to the crown of Poland; but it was almost ruined in the Swedish wars.

The ordinary people here live in cottages, which stand, for the most part, near lakes and rivers, and are covered either with thatch or boards. They are low, and built longways, with the hearth in the middle. They have but mean furniture, and but one room for themselves and cattle. The better sort drink out of horn cups, and eat off of wooden platters. Most of the inhabitants differ little in manners, habit, or language, from the Lithuanians. Though Christianity, which was first preached here in 1200, prevails in many places, yet some of them still retain part of the old Pagan idolatry, the most ridiculous of any in Europe, especially in the deserts, where they worship a four-footed serpent, by the name of Givofit. About the end of October, men, women, children, and servants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth being spread upon straw, several loaves are set in due order, and between every two a large pot of beer: then beads of divers kinds, both male and female, are brought in and sacrificed; after which they cut off a bit from every part, which they scatter about the room, and then eat and drink heartily. The peasants of this country differ but little from those of Lithuania. However, they have the following peculiarities worthy of remark. They are not so laborious as the Lithuanians, and consequently have not such plenty of provisions, &c. therefore, instead of bread, they use green turnips, as large as a man's head, which grow wild without sowing. They have a peculiar way of making mead, mehteglin, and beer, by quenching several red-hot stones

in them successively, after it has been boiled a whole night, in order to make their bellies soluble. This drink they put into vessels made of the bark of trees. They reward those that drink hard with presents of a frock, shirt, handkerchief, &c. They live to so extraordinary an age, that it is no rarity to see persons here 100 or 120 years old. They are, generally speaking, more robust, bold, and nimble, than the Lithuanians; and they plow, sow, and harrow, all at the same time; so that the ground, having been once improved by burning, will bear crops seven or eight years together, without dunging. When they burn the woods on the lands, if they meet with high trees, they do not cut them down, but only prune off their side branches, to let in the rays of the sun upon the ground, which they perform with great dexterity.

In the time of war they bury their corn underground, in repositories made for that purpose; previous to which they smoak it, which makes the corn keep several years.

This province has three senators, viz. the bishop, castellan, and starost.

Rozion, the capital of this province, is but an inconsiderable, small, and ill built town.

Midnick is rather a better built town than Rozion, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Gnesna.

That small part of this province, called Polish Livonia, is of very little importance, and contains only one place that deserves the name of a town, viz. Duncburg, which is a strong, well fortified place, situated on the Dwina.

The duchy of COURLAND, called by the inhabitants Kur-Semmer, is a large tract of land projecting into the sea. The length is 200, and the greatest breadth 80 miles. Many parts of the country are woody, and some swampy; but when those swamps are drained, the soil remarkably fertile, and yields grain, flax; pasture, in abundance. This duchy is likewise well supplied with fish, and abounds in iron ore, minerals, quarries of stone, chalk, stucco, timber, amber, &c. with which the inhabitants trade to Riga, Libaw, Windaw, Memel, &c.

Horses and cattle are very plentiful here: and one of their modes of agriculture is to let the water remain upon the low ground for two or three years, and then drain it, when the soil is found to be exceedingly enriched.

The established religion in Courland is the Lutheran. Other sects, in general, are tolerated, but excluded from holding public employments.

The nobility are distinguished by the appellations of old and new. The former only are permitted to enjoy offices of state; but neither are admitted to sit in the diet of Poland. Both, however, have an unlimited power over their wretched tenants and vassals which extends even to life and death. The duke is the patron of some of the churches, and the nobility of others. When state necessity requires the nobility are obliged to appear on horseback properly armed; but they are not under any necessity to march beyond the frontiers. The duke is permitted to appear in all the regalia allowed to sovereign princes in Germany, to coin money in his own name, &c. but, in extraordinary cases, the nobility may appeal to the Russian court; this country being now subject to Russia. He keeps a court with all the proper officers of state, and is able, with the assistance of his nobility, to raise a very considerable army.

In the year 1558 Ketler, the last great master of the Teutonic knights, was, by the king of Poland, made hereditary duke of Courland, on condition of his quitting Riga and Livonia, and holding the duchy as a fief of that crown. His descendants continued in possession of Courland till 1737, when the family being extinct, by the death of Ferdinand, the last of the Ketlers, the Courlanders chose for their duke, Ernest Count Biron, a native, and chamberlain to the Czarina, Anna

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dens of the king and nobility here, and sent the sta-
tues, &c. to Moscow. Next year a plague raged here,
that carried off vast numbers; and a fire broke out,
which continued burning nine days, and almost reduced
the whole city to ashes. In 1712 king Augustus re-
turned hither, and held a general diet, which re-acknow-
ledged his title; and in 1715 he ordered this city to be
fortified with intrenchments, to prevent surprize by the
Swedes, and their confederates.

A French writer says, he observed the fine polite-
ness here as at Paris: that the king maintains a set of
French comedians, and frequently gives balls and con-
certs, with noble feasts, for the entertainment of the
nobility; and that the ladies, especially, are passionately
fond of music and plays; are very amiable, witty,
and sprightly; and have a most delicate taste for every
thing that passes under the name of diversion.

About half a league from this city, near the village
of Wolf, there is a plain, where the nobles meet, and
encamp in tents, for the election of a king; and about a
league from the city there is another palace, that was
built by king John Sobieski, with the name of Villa
Nova.

Czarko, or Czeslochow, is a small city, the capital
of its palatinate, and deemed the strongest city in this
part of the country, it having a fortress, wherein is kept
that rich treasure called the Virgin's; and the nobility
send their best effects hither in time of war. It was
besieged, in vain, by Charles Gustavus, king of
Sweden.

There are three other towns in this palatinate; one
of which only deserves notice, viz. Kultovia, being the
residence of the bishop of Polozsko. The town is wall-
ed and well built, with stately public edifices, and a
strong castle.

The chief places in the province of POLACHIA, are
Augustowa, a handsome town on a lake, founded and
named, from king Sigismund, Augustine.

Bielez, a large town on the river Biela, where the
Jews carry on a great trade.

Balsieck, a small town, of which great part was
destroyed by fire in the year 1753. In the neighbour-
hood is a very fine flat and gardens, belonging to the
bonieki family.

Tekoma is a considerable town, with a handsome
castle, on the river Narow. In 1701, in this town,
Augustus II. king of Poland, instituted the order of
the White Eagle.

The palatinate of Polesia is overgrown with woods,
and has many lakes and pools. It has two senators,
the palatine and castellan.

Briefcia, the capital, is fortified with a castle, built
on a rock, and walled by the river Muchawecz. Here
is an academy, the most famous in Europe for Jews,
who frequent it from Italy, Germany, Moravia, Silesia,
&c. and take degrees. Without the city there is a
royal palace of modern architecture, with variety of
pleasant gardens.

Pinsk is a pretty large town. The inhabitants are
very industrious, make several trading journeys into
Russia and Germany, and are generally of the Greek
persuasion, there being a bishop of that sect resident
among them. This town has suffered much by the ra-
vages of the Cossacks.

Biela is famed for a palace belonging to prince Rad-
sivil, which is now a Gymnasium, or college for the
instruction of youth.

RED RUSSIA is near 180 miles in length, and up-
wards of 100 in breadth, fertile in some parts but
mountainous in others, and, in general, well watered
through the whole.

Red Russia is divided into three palatinates, viz. Lem-
berg, Chelm, and Belz.

The palatinate of Lemberg has nine senators.

Lemberg, or Leopold, the capital, is a large opulent
city, situated among hills, on the river Peltew. It is the
see of an archbishop, who is deemed both a spiritual and
temporal lord. This city is large, well built and fortified,

having two castles, one within the walls, and one with-
out, on a rising ground, that commands the town;
both which, together with the city, were founded by
Leo, duke of Russia, about anno 1289. The churches
are generally fair and well built, and abound with cost-
ly ornaments. Here is an academy, supplied by pro-
fessors from that of Cracow, where learned men are
much encouraged. The Armenian Catholics here
are wholly governed by their own prelate. They
enjoy great privileges, on account of the considerable
commerce they maintain with the Persians and other
eastern nations. They are not only provided with fish
for their own consumption, from the many ports be-
longing to it, and from the neighbouring rivers, but
salt great quantities for exportation. Barrels are taken
in great numbers in Roxolania. Here is kept a very
famous winter fair, to which the Hungarian, Molda-
vian, and Turkish merchants resort in great numbers.

Javarow is famous for a natural bath, whose vir-
tues are described by a Polish physician, named Sixtus
Leo.

Pemislaw is a populous, pleasant, trading, well
built city, and an episcopal see, on the river Saa, 53
miles west from Lemberg. The Russians have a
bishop here, and the Jesuits had a college. The city
is defended by good strong walls, and a castle built on
a rock on the other side of the river. It has several
famous yearly fairs. The king has a very spacious park
near it, full of all kinds of wild beasts, and strongly
walled in, that they may do no mischief. The country
abounds with cattle, to keep off the Turks and Tar-
tars, the chief of which is said to be that called Crassici,
built on the river Saa.

Jarollaw is defended by a castle, and famed for a
fair on Lady-day the most famous in Poland, fre-
quented by merchants, with their goods, from Persia,
Constantinople, Venice, Russia, and Holland. There
are usually brought hither at that time, 400,000 black
cattle, and 200,000 horses. There is a college here,
and without the town a stately nunnery.

Refovia has a strong castle, an annual fair, and a
linen manufactory, carried on by the descendants of
the Germans, whom Calimir the Great took prisoner,
and settled here to manage it.

Lencut has a strong castle, and several magnificent
churches.

The fourth-east part of Red Russia is called Pocutia
or the district of Halicz.

Halicz was once the metropolis of a kingdom, then
the capital of a duke, and afterwards the see of an
archbishop. Now it is greatly fallen from its ancient
splendor, though it is still a large town. The castle is
strong, the houses are of wood, and the inhabitants are
remarkably clownish.

Coloni is a town on the river Prut, much frequented
on account of the fine salt, with which it furnishes all
the rest of Red Russia and Lithuania, there being many
springs here, and none at all in these provinces, except
only in the district of Premislaw.

Crosna is the staple of Hungary, whose wines, and
other merchandize, are brought hither, and disposed
of at these fairs, which are more frequented than those
of their neighbourhood.

Sniatyn had formerly fairs, but has since much de-
clined.

The palatinate of Chelm contains the town of Chelm,
from which it receives its name. It is the see of a bi-
shop, though not the residence.

Krasnostow has a court of judicature, and is the re-
sidence of the bishop of Chelm, and of a starosta.

The palatinate of Belz contains Horostla, where a
provincial diet and court of judicature are held, and a
starosta resides.

Rava is a small town, where king Augustus enter-
tained the czar Peter the Great, in the year 1698, for
three days successively.

Belzel is a considerable town, from which the pala-
tinate receives its name. Here a palatine, castellan,
and

and starosta reside; and a provincial diet and a court of judicature are held.

Zamolki is a town strongly fortified, has many considerable privileges, contains a charitable foundation called Mons-Pietatis, and several churches, and was originally founded by the celebrated Zamolki, great chancellor of Poland, in a very pleasant plain on the banks of the Vefne.

The principal places of the province of **PODOLIA** are the following :

The city of Caminiec Podolski, the capital is a populous, well built city, surrounded with high rocks, besides being fortified with walls, a deep, broad, and steep ditch, filled with water by the river which surrounds it, and by a very strong castle; so that it is the strongest place on this side, and used to be reckoned one of the keys of Poland. In the reign of king Sigismund III. it was taken by the Cossacks. It has been attacked several times by the Walachians, Turks, and Tartars. In 1669 it suffered much by fire; and in 1672 was taken by the Turks, who kept possession of it, and thereby often made inroads into Poland, and carried away vast numbers of captives, till it was agreed to be surrendered by the peace at Carlowitz, in the year 1699, and evacuated next spring to the Poles, when the diet resolved, that this town and Podolia should be free from taxes for 10 years. It is the see of two bishops, one a Papist, the other an Armenian, The Greeks of Podolia pleaded to be restored to their churches, but were denied.

The Lower Podolia, which is the east part, and also called the palatinate of Bracław, from its chief town on the river Bog, was taken by the Turks in 1672, but restored by the treaty above mentioned in 1699.

Winniczka has a court of justice and a college.

Human was beheaded and taken in 1675, by the Turks, who committed great barbarities here, contrary to the capitulation, ravished the fair sex, murdered the old people and young children, and carried into slavery all that were able to walk.

The province of VOLAINIA is divided into the Upper and Lower Palatinates.

The Upper, which is also called the palatinate of Lufuc, or Lucko, from its chief town, is a plentiful country, near 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Its chief town stands on the river Ster, now a lake, which encompasses part of the castle, 90 miles north-east from Lemberg. It is a large city, and the see of a bishop, fullrigan to the archbishop of Gnefna; but is chiefly inhabited by Jews, Armenians, and other eastern people, who traffic in these countries. The cathedral and chapter-house are in one of the castles, there being two built on hills near this city. Here also resides a Russian bishop.

Pilaveze is a small city on the river Bog, two leagues from Chmielnich.

Krzymieniec, the capital of the district of Cremen, is a small city on a hill, near the river Icuia, with a wooden castle, founded on a rock, and mud walls. It has been often plundered by the Tartars.

Ulodimer, or Woldximiers, is the residence of a Russian bishop, with a considerable jurisdiction.

Brodi is a town with strong fortifications, has a collegiate church, and a public academy.

Olika is a town, with the title of a duchy, belonging to the family of Radzivil, adorned with a fine cathedral, and an academy for all sorts of art and sciences.

Constantinow, adorned and defended by a well fortified castle, stands near the source of the river Slucz, 75 miles north from Caminiec.

The Lower Volhynia commonly called the palatinate of Kiow, together with Lower Podolia, comprehended in the Ukraine, lies east from the Upper Volhynia; and the river Borsythnes, or the Nieper, passes through the middle of it, from north-west to south-east, dividing it into two parts, of which only the western is now subject to Poland; the eastern being under the Russians. The former is fruitful; but the latter, which, however,

abounds with salt-petre, is a mere desert, by reason of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

UKRAINA is a large country, bounded on the north by part of Poland and Russia, on the south by Little Tartary, on the east by the Ockzakow-Tartars, and on the west by Moldavia. The name Ukrain is Slavonic, and signifies a frontier, which it really is against the Turks and Tartars. This is the country of the Cossacks, who have their name from Kofa, a scythe, their usual weapon; or Cofa, which, in the Russian language, signifies free-booter, or plunderer. They were originally a crew of dissolute rovers, that assembled together, from the frontiers of Russia, Volhynia and Podolia, to a practice piracy on the Black Sea. Their chief habitation was betwixt the rivers Nieper and Nieper; but they extended themselves a great way east from the latter. The Cossack language is a dialect of the Polish. They are vigorous, hardy, brave, and very jealous of their liberty; fickle and wavering; but social, cheerful, and sprightly. Their forces consist entirely of cavalry; and they are, in that, a powerful people. Their common people are of the Greek church; but the better sort are generally Romans, or Protestants. Their first considerable appearance, as an united body, was in 1548, in the reign of Sigismund I, king of Poland; when they called themselves volunteers, and assembled to the number of 6000, for defence of the country against the Turks and Tartars, whom they frequently intercepted at the passes of the Nieper, when returning with their prey. Being soon joined by multitudes to share their booty, they could, with small boats, pass those rocks in the mouth of the Boristhenes, that hinder the navigation from the Ukraine to the Black Sea; and, during the summer, they roved over the sea, and its coasts, making descents upon Notalia, and pillaging and spoiling, wherever they came, even to the walls of Constantinople. Stephen Bathori, king of Poland, formed them into an orderly militia; and, intending to use them against the Tartars, gave them the town and territory of Trethimirov in this palatinate, which they made their magazine; appointed a general over them, and gave them many privileges; and for some time they did the Poles great service, by oppoling the Tartars: yet being sensible of their strength, they began to set up for themselves; and in the year 1589, rebelled; but their general being taken and executed, it was for a time quelled. About the year 1600 they were so powerful, that the Poles were forced to raise a large army against them, who often worsted them, and took their generals; but still they continued mutinous; wherefore their privileges were taken away; and they continued in a state of enmity till about the year 1640, when king Uladislav VI. making war upon the Tartars, collected them together, and set over them for a general Chmielniski, who was afterwards a better and formidable enemy to Poland; for the Cossacks being oppressed by the Polish nobility, their landlords, and, on complaint, receiving no redress, assembled in vast numbers; and, calling in the Tartars, furiously attacked the Poles: but king John Casimir made such a stand against them, that, in 1649, the Tartars accepted a peace. Chmielniski, having obliged the prince of Moldavia to join him, it produced another war in 1651, wherein the Tartars and Cossacks were worsted; and since that time they have not been so considerable.

In 1677 this country was resigned by the Poles to the Turks, with liberty to the Collacks of this part to chuse their own general, or prince, dependent on the sultan, who kept possession of it till the year 1699, when, by the peace of Carlowitz, it was restored to the Poles. The only towns of note, on the west side of the Nieper, are,

Trethimirow, or the Nieper, a strong place, and defended by a castle.

Ozykaffy, which used to be the chief retreat of the Collacks, stands near the same river. It was burnt by the Poles in 1636, but has been since repaired.

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SECTION

SECTION. III.

Peasants, Dissensions, Ranks, Dress, Diet, Habits, Religion, Divisions, Government, Laws, and Manners; Customs, Ball and Bear-bunting, &c.

THE Pol., in their persons in general, are tall, well proportioned, and comely. Their complexion is fair, and their hair commonly of a pale yellow. They enjoy good constitutions, and have a healthy look. They are characterised, upon the whole, as brave, honest, and hospitable; but the common people are very illiterate and bigotted.

With respect to the superior people of Poland, like those of Russia, they are rather furnished with a trifling superficial knowledge of things, than to carry their literary pursuits to any great height.

The Poles like most of the northern nations, and like all governments where the feudal laws, or at least their remains, prevail, are divided into four distinct orders, viz. nobles; clergymen; lawyers; merchants and burghers; farmers, labourers, soldiers, &c.

Each Poland has its princes, counts, and barons, yet the whole body of the nobility are on a level, except some nobles who descend from the Polish pope, they call it. There are all who are of noble extraction call one another lords. They have many considerable privileges, power of life and death over their peasants and vassals, pay no taxes, are subject to none but the king, may chuse whom they please for their king, and in a word, by their king under what restraint they please. In short, they are almost independent; but if they continue in trade, they forfeit their nobility.

The Polish clergy, in general, are illiterate and bigotted; and some of the monks prodigate to a degree. The Polish clergy have vast fees; and it has been chiefly owing to their immunities and conquest, that the peasants here have been reduced to such a state of wretched misery.

The only traders of Poland, who have any skill in mercantile affairs, are the citizens of Dantzick, and the Jews who are scattered throughout the kingdom. The Polish mechanics are very awkward; and the artificers, in general, are but little acquainted with modern improvements. A recent writer says, there are undoubtedly men of good natural talents among the citizens and trading part of the Polish nation; but, in the first place, they are kept very poor by the Jews, who, being protected by the nobility, carry on almost all the inland trade of the kingdom; secondly, they are not properly instructed in their respective trades; and, thirdly, they are kept in a state of oppression; and are, in many respects, denied the common rights of mankind. The farmers and labourers, who form the bulk of the people, are in a most deplorable and wretched situation. The religion of the negroes, in many of our West-India plantations, is superior to theirs. They have no other ideas but those of tyranny and slavery. The wretchedness of their situation makes them indolent and careless about life, as they have reflection enough to perceive, that coarse food and raiment are all they can expect; but those among them, to whom nature has given any talents, have sensibility enough, at times, to feel the weight of their oppression, which destroys all kind of emulation, and, through resentment, prevents them from doing any more for their oppressors, than they are forced to do by acts of violence.

The Poles cut the hair of their heads short, and shave their beards, leaving only these whiskers. They wear a vest, which reaches down to the middle of the leg, and a kind of gown over it, lined with fur, and girded with a sash; but the sleeves fit close to their arms. They have fur caps; but neither stocks or neckcloths; and their shirts are without collars or wristbands. Their breeches are wide, and make but one piece with their stockings. They have no shoes; in

stead of which they wear Turkey leather boots, with their soles, and deep iron heels, bent like a half-moon. They carry a pole-axe, and a sabre or cutlafs by their side. On horseback they wear a short cloak, covered with furs, both within and without. Persons of rank wear sables, and the skins of tygers, leopards, &c. The peasants commonly wear a sheep skin, with the wool on, in winter; and, in summer, a thick coarse cloth, instead of boots, buskins, and shoes, made of the bark of trees. The habit of the women much resembles that of the men, being a simple Polonaise, or long robe, edged with fur. But some persons of quality, of both sexes, affect the French or English modes of dress.

Their diet is generally fresh meat, fowl, and fish; and they drink the strongest of Rhenish, French, Spanish, Italian and Hungarian wines; brandy, aniseed-water, and other spirits. Their fauces, &c. are so enriched with spices, that some of the nobility spend great sums in that commodity; and their usual breakfast is a hot pot of beer, with eggs, sugar and ginger. They hang the carcasses of elks at their gates till they stink, then dress and eat them, as a great curiosity, to be met with no where but at the tables of their chief nobility; yet their butcher's meat is delicious, and they have plenty of good fish. When they are invited to another's table, they must carry their spoons, knives, &c. with them; and their linen too, if they would be cleanly; for they have no napkins, but a broad piece of starched linen, sewed round the table-cloth, that their servants may not steal it. The ladies carry napkins with them, and put up as much sweetmeats and dried fruits as they please. The masters reach meat from the table to the servants, who eat it as they stand by the chairs; and the master of the feast is reckoned a niggard, if he does not make his guests drunk.

It is the custom for the master of the house, and his intimates, to drink the best wine; while the other guests, that are invited, are obliged to put up with the common sort.

Bumpers are much in fashion here; nor will they easily excuse any person from pledging them.

The houses are generally low, for they seldom lie above stairs. Some of them are of brick and stone, but the greatest part of wood. The kitchen is on one side of the court, the stable on another, the dwelling-house is on a third, and the gate in the front. The richer sort having hangings of tapestry, or arras, and beds with tassled curtains; but seldom any accommodation to lodge strangers.

The inhabitants of Poland were converted from Paganism to Christianity, by Aldebert, archbishop of Gnesin, about the year 964, and ever since the religion of the church of Rome hath been predominant here, except in Red Russia, where many of the people adhere to the Greek church. Some of the Greek church submit to that of Rome, but have their worship in Greek. They have also Arminians, who comply with the church of Rome, but have their worship in their own language.

The king, though a Papist, was obliged by his coronation oath, to tolerate Lutheranism in Polish Prussia, where there are whole cities of Lutherans, as Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, and Marienburg; and some Calvinists; especially in the Ducal Prussia. Faustus Secinus was of this nation; and his followers, from him called Socinians, grew very numerous in the last century; but king John Casimir made an edict against them, which was enforced by his successor, king John Sobieski, who drove them quite out of the kingdom. The generality of the Papists here are great bigots, and their interest is strengthened by the preferencies of their bishops in the grand and petty diets. The inferior clergy have a place also in all courts of judicature; and the great secretary of the kingdom is always a churchman. The regular clergy, as they call the monks, are more esteemed than the secular; and the mendicant friars have the privilege to enter the private

he bears in Poland is with a great number of riders up and the creature pursues him behind; whereafter; and thus by beat, being quite tired, falls down, and taking them, is by thereby enclosing posts, darts at him; and the hunter from; but if he breaks he holds out a piece having an antipain, and runs at an uncommonly kills him. The those of the big- have hampered and having pinned wooden forks they fo on cords, that he is into a great wooden to be convinced, that The bear is kept him, and then they the purpose.

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the dismemberment received to change under pretence of cannot be determined; but a noble which, which may now of Poland. In fact, differs little elected by the nob- which he signs the which he engages army or govern- subscribed within very more than the prince death; since he can that authority which him, and the nobles

civil and criminal, but the most composed of a certain city, who are chosen once in four years, ears. Of these par- lous, and one for the at Lublin, in Up- and that for the and the other at . These courts re- and from them lies senate.

marry, nor divorce a public. If he marries not be crowned with- even then, unless the is to be crowned, church, and present or the bishop who and puts the crown on her right hand, and The queens of Po- and a chancellor, only judges of the domestic. They to the queen when

an ambassador makes her a compliment in his master's name, or when a present is made to her at the marriage of a maid of honour. The king furnishes the queen with money to defray the charge of her household; but, after his death, she must maintain herself, and all her retinue, with the revenue which the king bestows upon her, with the consent of the republic, both for her dowry, and for her marriage present. These revenues are called the Reformation, and consist of the reversion of a certain number of fiefs, which she cannot enjoy till they become vacant by the death of the present possessor; and sometimes those who possess the fiefs, that are in her reformation, outlive her; but if the king dies before the queen's reformation be settled upon her, the republic allows her a yearly pension out of the crown lands.

The title of the king are, king of Poland, great duke of Lithuania, duke of Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Kiovia, Volhunia, Podolia, Polachia, Livonia, Smolensko, Severia, and Czernichovia.

All his revenue is clear to himself; for he pays no troops, nor even his own guards; all the public expenses being provided for by the senators and all the officers of the household are Polish gentlemen, who serve without salary, in expectation of some office.

A king of Poland may reward his good and useful punishments; and, upon rebellion or rebellion, can summon the nobility to his standard. He can engage mercenary troops, and band arms, and punish those who transgress his laws. The king may nominate the great officers of state, make ecclesiastical, military, and civil promotions; but all are accountable for their conduct to the senate; neither can the king displace them when once appointed. All the laws, leagues, negotiations, and embassies, must be in his name, and pass under his seal, as do all letters patent, &c.

The senate consists of 16 bishops, besides the primate, who is chief, and about 150 laymen named by the king, and are for life; viz. the ten great officers of state of the kingdom of Poland, and 10 of Lithuania; to whom are added, the palatines, and the lesser senators, who are the chancellors and lieutenants of the palatines, and the deputies of the nobility. They are created by the king, and the king takes an oath to preserve the liberties of the nobility, by a voice whereof they constitute the king, when he invades their privileges; and as the court is looked upon to be the bulwark of the commonwealth, against the attempts of the king, therefore the fear of the senators are always about his person, on pretence of being his counsellors; though, in truth, they are but spies on him. None of the senators can go out of the kingdom without leave of the republic. In the general diets they sit on the right and left hand of the king, according to their dignity, and not according to the seniority of their reception; and it is they who, without the king, approve and ratify all the constitutions which the nobility propose to them by their deputies: so that the senators are, as it were, mediators between the king and the nobility, to preserve and defend the authority of the republic.

The chief secular senators are, in number, 36, viz. 12 palatines, who are, properly, governors of provinces; three castellans, viz. of Cracow, Vilna, and Troki; and the baron of Samogitia. It is observed, that though the quality of castellan and fief is inferior to that of palatine, these four last mentioned posts are almost the first rank among the lay senators. The office of a palatine is to lead the troops of his palatinate to the army, to preside in the assemblies of the nobility in his province, to set a price upon goods and merchandize, to see that the weights and measures be not altered, and to judge and defend the Jews. He has a vice-palatine under him, who must take an oath to him, and who ought to have an estate in the land, which they call Possessionatus.

The castellans are the next in dignity to the palatines; and there are two sorts of them in the kingdom, who are usually distinguished by the title of great castellans,

and petty or sub-castellans. They are all senators, lieutenants, or deputies of the palatines, and heads of the nobility, in their respective jurisdictions.

The Polish diets are of two kinds, viz. either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary diets meet every second year; but the extraordinary diets only upon particular occasions, when summoned by the king; but one dissenting voice renders all their deliberations ineffectual.

Every gentleman is a sovereign prince in his own estate, and has power of life and death over his tenants, who are perfect slaves, without laws or privileges to protect them. They dare not leave their master's lands to go to another's, unless he violates their wives or daughters; so that they are often glad of that plea. If a gentleman actually kills one of his own slaves, he only pays 15 livres; and if he kills another's, he is only obliged to furnish another, or as much money as will buy one, and to maintain the deceased's family. If one gentleman kills another, he cannot be executed without the king's consent; so that they frequently escape. No soldiers can be quartered upon the gentry; and if any officer does it, he is sentenced to die, or else declared infamous by the diet; nor can the king himself lodge at a nobleman's house without asking his leave. Mean time their houses are such sanctuaries for delinquents, that, though they may be arrested there, they cannot be taken from thence without the master's leave. By the constitution of Poland, the gentry cannot be arrested till convicted by justice; so that he must be first summoned to the tribunal, where he is to be tried. If he does not appear, he is declared contumacious; and if he does appear, and is convicted, he is then arrested, and imprisoned, in order to be afterwards sentenced, according to the laws and the nature of his crime. If a foreigner dies without issue, his estate falls not to the king, but to the lord of the manor. The product of the lands of the gentry may be exported without paying custom; and a certificate, upon oath, exempts the purchaser from paying it. Neither the king or the republic confers the title of prince on any but the sons of the royal family; and though five or six of the chief families have, perhaps, the title of princes of the empire, it gives them no sort of precedence. When their gentry travel into France or Germany, they assume the title of counts and barons, that they may have the easier access to persons of quality; especially in Germany, where they scarce think any one a gentleman under a baron, and consequently, not worthy of their conversation.

They never had any order of knighthood before that of the immaculate Conception, erected by Sigismund III. with some privileges above the rest of the gentry, who so much despised it, that the order soon came to nothing. King Augustus, in 1705, created that called the order of the White Eagle, in remembrance of his happily meeting the diet of Lithuania, when the Swedes and Stanislaus thought to have intercepted him. The badge is a white eagle, crowned with diamonds. He conferred it on several lords; but the senators are distinguished by wearing a golden cross, with a badge in the middle of it.

The king instituted the order of Stanislaus in 1765. The badge is a gold cross enamelled red; and on the centre of it is a medallion, with the image of St. Stanislaus, enamelled in proper colours. Many of the grandes have such large territories, that they can raise from 5000 to 10,000 men apiece, and maintain them, which makes them so proud, that when great mens law suits are decided by the diet, or other tribunals, the execution of the sentence must be left to the longest sword; for the grandes sometimes raise five or six hundred men of a side, plunder and burn one another's towns, besides castles, and fight it out, rather than submit to the sentence of a bench of judges. They esteem themselves, especially the senators, above any German prince, want nothing of sovereign power but the liberty of coining money, which is reserved to the republic,

republic; and some of them are hereditary sovereigns of cities with which the king has nothing to do.

SECTION V.

*Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, Civil, Religious, Re-
publican, and Domestic of Poland.*

THE commerce and trade of Poland, generally considered, are neither various in articles, or extensive in degree. In the interior parts some linen and woollen cloths, and hard wares, are manufactured; but commerce is confined to the city of Dantzick, and a few other towns on the Vistula and Baltic. Dantzick, in particular, is an excellent port; and there is a navigation by the Vistula from thence to the interior parts of the kingdom, whereby all kinds of merchandise may be imported and exported with great facility.

The coins of Poland are the gold decar, which is worth about 4s. 3d. the silver dollar of Dantzick, which is worth about 4s. 6d. the six-dollar of Thorn, which is worth about 4s. 3d. and the six-dollar of Sigismund III. and Uladislav IV. which is worth about 4s. 6d.

Northwithstanding the circumscribed power of the king of Poland, with respect to his political prerogative, the revenues of his dominions are adequate to a splendid maintenance; since, as before observed, he pays no troops, or officers of state. By the dismemberment of Poland, indeed, lost near half her annual income. To supply this deficiency, however, it was found necessary to new model and increase the taxes, not only to make up the king's revenue, but to keep up a standing army, for the defence of those parts of the kingdom which the partitioning powers suffered the king to retain.

By the ancient laws of Poland, the nobility, upon all great occasions, were to take the field on horseback, together with their adherents; and when this rule was properly carried into execution, a body of 100,000 men might be raised. This army was always called *Polopolis*; but, from a variety of causes, it usually moved with great difficulty, and was generally without discipline, subordination, or experience. The Polish army, however, of late years, hath not been so numerous; yet, previous to the late dismemberment, the peace establishment was 36,000 men; that is, 24,000 for Poland, and 12,000 for Lithuania, two-thirds of which were cavalry. The two bodies of troops that form the Polish army are commanded by two generals, who are independent of each other; and though they are named by the king, they are not obliged to give an account of their operations but to the republic, and have an absolute authority over the troops. The colonels are likewise absolute masters of their regiments; and it is their business to find subsistence for them, and to pay them as well as they can; but being rarely paid themselves, they devour the country, and ruin the farmers, to satisfy their avarice, and that of their troops. The Polish nobility appear with more magnificence in the fields than in their towns; their tents being more elegantly ornamented than their houses. The cavalry, which is the greater part of the army, is chiefly composed of gentlemen. They have fine horses; and in saddles, bridles, &c. are richly ornamented. The very contrast of their cavalry is their infantry; for as much as the former is magnificently ornamented, the latter is badly clothed, badly armed, and often without uniforms. The troops recruited from among the meanest of the people, and their reluctant army of vagabond Tartars. The Polish troops have but very little discipline among them. The attack with great fury; but if they are repulsed, they immediately retire with great precipitation, and there is the greatest facility in raising them.

The martial, as well as the commercial, spirit of the Polish nation, has, doubtless, been greatly checked by the respective invaders, who find it expedient to keep up their armies as shall not only overawe the people

they have subjected, but totally discourage them from attempting to introduce any reformation among them, either civil or military. Hence the very languid state of what is called the kingdom of Poland.

HISTORY of POLAND.

THE origin of the Poles, like that of many other nations, is enveloped in obscurity. The ancient Poles are mentioned by Tacitus, the Roman historian, who gives a short account of them, as a rude and barbarous people, living by robbery and plunder, and ranging from place to place, almost in a state of nature, wholly negligent of cultivation in every sense and degree. The first person we read of that maintained any superiority over them, was Lechus, who assumed the title of duke about the year 550. From that period they were under divers petty chiefs, till the year 700, when they gave the sovereign command to Cracus, the founder of the city of Cracow. On failure of issue in his line, (the last of which was Calimír I.) the Poles elected to the supreme command, in 850, a peasant, named Piastus, who, I long to a great age, and ruling with honour to himself, and advantage to the people, every native of Poland, who has, from his time, been elected king, is called, in commemoration of him, a *piast*. The title of Duke was retained from the last mentioned period till the year 999, when Boleslaus assumed the title of king, conquered Moravia, Pussia, and Bohemia, and rendered them tributary to Poland. Boleslaus II. marrying the heiress of Red Russia, annexed that province to Poland in 1039.

The kings of Poland, among whom was Casimir III. were absolute sovereigns, until the reign of Lewis anno 1370, when the Poles insisted on limiting the prerogative; probably because Lewis was king also of Hungary, and they suspected he would favour his native country to their prejudice. Lewis being succeeded by his daughter and heiress, Hedwigis, anno 1382, the marri d Vladislav V. great duke of Lithuania, on condition he should become a Christian, and their issue should succeed both to the crown of Poland and to the duchy of Lithuania, which have been united ever since.

Chacillou, their son, succeeded them, and was also king of Hungary. This prince was killed in a battle with Amurat, the Turkish emperor, and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother Calimir IV. between whom and the knights of the Teutonic order, who had been placed in Prussia by the Pope, there were continual wars; until it was agreed, that the knights should remain possessed of Eastern or Ducal Prussia, the grand master taking an oath of fealty to the king of Poland. In this reign the representatives of the several palatinates, or provinces, were first summoned to sit in the diet, or assembly of the states; the great officers of the crown and dignified clergy only enjoying that privilege till then. In this reign also the learning of Latin was so much encouraged, that it became the language of the common people. Sigismund succeeded to the crown, anno 1507, in whose reign Luther's doctrine was received at Dantzick, and some other towns in the north of Poland.

In the reign of Sigismund II. the Russians invaded Livonia, then possessed by the Teutonic knights, who called in the Poles to their assistance. Other Provinces called in the Swedes; and these three powers contended for the dominion of Livonia many years.

Henry of Valois, duke of Anjou, was elected king of Poland in 1574; but his brother Charles, the French king dying, he quitted Poland, and succeeded to the crown of France anno 1575.

Stephen Bathory, prince of Transylvania, was elected king of Poland on the abdication of Henry. In his reign the supreme courts of justice were first erected; before which time the king and council were the last resort in cases of appeal.

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EUROPE.]

P O L A N D.

Sigismund III. son of John, king of Sweden, was elected king on his renouncing Lutheranism, anno 1592.

Chadilaus, his son, succeeded him, anno 1632; and invading Russia, took the capital city of Moscow; and, on a treaty that ensued, he obliged the Russians to cede the provinces of Smolentko and Zernigol to Poland.

Chadilaus leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother, John Casimir, anno 1648, though he was then a cardinal. In this reign the old Collocks being dissolved, renounced their allegiance to the Poles, and became subjects to the Russians and Turks.

Casimir Gustavus, king of Sweden, conquered Poland, but lost it again in six months; after which John Casimir succeeded an army of 30,000 Germans to defend the kingdom against the Swedes; but the Emperor, being intended to render himself absolute, deposed him; whereupon he retired into France, and was made abbot of the abbey of St. Germain.

Michael, a Jesuit being elected anno 1670, the Turks conquered Poland in his reign; but were defeated by John Sobieski, who was elected on the death of Wilaowski. This prince raised the siege of Vienna anno 1683, and, after a glorious reign, died in 1696.

Upon the death of Sobieski, there appeared a great many candidates for the throne; but the prince of Conti had the greatest number of electors for him, and was declared king by the prince. The rest of the candidates, however, joining Augustus, elector of Saxony, and making his party much superior to that of the French, the elector was proclaimed king, anno 1697, and the prince of Conti obliged to return to France.

As we have already related, in our history of Sweden, the manner in which Augustus was chosen from the throne of Poland, by the celebrated Charles XII. (who proved the advancement of Stanislaus) and afterwards referred by the czar Peter the Great; and shall therefore, proceed to observe, that Augustus was not fully confirmed on the throne, which he held upon precarious terms, till the year 1712. The Poles, naturally attached to Stanislaus, were perpetually forming conspiracies and plots against Augustus, who was obliged to maintain his authority by means of his Saxon auxiliaries.

Augustus's natural son, prince Maurice, afterwards the famous Count Saxe, was chosen duke of Courland; but Augustus was not able to maintain him in that dignity, against the power of Russia, and the interest of the Poles.

In 1713, Augustus III. died; and his death having been seized on immediately, the emissaries of France had bribed several of the leading men in favour of Stanislaus, who had daughter the French king had married. On the other hand, the emperor on that attack intended to advance Augustus, the son of the late king, to the throne, who was the only legitimate issue of his late Majesty.

The French having regained over the privilege to their ally, he had directed letters to the several polities, requesting many to take such measure, which include assistance from the Polish throne; by which he intended to reconquer Stanislaus, and exclude the elector of Saxony. Stanislaus was actually re-elected to the throne by a considerable party, of which the prince of Prussia was at the head; but Augustus, entering Poland with a powerful army of Saxons and Russians, compelled Stanislaus to retreat into Pantzick, from whence he fled, with great difficulty, into France.

The king of Poland entered into a confederacy with Bavaria, Prussia, and the French, against the house of Austria, in hopes of coming in for a share of the hereditary dominions of the late emperor Charles VI. in which he did not succeed. He afterwards changed sides, and entered into an alliance with the empress queen of Prussia, in which he was defeated, the capital of his German dominions plundered, and he

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was forced to fly into Bohemia. But in this great distress he appears to have been so little in favour with his subjects the Poles, that they gave him no manner of assistance or countenance, but left him to make the best peace he could with Prussia.

Augustus III. died at Dresden in 1763, when count Stanislaus Poniatowski was unanimously chosen king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. He was born in 1732, and crowned king of Poland in 1764. While a private nobleman, he resided some time in London, and was chosen a member of the royal society. As he was peculiarly favoured by the empress of Russia, and some Protestant powers, the papers which he signed at the time of his election, were deemed too favourable to the Protestants in general, and the Greeks in particular. Hence the army, which the empress of Russia had in Poland, furnished a pretence for various confederacies to be formed against the king by the Roman Catholics; and the conspiring nobles, at length, were induced to throw off all allegiance to the sovereign, and put themselves under the protection of the Grand Seignior. This step occasioned the Ottoman Porte to declare war against Russia, and invade Poland with a powerful army. Hurried on by blind zeal, the confederates precipitated the ruin of their devoted country; and some of the neighbouring powers, invited by their incautious enthusiasm, took an advantage of this civil war, and dismembered this once powerful kingdom. So far was dissimulation used in the dismemberment, or partitioning of Poland, (as the powers concerned think proper to term it,) that they all expressly deny having had the least intention to seize any of the Polish provinces, or in any wise to divide that country. In the act of renunciation, transmitted to the court of Warsaw in the year 1764, and sealed with the seal of the Russian empire, the empress of Russia says, "She did by no means arrogate, either to herself, her heirs and successors, or to her empire, any right or claim to the districts or territories which were actually in possession, or subject to the authority of the kingdom of Poland, or great duchy of Lithuania; but that, on the contrary, her said majesty would guarantee to the said kingdom of Poland, and duchy of Lithuania, all the immunities, land, territories, and districts, which the said kingdom and duchy ought by right to possess, or did now actually possess; and would at all times, and for ever, maintain them in the full and free enjoyment thereof, against the attempts of all and every person or persons who should at any time, or on any pretext, endeavour to dispossess them of the same."

The king of Prussia, in the same year, signed an act, in which he declared, "That he had no claims, formed no pretensions on Poland, or any part thereof; and that he renounced all claims on that kingdom, either as king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, or duke of Pomerania." In the same instrument he guarantees the rights and territories of Poland against every other power whatever. The empress queen of Hungary likewise, in the year, 1763, wrote a letter, with her own hand, to the king of Poland, in which she gave him the strongest assurances, "That her friendship for him and the republic was firm and unalterable; that the motion of her troops ought not to alarm him; that he had never entertained a thought of seizing any part of his dominions, nor would even suffer any other power to do it."

Since these illusive declarations were made, and fallacious protestations given, the partitioning powers published each a manifesto, in which they respectively laid claim to certain of the Polish territories. In these pretensions the king of Prussia shewed himself a deep politician, by contriving to lay claim to the most valuable share, and thereby obtaining the richest, most populous, and most commercial parts. In the year 1770 the respective powers threw off the mask, and began to avow their intentions. The Prussian consul, having received his instructions, took occasion to quarrel

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with the magistrates of Dantzick, and having been palpably the aggressor, was, according to those instructions, the first to complain. The king of Prussia intended to be highly offended; but, instead of coming to an explanation, or hearing both parties, he suddenly surprised the city with a strong body of troops, fined the magistrates 100,000 ducats for what he termed their insolence, seized upon 1000 men to recruit his army, and having thus executed his intentions first, he began very calmly to argue the matter with the magistrates afterwards; and having coolly remonstrated with them on their imprudence, as he called it, told them to do no more, and he would freely forgive them.

This, however, was a trifling prelude to what was to follow; for, the ensuing year, the Prussian troops entered Great Poland, and carried off from that province, and its neighbourhood above 12,000 families. About the latter end of the same year his Prussian majesty published an edict, commanding, under the most severe penalties, that all persons should take in payment for forage, provisions, corn, horses, &c. the money offered by his troops and commissaries. This money was either silver bearing the impression of Poland, and worth only one third of its nominal value, or ducats struck in imitation of Dutch ducats, but above 17 per cent. inferior in value to the real ducats of Holland. With this very base money he bought up a sufficient quantity of forage and provisions to stock his magazines, and supply his army for two years; and the poor inhabitants, after having been thus obliged to part from their property much below its value, were, through necessity, compelled to come to re-purchase corn from those magazines, and to pay good substantial money for it; for the Prussian commissaries absolutely refused to receive again the same coin which they

had paid. From this curious, though not very, how-
ever, manœuvre, the king of Prussia cleared 7,500,000 dol-
lars. The country being thus stripped of money and pro-
visions, the next plan of his Prussian majesty was to clear
it of its inhabitants. To increase the population of his
own dominions, at the expense of Poland, had long
been his aim. To this end he enacted, that every citi-
zen, town, village, &c. in the places which his troops pos-
sessed, should furnish a certain number of marriageable
young women; and the parents were ordered to give as
a portion, a feather-bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs,
and three ducats in gold. This cruel order was rig-
orously executed. The parents were stripped to supply
extorted portions for the children ravished from their
arms. The young women were inhumanly dragged
from their parents, their friends, and their connections;
and being bound hand and foot like criminals, were
carried off, in spite of the lamentations of themselves
and relations, in carts, waggons, &c. After this cruel
exertion of arbitrary power, the exactions from the
abbies, convents, cathedrals, nobles, &c. were so great
and unreasonable that the nobles fled from their estates,
and retired into foreign countries, and the priests aban-
doned their churches. At length the treaty of particu-
larisation was declared, and possession taken, by the respec-
tive powers, of the provinces usurped; when Polish
Prussia, and some districts bordering upon Brandenburg,
were allotted to the king of Prussia: almost all the
fourth-eastern parts of the kingdom, with the rich salt-
works of the crown, fell to the empress queen of Hun-
gary; and the empress of Russia took possession of a
large territory about Moshilow. This violent dismem-
berment and partition of Poland, has justly been con-
sidered as the first great breach in the modern political
system of Europe.

C H A P. VIII.

K I N G D O M O F P R U S S I A.

A S Prussia, so called from the Borussi, the ancient inhabitants of the country, has, from the commencement of the present century, become a formidable power upon the continent of Europe, we shall, for the information of our readers, present, in one point of view, all the territories under the dominion of the Prussian monarch, arranging them, with respect to name and situation, in the following order, and describing them as successively occur. The divisions and situations are as follow.

Duché, now Regal Prussia	} Situated in	Poland.
Brandenburg - - - - -		Upper Saxony.
Prussia Pom. rania - - - -		
Svein ditto - - - - -		
M. - - - - -		Lower Saxony.
Hann. ditto - - - - -		
Glarz - - - - -		Bohemia.
Minden - - - - -		Duchy of Westphalia.
Ravensburg - - - - -		
Lin. on - - - - -		
Cleve - - - - -		
Münster - - - - -		
Mark - - - - -		Circle of Westphalia.
East Friedland - - - - -		
Lippe - - - - -		
Osloek - - - - -		
Tacklenburg - - - - -		
Gelder - - - - -	Netherlands.	
Nordhatal - - - - -		
Part of Silesia - - - - -	Switzerland.	
The countries lately dismem- bered from Poland.		

PRUSSIA, formerly termed DECAI, but now REGA PRUSSIA, is bounded on the north by part of Samogitia, on the south by Malovia and Poland Proper, on the east by part of Lithuania, and on the west by Polissia and the Baltic; the length being about 160, and the breadth about 112 miles.

Autumn, in this country, is usually wet, and winter severe; yet the air is, in general, wholesome, being purified by high winds.

The chief productions of Prussia are corn, flax, hemp, fruit, hops, pasturage, game, foxes, cattle, horses, sheep, deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, wild boars, &c.

The Baltic, with the rivers and lakes, plentifully supply the inhabitants with fish; and, on the shore of the former, great quantities of amber are found, enclosed in which are often seen spiders, flies, gnats, minerals, leaves, fishes, frogs, ants, drops of water, pieces of wood, &c. Pope thus comments on this wonderful peculiarity.

Pretty in anber to observe the forms
Of hair, of straws, of dirt, of grubs, of worms.
The things, we know, are neither rich or rare ;
But wonder how the devil they got there.

This very remarkable fibulæ is described by an eminent natural historian in the following words.

"Amber is a hard bituminous substance, brittle, somewhat transparent, and of a yellow, or citrine colour; though sometimes it is whitish, and sometimes brown. The taste is somewhat acrid, and bituminous, with a little affinity, &c. The smell, when warm, is fragrant and bituminous; and, when rubbed, it will at-

ough not very long. The king, however, determined to collect money and promote the majesty of his crown. The population of his kingdom, had long been oppressed, and every city, which his troops possessed, was ordered to give as a tax, a cow, two hogs, and the order was rigorously executed. The people were stripped to supply the king's treasury, and the inhumanly dragged and their connections, like criminals, were executed of themselves &c. After this cruel exactions from the people, &c. were so great, that from their estates, and the priests abandoned the treaty of partition, by the respect which they had for the king; when Polish king upon Brandenburg, Prussia; almost all the king, with the rich salt-works queen of Hungary took possession of a third violent disunion, has justly been considered the modern political

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but now Regent, and by part of Siam, and Poland Proper, on the west by Poland, the being about 163,

usually wet, and winter whole some, being put

Prussia are corn, flax, wheat, foxes, cattle, hares, wild boars, &c.

lakes, plentifully supplied, on the shore of the river are found, enclosed flies, gnats, minerals, &c. of water, pieces of ice on this wonderful

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ice is described by an following words.

ous substance, brittle, yellow, or citrine colour, and sometimes acid, and brimstone, finally, when warm, is then rubbed, it will attract

tract straws and bits of sticks by its electrical virtue. It is found in large quantities in Prussia, which is the country where it is chiefly got, particularly in the Baltic Sea, near the shore of Sudavia, where it is found swimming upon the water, and is taken in nets. However, this bitumen is not a production of the sea; for its water only serves to wash it off from the bowels of the earth, and remove it to places near the shore. The veins of this bitumen have been found, by the order of the King of Prussia. In digging for them, they first met with sand, which, being taken away, a stratum of clay appeared; and still deeper there was the mineral of vitriol, which being exposed to the open air, it was covered with an efflorescence of green vitriol. Still deeper there was a sandy mineral, out of which, with proper instruments, they got amber in various places. By this means, in the Marche, near Kultrien, as also in the Tract of Stolpen and Danzick, it was met with among sand, and found collected in heaps; whence it appears they were greatly mistaken, who took it for the resin of trees, that dropped from them into the sea. It seems to proceed from a bituminous fossil wood, by the assistance of the subterranean heat; which, at first, is probably like petroleum, and after passing through the mineral of vitriol, by the mixing therewith, becomes coagulated into a hard body. There is no doubt that it has been liquid, because it is often found in a round form, containing several sorts of insects: besides, the oil which is obtained from amber is, for virtue and smell, like petroleum. Charlton, who was a very great naturalist, has sometimes found real petroleum included in pieces of amber, which is a farther reason to prove what is asserted. The greatest plenty of this bitumen is found near the shore of Sudavia, after a violent north wind, attended with a tempest. Sometimes amber is so transparent, as to serve to make burning glasses, one of which is kept in the cabinet of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Amber, properly prepared, becomes a medicine for opening the obstructions of the bowels, and promoting all sorts of excretions; and consequently is a very useful remedy in chronic diseases. It is likewise said to be very efficacious in curing cold disorders of the brain, and particularly in pains of the head, sleepy and convulsive diseases, as well as in hysteria and hypochondriac fits. The dose is from a scruple to a dram in a portulac egg, or any other proper vehicle. The volatile salt of amber is diuretic, and accompanied a facie in hysteria and convulsive diseases. The dose is from 30 grains to 10. The oil is recommended in nervous disorders, particularly in the gout, palsy, and convulsions, by anointing the parts therewith. It is also used inwardly from 10 to twenty drops.

A kind of mineral oil is also found here; and an insect, of which the stone is of a beautiful red colour called St. John's blood is made. Wood, pit-coal, wax, honey, putty, &c. abound; and of the allies of some kinds of wood, is made. Independent of lakes and canals, several rivers water the country, which afford good inland navigation. Great damages, however, are sometimes done by their inundation.

Previous to the year 1709, the inhabitants of Prussia (Ducal Prussia only) capable of bearing arms, amounted to 65,000 persons. Since that period, 15,000 Silesians, 10,000 Germans, and 10,000 Swedes, and French have settled in this country; and the Prussians have, subsequent to their coming into the country, erected and founded 11 towns, 400 villages, 1,000 churches, and 1,000 schools; hence the number of inhabitants at the present time must be considered as considerable.

Prussians are celebrated: the Lithuanians and Calvinists, however, prevail. In the 13th century the German knights of the Teutonic order made a conquest of the whole country, in which they committed the most inhuman barbarities; for, instead of converting the natives, as they pretended was their view, they exterminated the natives, and put the Germans in their place.

In 1454, one half of Prussia revolted from the knights, and put itself under the protection of Poland. This occasioned an almost continual war between that country and the order, till the year 1525, when, by a treaty concluded at Cracow, it was agreed that Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, the 34th and last master of the Teutonic order, should have the eastern part, under the title of a duchy, and that it should defend to his and his brother's male heirs as a fief of Poland; but in 1657, the elector Frederick William had the sovereignty confirmed to him and his heirs, on condition of its returning to the Poles in case of the failure of heirs male. In 1701, Ducal Prussia was raised to a kingdom by the elector Frederick, who was, in a short time after, universally acknowledged as king of Prussia. At the time of his coronation at Königsberg, he instituted the order of the Black Eagle. The emblem is a gold cross like that of Malta, enamelled with blue, and worn at the end of a broad orange-coloured ribbon, which passes over the left shoulder. The sovereign is grand master; and the number of knights are always thirty.

Another order is that of Merit, founded by his late Prussian Majesty, in the year 1740. The mark is a golden cross, with eight points, enamelled with azure, and on the uppermost point is the letter F crowned; on the three lowermost points this motto, *For Merit*; and on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribbon, which they put about their necks, and it hangs down their breasts.

The late king of Prussia brought the trade of this country into a very flourishing situation, by the institution of an excellent police. The imports are trivial, and the exports many, consequently the balance is greatly in favour of the country. The manufactures, exports, &c. being iron work, paper, copper, brass, linen, gold lace, silver ditto, naval stores, fish, oatmeal, tallow, glass, gunpowder, cloth, cambric, silk, stockings, amber, linseed, hempseed, mead, caviar, &c.

This country alone brings his Prussian majesty a very considerable revenue, the single article of amber producing 26,000 dollars annually. The other revenues arise from the crown demesnes, duties, customs, tolls, subsidies, &c. The king of Prussia is absolute in this as well as in all his other dominions, in political, civil, ecclesiastical, and feudal matters.

The country is governed by a regency, consisting of four great officers of state, viz. the great master, burgrave, chancellor and marshal. These are assisted by counsellors of state, deputies from the nobles, and deputies from the commons. Here are likewise a board of commerce, a board of navigation, a college of war, a demesne chamber, and several tribunals of justice.

The military establishment here, as in all other parts of his Prussian majesty's dominions, is very considerable. Each regiment is quartered upon a particular district; and all the young men of that district being registered, they are obliged to join the regiment whenever commanded so to do.

This country is now divided into the provinces of Smaaland, Nantangan, Oberland, and Little Lithuania.

The province or circle of Smaaland lies near the gulph of Courland, and is celebrated for the vast quantities of amber which are found upon the coast. The principal places of this province or circle are,

Königsberg, or Königsberg, the capital not only of this province, but of the whole kingdom of Prussia; and is situated on the river Pregel, in 54 deg. 42 min. north lat. and 21 deg. 35 min. east long. It is well fortified, has seven bridges over the Pregel, and was founded by Odoartus, or Premislaus I. king of Bohemia, in the year 1255, when that king came to the assistance of the Teutonic knights against the Pagan Smaalanders. It consists properly of three towns, formed by so many branches of the river, with the respective suburbs.

may be spun and wove, and afterwards dyed and sold by the managers of the Orphan-house at Potsdam, to which charity the profits are appropriated. In Berlin is a fine hospital, in which above 800 children are educated gratis. The Lutheran gymnasium, or School of Athletic Exercises, is situated in the Grey Cloister; and at the King's Gate is the court of equesters, in which young noblemen and gentlemen are instructed in all the exercises necessary to qualify them for a military life. All the above, except the royal palace, are in Berlin, properly so called. The palace itself is in the quarter called Old Cohn; and in the suburbs are the magnificent garden of count Reußlen, the beautiful house and garden called Monbijou, and the house and garden of Belvidere. The hospital of invalids is a stately and magnificent building, and above 1000 persons are maintained in it, consisting of officers and soldiers, with their wives and children; and the sick, by lodging and fuel, have a certain weekly allowance of money, bread, &c. There are several bridges over the river Spree, and, in particular, one which is elegant and magnificent: it consists of five arches, and has a fine metal statue on it of the great elector Frederick William. In the magnificent and noble Calvinist church of Old Cohn, is the burial-place of the royal family, near which are the riding academy, the royal stables, a school of exercise, and many other buildings, public and private. In the fugar-houses of Berlin as much fugar is refined as serves the whole Prussian dominions. Many other manufactures are carried on here, particularly one of porcelain, inferior in no respect to that of Meissen, except in the paintings. The great population and improvement of this city, as well as other parts of the Prussian dominions, have been ascribed to the emigration and influence of the French refugees, who introduced a variety of arts, manufactures, &c. before unknown in the Prussian territories. The canals cut to Berlin from the Havel, the Oder, and the Elbe greatly promote the trade of the city, and supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish; and as the late king of Prussia always made a point of embellishing and aggrandizing this metropolis, it is no wonder that it should be the admiration of all who visit it. The following institutions add to the beauty of the capital, as well as to the benefit of the inhabitants, viz. the academy of sciences, the academy of belles lettres, the college of physic and surgery, the anatomical theatre, the tapestry manufactory, the opera-house, the arsenal, several well regulated hospitals, and many Lutheran, Calvinist, and two Roman Catholic churches.

Independent of these there are a variety of pleasant gardens, walks, &c.

The police of Berlin is well regulated, and the inhabitant more secure from the depredations of robbers than in most other cities. Round the environs are many pleasant villages, small pleasure houses, gardens, &c. Among the palace, in the vicinity, belonging to the sovereign, are those of Schoenhafen and Charlottenburg. The first is about the distance of two miles from Berlin, situated on the river Panka, which waters its fine gardens.

Charlottenburg stands on the Spree, so that one may go to it in a boat; though the common way is through the park, at the end of the great walk from the new town. When the king is here, all the road hither from Berlin is lighted with lamps on both sides. It was formerly called Lutzenburg, and but a small village, till the electress wife to Frederick I. charmed with the situation of it, began to build here; and after her death the works were carried on by the elector, who caused the place to be called Charlottenburg, in remembrance of his consort, whose name was Sophia Charlotte. This castle, or palace, is one of the most considerable structures in Germany, the apartments being grand and splendid, and the furniture very rich. There is one closet furnished with the choicest porcelain, and another with lustrous, a tea table, and all its equipage, of solid gold. It has a sumptuous chapel, adorned on every

side with gold and painting; and a most beautiful garden next to the river, with one of the most magnificent orangeries in Europe; not only for the number and disposition of its trees, but the greatness of the building, where they are kept all the winter.

Orangeburg, so called by its founder Frederick I. in honour of his mother, who was born princess of Orange, is delightfully situated near the Spree, about 16 miles north-west of Berlin. The apartment of this palace are grand. The rich furniture has been removed to Berlin; and its fine porcelain, which was not to be matched in Europe, passed into the hands of the elector of Saxony. The miles from hence to Berlin, and from thence to Potsdam, are distinguished by mile-stones. Near this seat lies a small city of the same name, surrounded by beautiful meadows, watered and divided by many canals drawn out of the Havel, and bounded by woods, across which are cut several long vias.

Spandaw is of no more note than from being used as a prison for state criminals.

Brandenburg is a very ancient city, and gave name to, and was formerly the metropolis of the Marquisate. It stands on the banks of the Havel, which divides it into the Old or Upper Town, and that called the New. In the great church are many monuments of princes. The streets of the Upper Town are built cross-ways, and centre in a fine market-place, where is a Statua Rolandina, which was an image set up in many German cities, as a testimonial of the great privileges granted them by the emperors. This town is well supplied with fish from a neighbouring lake to miles long. It lies in the road from Berlin to Magdeburg; has a considerable trade, and a garrison consisting of a battalion of grenadiers. Though it has no fortification except a few round towers along the walls of the New Town, yet it is strong by its situation among marshes; and has a hill on one side covered with vineyards, on the top of which is St. Mary's, an handsome church, formerly one of the richest abbeys, and best built churches of Germany. It has two high square towers, which are seen a great way off. Though the walls are very ancient, the streets are, for the most part, handsome and regular. The Havel brings great boats hither from the Elbe, with all sorts of merchandize, from the towns on that river.

The Alt, or Old Marck, called, by some authors, The Galilee of Germany, because it abounds in fruits and herbs, is divided into four petty provinces, called Ostland on the east, Zernmland on the west, Angerland on the south, and Zenland on the north. The Elbe separates it on the east from Preignitz. The chief places are

Stendal, or Stendel, a Hans Town, well built, and strongly fortified. The courts of civil judicature for the Old Marck are held here. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade in corn and linen cloth, and make a good profit by travellers, it being in the road from Magdeburg and Efurt, to Hamburg and Lubeck.

Soltwedel is a large town on the west side of Jetze, a little below its conflux with the Dune. This city, and the neighbouring territory, had formerly princes of their own, who did great things against the Huns. It is divided into the old and new Towns. Their chief trade is in beer, which they export. It was anciently known by the name of Heliopolis.

Gardeleben, or Gardelegen, in Latin Gardelegin, which name some derive from the pleasant gardens in the neighbourhood, where there is an old fort, called in their language Iron Jaws.

Tangermund, or Angermund, on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Anger, was first a castle built by the emperor Charles IV. who bought this Marck, and resided here. It fell sometime after into the hands of the dukes of Pomerania, from whom the elector Frederick I. took it in 1420. It is a place of pretty good trade in corn and other commodities, conveyed to Hamburg, and other places, by the Elbe.

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a most beautiful garden, the most magnificent for the number and richness of the buildings.

Under Frederick I. a born prince of the Spree, about the apartment of this palace has been removed, which was not to the hands of the emperor hence to Berlin, are distinguished by small city of the same meadows, watered and of the Havel, and are cut several long

can from being used as

city, and gave name to the Marquisate of Havel, which divides it into that called the New, ornaments of princes, are built cross-ways, where is a Statue of a man, up in many German that privileges granted town is well supplied with 10 miles long. It Magdeburg; has a consisting of a battalion to fortification except of the New Town, long marshes; and this vineyards, on the top of church, formerly one of the churches of Germans, which are so many, all are very ancient, handsome and boats higher from the sea, from the towns on

ed, by some authors, it is abundant in fruit; pretty provinces, called on the west, Angermünde on the north. The Preignitz. The chief

own, well built, and of civil jurisdiction for the inhabitants have a cloth, and make a net in the road from Burg and Lubek. The west side of Jetze, the Dune. This city, had formerly princes against the Huns. new Towns. Their export. It was an-eliopolis.

in Latin Gardelegin, the pleasant gardens in an old fort, called in

on the Elbe, at the castle built by the emperor Mark, and resided to the hands of the elector Frederick I. pretty good trade in conveyed to Hamburg,

Opferburg

Opferburg is noted for a good corn market.

Werben, in 1671, was taken by the Swedes; after which Gustavus Adolphus ordered the castle, which commands the town, to be built, thinking it might be made one of the strongest places in Germany. In 1680 it was taken by the Imperialists and Saxons, who were forced that same year to surrender it again to the Swedes. Next year the Imperialists retook it; but in 1690, the Brandenburgers got possession of their fort; and, upon a suspension of arms next year, between them and the Swedes, wherein it was agreed that it should be demolished, the elector's peasants pulled it down.

Havelburg, in 1646, was made a bishopric, suffragan to Magdeburg; and its bishop resided at Wittstock, a town of Preignitz, but abolished at the reformation; since when the religion here has been Lutheran.

Potzdam is a large town, situated on an island about four miles to the south-west of Berlin. The castle built here still renders it considerable, since which the town has continually increased, and received a variety of embellishments. It contains many fruit trees, with canals in the middle, and trees on each side. The palace is magnificent, and the houses in the vicinity very beautiful. Before the castle is a square adorned with Roman columns, which hath a very fine garden. The garrison is exercised in the area in the front, and near it a large forest is laid in for hunting. The forest itself contains a royal seat, with villas in form of a star.

About the town are also many vineyards; and the market-place contains a stately obelisk of variegated Sicilian marble, with a pedestal of white marble, and marble boats of the king, on each side. Two thousand soldiers children are maintained, clothed, and educated, in the orphan-house. Here is a foundry, manufactories for velvet, silk, gold and silver lace, &c. Several elegant churches, one of which contains a fine set of chimneys; and stables for the horse-guards, of which, with the foot guards, and other battalions, the garrison consists.

Not far from Potzdam is the palace of Sans-Souci, on the top of a mountain, from whence there is a delightful landscape, comprizing a view of the town, neighbouring country, rivers, lakes, woods, vineyards, grove, &c. The palace, though not very capacious, is magnificent; and the furniture, though not superb, elegant. The paintings, statues, gardens, &c. contribute to make the whole a most delightful place. The main body of the library is kept in a room of ancient wood, filled with cedar, and adorned with foliage of gold; and the elevated spot on which the palace is situated, has plantations of vineyards, and is cut into terraces.

Extensive, of the above principal divisions, Brandenburg contains some other inferior districts, circles, and towns, besides several villages, hamlets, &c. All that can be said, in general, of these is, that some of them have nurseries for ladies of the Protestant profession, and others carry on considerable traffic.

PRUSSIAN POMERANIA is above 200 miles in length, and from 20 to 85 in breadth. The soil, in many parts, is sandy and barren; and the arable lands, near the shore, are frequently overwhelmed with sand; yet, in other parts, there is corn enough both for consumption and export; besides good pastures filled with cattle; and many large woods and forests, which abound with deer, wild boars, hares, foxes, wolves, wild horse, wild bulls, &c. and fowls of all sorts. Here are also beavers; and such plenty of water fowl, that they reckon 20 flocks of ducks. They have great plenty of salt and fresh water fish, particularly salmon, and very large lampreys, especially in the bay of Stettin, and lake of Ladon. About Grypswald and Rugen, they have good herring fishing; and, in the lake Madtsee, near Colbatz, there is a large broad fish called Mufcum, found nowhere else in Germany. There are many fair and fertile meadows betwixt the branches of the Oder, and great quantities of fruit of all kinds. They have no wine of their own growth, but excellent mum, and beer of several sorts, particu-

larly the bitter beer of Stettin, the mum of Grypswald, and the stout of Wollin, which mariners transport; and as there are scarce any mountains in the country, it has no mines, but some few of iron in the Upper Pomerania. It abounds with amber, especially on the coasts of Brandenburg Pomerania, where it is not only thrown up by the sea, and found among the sea-weeds and sand, but also dug out of the rocks and mines.

There is a particular lake in this country, that communicates with the sea, where they gather it in nets when the sea begins to flow, and sometimes draw up pieces as big as a man's fist. At first taking up it is soft, but soon hardens, by the air, into a stony substance. It is of several colours, white, yellow, black, and red. The fort found in Pomerania is a dark yellow. It is supposed to be an oil distilled from rocks, like petroleum; and that the insects which are sometimes found enclosed in it, are entangled there while it is liquid; and that which is taken in the sea, and in the adjoining lakes and rivers, is broke off from some rock or vein under ground, by floods and tempests. In some places it is found in a matrix of wood, which the skilful know at first sight.

The people are reckoned as stout and nimble as any in Germany; but charged, on the other hand, with being intemperate, credulous, and prodigal. The character is given of the ancient inhabitants, that they were strangers to deceit or robbery, locked up nothing, were hospitable to all strangers, and so kind to one another, that there were no beggars among them.

The nobles of this duchy, as well as the several towns, had formerly very particular privileges, which his late Prussian majesty greatly abridged. The inhabitants are principally of German and Sclavonian descent, a dialect of the latter being the language of the country. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Calvinists and Roman Catholics are tolerated.

The duchy contains an university, several colleges, grammar schools, &c. Here are several manufactories; and great commerce is carried on by means of the Baltic and several navigable rivers. It was formerly considered as divided into Anterior and Hinder Pomerania; but it is most suitable to consider the whole under the distinct heads of Prussian Pomerania, and what hath been usually called Swedish Pomerania; tho' all the former, and the greatest part of the latter, belong to the king of Prussia.

In Prussian Pomerania the principal places are as follow:

Stettin, or Old Stettin, a capacious and handsome town, and very strongly fortified, contains many manufactories, hath great trade, and exports prodigious quantities of corn, timber, linen, and naval stores.

The prospect of the river, and the islands formed by it, is very agreeable; and the neighbouring hills have a very romantic appearance. The principal buildings are the colleges for education, college of physicians, tribunals of justice, board of health, chamber of commerce, court of admiralty, royal gymnasium, or school of exercise, superintendency, arsenal, castle, free-school, and dock.

Though this town is situated 40 miles from the sea, ships of considerable burden come up to it; and smaller vessels may go much higher.

The inhabitants are remarkable for their courteous behaviour, and have been celebrated for the valiant defence of their city against the Imperialists, who besieged it four months, in 1659, in vain; and again in 1677, when it held out five months, from July to December, against Frederick William the Great, then elector of Brandenburg; who, after one of the most remarkable sieges that had been known in Europe, whereby most of the city was burnt to the ground, at the expence of an immense quantity of warlike ammunition, and the garrison reduced from 3000 men to 700, was obliged to grant it very honourable terms of capitulation.

The burghers were even more resolute, if possible, in the defence of the town, than the Swedish garrison:

rison: for, on the 15th of August, when most of their ships in the river had been sunk and shattered, and the cathedral, with many of the houses, burnt, the elector offered them honourable terms, which they refused. On the 22d, when the town had suffered much more, he took pity of the inhabitants, and made them another offer; but they were obstinate, made it death for any talk of a surrender, secured their wives and children in places prepared for them under-ground, and made vigorous sallies, but were repulsed. The 6th of September he sent a trumpeter to forwarn them of their danger, and to offer them larger privileges than they had; but they still refused. He summoned them again on the 22d, after being joined by 8000 Danes, but to no purpose. The elector, having undermined their wall, filled the ditch, &c. summoned them again on the 1st of November, and threatened their ruin if they refused his new offers; but they replied they would hold out to the end of the year, and hoped to have the same terms then: and though the town was in ruins, and 1400 citizens killed, besides soldiers, they continued resolute, and made vigorous sallies. On the 20th, and also on the 30th of that month, there were quarrels betwixt the garrison, which was for capitulating, and the burgher, that opposed it; in which several fell on both sides. The king of Sweden having sent the town a new charter, the elector summoned them again, December 19, and offered to confirm their new privileges, with an exemption from taxes for many years; but still they refused, and made several sallies; but next day, finding no hopes of relief, they proposed an honourable capitulation, which, if not granted, they declared they would die sword in hand, and be buried in the ruins of the city. The elector generously complied, and ratified all the privileges granted them by their new charter: but the burghers, insiding on too high terms for the garrison, hostilities were renewed with vigour on both sides, till the 26th, when they accepted the elector's terms, who, on the 6th of January following, entered the town in triumph. He continued their magistrates, who, with the judges and ministers, swore fealty to him; and, of his own accord, exempted their fishery from taxes for eight years, on condition that they should rebuild their churches; and he promised to rebuild the great one himself. He also continued the university, the schools, and religion, as they were. The besieged had a fine train of artillery, but wanted powder, salt, and wood.

Politz is remarkable only for its hop trade.

Anklam, or Anklam, was formerly called Tanglim. Some authors will have it to be the seat of the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus, who advanced from hence to the Elbe, and from thence to the island of Great-Britain. It made a good figure once among the Hans Towns. It is advantageously situated amidst good arable lands, and excellent pasture, with the convenience of fishing, and of exporting their commodities abroad by the river Pene. It has four parish churches, and a yearly fair on the second Sunday after the birth of our lady. It suffered by several fires in the 14th century, when its churches, with a monastery and a town-house, were burnt; but the town was rebuilt with more beauty.

Passewadek has two parochial, and two other churches. There is an excellent fort of beer brewed here. It is a provostship, with spiritual jurisdiction over 10 parishes. When Pomerania and the Marquisate were under different sovereigns, this place, being on the confines of both, was frequently a bone of contention.

Gartz, one of the passes of the Oder, was walled in 1208, by Barnim, L. duke of Pomerania. It has eight parishes under its jurisdiction, and several yearly fairs. It was a great sufferer during the long wars in Germany; for its situation rendered it always a place of importance to the possessor.

Uckerunde stands where the Uker river falls into

Groß Haff. It was walled in 1190; and Bogislaus III. duke of Pomerania, caused a castle to be built here. In 1469 it was besieged by the elector of Brandenburg, assisted by the Mecklenburgers, but they were obliged to abandon it. There is a fine walk of fair trees from hence through the middle of a great forest, which goes almost 20 miles, and within a league of Stettin.

Dermun has a tolerable trade by means of some neighbouring lake.

Treptz has three annual fairs, and is defended by a strong castle.

Stolpe is a fortified town, with an ancient castle. Its agreeable situation, in a valley on a river of the same name, tempted the dukes of Pomerania to build a castle here; and therefore some of them are, in several histories, styled dukes of Stolpe.

At Veichen, on the lake of Cummerio, is a convent of ladies.

Penkum is a remarkable pleasant town.

Griffenlagen, on the Oder, is pleasantly situated, and gives name to a circle.

Dam some time since fell to decay; but a steel manufactory, after being established, has, in some measure, revived it.

The isle of Utkom is about six miles in length, abounds with wild boars, deer, and hares, and was the park where the dukes of Pomerania kept their game. In 1630 the Swedes, to the number of 3000, landed here, and took it without resistance; but, in 1637, 2000 Imperialists came upon it by surprise, and put them to the sword; and finding their countrymen were preparing to re-take it with vengeance, they consumed all the provisions that were in the island, and then abandoned it.

The isle of Wollin is 25 miles long, 15 where broadest, and is divided by the Swin from Utkom.

The town was built out of the ruins of Julinum, formerly one of the largest cities in Europe, next to Constantinople, being inhabited by Danes, Swedes, Russians, Jews, and merchants of all nations, who had their separate streets, and houses of exchange; and said to have been so powerful, as singly to maintain a war against Denmark, and to have taken its king Sumnorie prisoner three several times: but, having been partly destroyed by lightning, and partly by the arms of Woldenar, king of Denmark, it was, in 1170 totally demolished, and has been but an inconsiderable town ever since, its commerce having been transferred to Lubeck and Dantzick.

Stargard, on the Ihna, is a capacious, handsome town, containing several churches, in one of which the Calvinists are allowed to exercise their religion. Here are, besides a college, a free-school, a house of correction, various manufactures, and a considerable trade. The streets of this town are crowded with soldiery, and nothing is seen but regiments. The postillions, the friseurs, and the very peasants, are all military.

Camin is a considerable town, has a foundation for ladies, a provostship, and three yearly fairs, by which, with its commerce and fisheries, it is likely to become opulent.

Belgarden, or Belgart, is a little town, with a good trade. In some public acts, it is called Belgrad, and Belgardia. It is a very ancient town, of which we find no certain account till the preaching of the gospel in these parts, which was about the 11th century. It was heretofore very considerable, both for the number and valour of its inhabitants; but has greatly suffered by wars and conflagrations. Near the above-mentioned are several towns, or their remains; but none of them deserve particular description.

Coslin is a very pleasant town, with a good air, and the usual residence of the bishop of Camin. It being but a league from the Baltic, the inhabitants can easily export their corn, and import what commodities they want from abroad. The Frische Haffe lake is a treasure to them; for they often, in the winter, bring up

1000 weight. It is not only a fish, but has a flesh for several uses, interspersed with formerly. Pomerania. In 1480 it was a parish church, a parish church, was a castle, which On St. Simon was burnt destroyed very many fairs.

Corlin is a town, has a very great entrance of river, town, a very pleasant shops of Camin. In 1700 it was a parish church.

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1000 weight of fish there, at one draught of the net. It is not only surrounded with the tide at high water, but has a stream called Nutenbach, which turns mills for several uses. The adjacent country is fruitful, and interperled with several little hills, on which stood formerly Popish chapels, much frequented by pilgrims. In 1480 it was roughly treated by Bogislaus X. duke of Pomerania, for a mistaking of the nihil nants. Here are a parish church, and two others, one of which, near the castle, was heretofore a nunnery. There is also a college, which has sent forth some eminent professors. On St. Simon and St. Jude's day, in 1504, the town was burnt down, but soon rebuilt; and in 1535 it suffered very much by pestilence. Here are three annual fairs.

Corlin is the capital of a bailiwick near Belgard, and has a very good castle on the river Perant. At the entrance of the town there is a wooden bridge over a river, formed by the conflux of three smaller ones. It is a very pleasant place, and has belonged to the bishops of Cammin ever since 1240. It has two annual fairs. In 1643 it held out against a siege by the Imperialists.

Collberg, or Collburg, is the capital of that part called the duchy of Calisbun, and stands at the mouth of the Perant, near the Baltic shore. Salt is made here, of which great quantities are sent abroad, to the great emolument of the town, and increase of the revenue of the Prussian monarch, to whom the town came by the treaty of Munster. Its harbour is defended by a strong castle. It hath some trade; contains four churches, one of which is collegiate; has a foundation for ladies, and a grammar school.

Near the above are Frederickburg, a market-town, which gives name to a bailiwick; Gulzow, a market-town, which gives name to a district; and Laugarten, a small town, situated on a lake, from which a lordship receives its appellation.

SWEDISH POMERANIA comprehends the island of Rugen, which has already been described in our account of Sweden; the island of Hiddensee, which is remarkable only for a light-house; a few smaller islands, of too little importance to merit mention; and some places on the continent, the principal of which are as follow:

Stralsund, the largest and richest town in Swedish Pomerania, the sixth in rank of the Hans Towns, and a free imperial city, stands near the banks of the sea, over against the island of Rugen. The most authentic account of it is, that being for the most part destroyed, it was magnificently rebuilt, enlarged, and peopled with Germans, by Jaromar, the prince of Rugen, about 1209; and that in 1418 it being afterwards burnt by the Danes, the situation was altered by his son about 1420, when it was rebuilt on a more populous, and was founded. In the civil wars of Germans, Count Waldenstein, the imperial general, besieged it in vain; not long after which the citizens put themselves under the protection of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. The elector of Brandenburg took it in 1678, after destroying 1200 houses, by bombs, in one night's time. In 1711 the king of Prussia and Denmark besieged it in vain. In 1715 the king of Sweden, Charles XII. arrived here from his former residence at Turkey, after his defeat at Poltawa, animated the garrison to hold out a vigorous siege against the king of Denmark and Prussia, assisted by the Russians and Saxons; but, notwithstanding his continually supplying them with men and provisions from the island of Rugen, the town was forced to surrender on terms, after four months' siege. It was, however, by the treaty of peace in 1720, relinquished again to the Swedes.

It enjoys great privileges, the chief of which are, that the magistrates are empowered to determine all causes among themselves without an appeal; to coin money, and raise troops for sea and land service; to make leagues and confederacies for advancing their trade; to chuse what prince of the empire they please for their

protector; and, in case of a naval war by the empire, they are not obliged to venture their ships any farther than is consistent with the safety of the city; nor are they obliged to give more than they please in the contributions which the other towns in the duchy are taxed at. It suffered much by a fire in 1680, as well as by sieges, but is now a flourishing city. It lies in a sort of peninsula, formed by the sea and the lake Francken. The sea, from hence to Rugen, is about a mile over; and there are six gates, with a many bridges, leading to them from the city, to which the merchant ships in the harbour are fastened. On the land side it is regularly fortified with bulwarks and fish-ponds, two musket-ports in breadth, besides large ditches, and natural marthes, only passable by four causeways and bridges, leading from four gates, and all fortified; which make approaches to it very difficult. It has an excellent haven, where ships come up into the very town; and is well situated for trade, that it has a very great and advantageous commerce both by sea and land; for it is to be observed, that here begins the export of those people commodities which all Europe sends for to the Baltic, as corn, and naval stores, viz. hemp, flax, &c.

Not especially corn, of which great quantities are exported, this being the first city in the Baltic, to which the Dutch trade for it. Here are also great quantities of honey, wax, tar, pitch, rosin, hides, tallow, and linen, especially canvas, of which a good sort is made here. The streets are broad, and the buildings beautiful, the private houses being of stone, and uniform.

Barth stands on a small bay, 10 miles from Stralsund. It gives name to a small principality, and is celebrated for an excellent kind of beer. It is defended by a strong castle; and has a foundation for ladies, first begun in 1733.

Kenz, a small village in the neighbourhood of Barth, is much frequented for its mineral waters.

Trebitz is an old but important frontier town, with a castle and bailiwick. About the close of the 12th century, Rastor, duke of Pomerania, took it from the people of Rugen, and converted them to Christianity.

Gadswalde is situated at the bottom of a gulph opposite to the island of Rugen. It is considerable, handsome built, strongly fortified, possesses a good trade, as great privileges, and produces a large revenue. Here are an university, a grammar school, and German seminary; and the three pastors of the town are theological professors. In the neighbourhood are salt springs, which are not of any utility for want of fuel. The town has a good harbour, with many ships belonging to it. Here are two annual fairs.

Wolgast, a town near the river Pene, has a pretty good trade. It gives name to a county and lordship, but did anciently to a duchy; and several of the dukes of Pomerania are interred in its parochial church.

Grodkow is a town on the river Pene, and a capital of a county of the same name. Upon the death of its last count without issue, the dukes of Pomerania, to whom it devolved, seized it, and had the investiture thereof by the emperor; but it afterwards belonged to the Saxons, though now to the king of Prussia.

This town was the first in these parts that received Christianity, upon its being preached by Orton, bishop of Bimberg, called the apostle of Pomerania, who built a church here in the room of its Pagan temple; and it was then a town of some eminence; but it was taken and plundered by the Danes, and the people of Rugen, in 1357; and, after the demolition of its castle, by the inhabitants of Stralsund and Gripswald, in 1308, it nearly dwindled. There was once also a castle here, on whose fynch several parishes depended, as to spiritual jurisdiction, which are now shared between Wolgast and Gripswald; and Grodkow itself depends now on the fynch of Gripswald.

Lovtz stands on the Pene river, between Grodkow and Demmin. The Pomeranians took it first from the counts of Grodkow, and afterwards from the princes of Mecklenburg. It has four annual fairs.

In Swedish Pomerania, as in the divisions of the Prussian dominions in general, are many towns and villages, too inconsiderable to merit insertion.

MAGDEBURG is a level country, watered by the Elbe; in some places woody, in others marshy or sandy; but, in most parts, so exceedingly rich in salt, as to be capable of supplying all Germany with that commodity. It was formerly an archbishopric, erected at the request of the emperor Otho I. with subjection to none in spirituals but the pope; and its prelate was primate of all Germany till the reformation, when the canons, having embraced Luther's doctrine, chose the elector of Brandenburg's son administrator of the archbishopric; after which it remained in the administration of a secular prince till 1648, when it was established by the treaty of Munster, that, after the death of the then administrator, the whole country should devolve on the elector of Brandenburg as a secular estate, and a dukedom. It is accordingly now subject to that elector.

Magdeburg, the capital, stands on the Elbe. It is as ancient a city as most in Germany. The name signifies Maiden Town, which some ascribe to the worship paid in it to Venus, till her image and temple were destroyed by order of Charlemagne, who, charmed with its situation, built St. Stephen's church there, with its treasure, together with a fort, to awe the Saxons. The town was first built about the year 940, by Otho I. who made it imperial, and was enlarged by his empress Edgitha, daughter to our Saxon king Edmund, who, some say, founded it; but others, with more probability, that she received it from him as a part of her dowry in marriage. The first tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the emperor Henry the Fowler, to which none were admitted but those of noble extraction, and unlimited reputation.

The situation of this city is very fine, having an outlet on all sides to spacious plain, that are very fruitful in corn, as well as an inlet of riches by the river Elbe; but there are few towns in Germany that have suffered so much as this, by war, sieges, ravages, and fire. It was the greatest sufferer in that called the thirty years war; because, for so long a time, Germany was ravaged on all sides: for, in 1631, the emperor's general, count Tilly, took it by storm, after a long siege, massacred the inhabitants in a most barbarous manner, and burnt and destroyed the whole town, except the cathedral, and a few inconsiderable houses, or rather cottages, of fishermen; so that 16 churches and chapels, many of them covered with lead, and one with copper, were reduced to ashes; and of 40,000 burghers, not above 400 escaped, and these had no support, the general having ordered his soldiers to spare neither age or sex.

The electors of Brandenburg have since repaired its fortifications, which having been carried on many years, are very strong. They have also rebuilt one stately church. The Jesuits have also a very fine church; the three religions being tolerated here, according to the treaty of Westphalia; and the town is populous, extensive, and has a flourishing trade. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, built after the English model, was finished in 1212, by Archbishop Albert I. and dedicated (as the former that was burnt) to St. Maurice. Here is that called Otho's chapel, where he is represented in basso relievo over the altar, with his empress Edgitha, and the figures of 19 coats of gold, which had been spent by them upon the former cathedral. This church has 40 altars; and the high altar in the choir is of one stone of divers colours, curiously wrought, nine Hamburg ell long, four broad, and one thick. Behind the high altar are the tombs of the emperor Otho, and the empress Edgitha, whose bones were removed hither from the ruins of the old cathedral. In the front of the choir there is a fine marble statue of St. Maurice, the patron of the church, having a shield in one hand, with the Imperial eagle; and, in the other, the standard with which the citizens march to the field in time of war. Among other ornaments are

the statues of the five wise virgins smiling, and the five foolish ones lamenting; both well executed. In the ruins of the cloyster of the Augustin friars, in which order Martin Luther was one, there are a chamber, bedstead, and table, which appear, by an inscription over the door, in German verse, to have belonged to that reformer. The elector Frederic I. built a house in this city, which faces the great square before the cathedral, and is opposite to the citadel he built, which is divided from it by the Elbe.

This river brings up a great many merchant ships from Holland, Hamburg, &c. to the quay of Magdeburg, and forms an island before the town, which has some works of earth cast up, with several houses, and large warehouses of fir timber for building ships, that is carried to Hamburg, and there bought up by divers merchants. The island is joined both to the country and the town, by two bridges. Over against the town house there is enclosed, in a fort of cage, an equestrian statue, erected by the city in honour of Otho, accompanied with the statues of his two wives, Edgitha and Adelaïs; and several figures of armed men, holding the arms of his chief hereditary domains. In the great market-place there is the statue of Roland, of the same nature with those Charlemagne caused to be set up in all the towns which he either founded or repaired. An academy of cadets is erected in this, as well as Berlin, and other towns, where young gentlemen are instructed in the rudiments of war. The great square before the elector's palace, has few equal to it for extent, and fine houses that encompass it, which are all uniform, and three stories high. There is an arsenal full of cannon and small arms; and though not so magnificent as that of Berlin, may be ranked among the chief elsewhere. The chapter of Magdeburg meets in the cathedral, is on the same footing as before the reformation; and the canons must all prove their nobility; though this is a punctilio with which the elector, who confers all its dignities, sometimes dispenses.

Halle, a large town, received its name from the salt-pits, discovered here previous to the birth of our Saviour, which were followed by the emperor Otho the Great, on the archbishopric of Magdeburg. His son, named likewise Otho, gave the place a charter, called it Halle, and made it an imperial city. The town contains four salt springs, many boiling houses, &c. The toll of the salt brings a very considerable revenue to the king of Prussia. The renters of the boiling houses, are called planners, and must be freemen of the city; but the workmen are termed hallers; and these still retain the Slavonic dress, customs, manners, language, &c. The principal part of the salt made here is conveyed by the Elbe to Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Prussia, Franconia, &c. where it is disposed of by the king's factors. These salt springs, and the university, have rendered Halle a flourishing place. The university was founded in 1604, by Frederic I. king of Prussia. From that period to the present, the increase of the students has been amazing. They have not only been eminent in point of dignity, but their proficiency in the various departments of the belles lettres.

This university is superior to that of Leipzig, with respect to the abilities of the professors, the discipline of the students, and the cheapness of living. In the tower of Halle are a library, consisting of above 10,000 volumes, a Lutheran and Calvinist gymnasium, a free secular Calvinist nunnery, three Lutheran churches, many Calvinist churches, a Popish chapel, a Jewish synagogue, several chapels, hospitals, &c.

The magistrates have large estates, an extensive jurisdiction, great power, and many privileges. The orphan house is a laudable institution, and the correction and workhouse are of infinite utility. The inhabitants carry on various manufactures for gloves, stuffs, silks, flannels, porcelain, gold, ribbons, metal buttons, silk stockings, woollen stockings, cloths, linen, tobacco pipes, silver, starch, red and yellow leather, &c.

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In the environs of the town are many plantations of mulberry-trees, for the purpose of feeding silk-worms, and the improvement of the silk manufactory. The German language is spoken here in its utmost purity, and the manners of the inhabitants are courteous and polite.

Glauch, near Halle, is in the same bailiwick, is celebrated for an orphan-house, in which 200 orphans are constantly maintained and educated, and many other persons occasionally relieved. In the school are taught Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, theology, logic, mathematics, physic, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, singing, and epistolary correspondence. Here are two inspectors, 50 preceptors, a dispensary, laboratory, museum, printing-presses, &c. Exclusive of the preceptors, officers, and orphans, on the foundation, above an hundred other students, and poor scholars, are allowed their dinner and supper, inasmuch that with persons occasionally admitted, near 700 persons eat together in one large hall. Independent of the above, here are four German schools, under the direction of two inspectors, and 110 preceptors. Near the orphan house is an academy, where young gentlemen are taught at their own expence, every polite and useful branch of erudition.

There are other towns in the duchy of Magdeburg; some of which have salt springs, some coal and copper mines, and others carry on trade and manufactures; but they are, in general, too inconsiderable to merit particular description.

HALBERTADT is a small province, 30 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, has a good soil, yields plenty of corn, and the forests have store of venison. The largest park is the Hackel, in the middle of the country. The north-west part is full of fens and marishes, through which dykes and roads are cast up towards Brunswick, Helmstadt, &c.

Halberstadt, its principal town, which gives name to the country, was heretofore an imperial city. It stands on the river Havel, or Hottim, 25 miles south-west of Magdeburg. It was made a bishopric by Charlemagne in 780, when the see was transferred thither from Orléans. Historians give an account of 48 of their bishops, most of them as being of the house of Brunswick, and more remarkable for being soldiers than scholars. Their 15th bishop, Ramhard, defeated the emperor Henry V. in the woods of Wello. Their 18th, Urie, was routed by Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick, who took and burnt the town, with the citizens and clergy that fled to the cathedral. Their 29th, Albert of Brunswick, fought 20 battles, and gained most of them, over his rivals, who were set up against him by the popes. The 31st was Albert, a great philosopher, who being defeated by Gerard the Floquent, bishop of Hildesheim, it occasioned a jest here, that rhetoric was too hard for logic. Their 44th, Henry Julius, of Brunswick, was chosen when but two years old, on condition, that the dean and chapter should have the government for 12 years, and pay their infant-bishop an annuity. In 1541 he introduced Luther's reformation. He was succeeded by his three sons, one after the other; the last of whom, Christian, took part with the Protestants in the civil wars of Germany, and was a great, but unfortunate warrior. Their 48th, and last bishop, was Leopold William, of Austria, who being put in by the Imperialists, restored Popery; but the Swedes, retaking the town, restored Lutheranism, and kept possession of both city and diocese, till the bishopric was secularized, and given to the elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Westphalia; and now it bears the title of a principality.

The town is well built, the streets straight and uniform, and many of the buildings compact and stately; but the most remarkable is an inn, called the Commis, or factory, reckoned the largest in Europe, and to have the best accommodations for strangers; so that in the time of the civil war, Wallenstein, the emperor's general, kept his court in it for some months, and found lodg-

ings in it for all his attendants and guards. The trade here is inconsiderable, by reason of the smallness of the river; but as it is the seat of the regency of the principality, and of the courts of justice, it is much frequented. Its cathedral, which is a free-stone pile, adorned with remarkable statues, belongs to a chapter, wherein the Catholics and Protestants are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worship. Behind its choir there is an image of the Virgin Mary, with 72 titles of honour. The Catholics have several convents in the town, of which that of the Recollects is the most beautiful, and their church is very fine. Upon the whole, it is a strong and populous city, has six gates and a town house. The houses which are on the hill, or about it, are called the town; those below it, the suburbs. On the top of an hill, in an esplanade, stand two churches, with the canons houses.

Gruningen is a small town with a large castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Halberstadt. Here is a curious chapel, gilt all over the inside, with fine galleries, &c. This town gives name to a bailiwick, as does Aicherleben, a town on the Bode, containing a Benedictine nunnery, and a convent of Augustine monks.

Aicherleben, on the Erbe, is the second town in the province, and contains three churches, one of which is common both to Lutherans and Calvinists.

Weferlingen, on the Aller, is a market town, and contains a Lutheran abbey.

Ermsleben, on the Slike, gives name to a circle and bailiwick. Dardellen is a walled town on a hill. Zilly is a small town which gives name to a bailiwick. Hornburg, on the Ilse, does the same, and is likewise celebrated for its hop trade. Orléans, on the Ilse, has several woollen manufactories; and Reinkeim, formerly a strong castle, gives name to a county and circle.

GLATZ has for its boundaries Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, and is separated from them all by mountains almost inaccessible, so that it is a country very difficult to be entered. Its length is about 30 miles, and its breadth 20, beautifully diversified with villages, hills, dales, meadows, fields, streams, &c. and produces wheat, pasture, wood, quarry-stones, jalper, cornelians, game, fish, pit-coal, marble, topazes, mineral waters, &c. It is watered by several streams, particularly the Neitz; and is, upon the whole, an exceeding fertile and plentiful country.

Since Glatz became subject to Prussia, the diets have been discontinued. It was not conquered by the Prussian monarch, but ceded to him in the year 1742, by the queen of Hungary. For the government of Glatz there is a regency; but on appeal, in either civil or ecclesiastical matters, lies to the courts at Berlin; and the offices are subordinate to the war and domain chambers at Breslaw. The language is German. The principal manufactures are thread and cotton; but the favourite employments of the inhabitants are tillage and grazing. The people, in general, were Roman Catholics, till the country came into the possession of the king of Prussia; since which Lutheranism has been established. The principal places are the following:

Glatz, the capital, is situated near the Neitz, on the declivity of a hill. It is well fortified; contains an old castle, which has been much improved by the Prussians; and a new one, which they have lately erected. The latter is admirably situated on a hill, opposite to the former, with a river between them. Here are commodious barracks for the garrison; and the adjacent country may be held under water by means of sluices. The town contains a college, two convents, several churches, and a tolerable trade. From a summit of the old citadel the country may be seen, which, as well as the town, has been greatly improved since the Prussians became possessed of it.

Lauder, on the Biele, contains some warm baths.

Halberstadt is a walled town on the Neitz.

Reinertz is an open town, remarkable for a mineral spring, and its manufactures of cloth, plush, and paper.

Winnichsburg

Wimfelburg is furrounded by walls, and has a great trade in thread and woollen; as Neurode, a little open town, has for cloth, stuffs, and fluff; and Hundorf, a small town, is remarkable for a copper mine.

In this province there is a high mountain, which serves as a weather-glass to the whole country:

For by the clouds that on its head appear,
The wiser swains predict when storms are near;
And, from th' appearance of its top, explain
When snows will fall, or tell th' approach of rain.

MINDEN, which was given to the elector of Brandenburg at the treaty of Munster, lies betwixt Osnaburg and Schaumburg, and is 20 miles from east to west, and 25 from north to south. The southern parts abound with corn, of which they export a great quantity; but the northern are full of woods and hills, and have plenty of game.

The capital, of the same name, is a neat, well fortified town, on the west side of the Weser, 30 miles east of Osnaburg. It was made a bishopric by Charlemagne, and continued so as suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne, till 1638, when it was secularized by the treaty of Munster. In Charlemagne's time a castle was built at the foot of its bridge over the Weser, of which some remains, with other antiquities, are yet visible. In 1520 the reformation took place here with such vehemence that the chapter was obliged to leave the city; for which the inhabitants were, in 1538, put under the ban of the empire; and in 1547, they were, in consequence, obliged to surrender their town to Charles V. They were almost ever afterwards in continual troubles and revolutions, on the score of religion, during the wars in Germany. The city was taken by the Imperials under count Tilly, in 1628; and by the duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, in 1634. It was taken the first time by storm, when Tilly put near 3000 men, soldiers and inhabitants, to the sword. In 1636 the Saxons undertook to protect the Protestant inhabitants against the persecution of the chapter, and kept possession of it on that account till 1650, when, in pursuance of the treaties of Westphalia, this once imperial city, and one of the Hans Towns also, was delivered to the elector of Brandenburg, who keeps a garrison here. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants; but the cathedral, anoble and large, though dark structure, which is said to have been king Wartburg's palace, and a castle conversion, turned it into a church, and the possession of the Roman Catholics; as are likewise the churches of St. John and St. Simon, with another of St. Lawrence, belonging to the latter. This place is noted for a particular sort of pale beer, much esteemed in Germany, for what like oat-ale. It is a walled town, defended by mechanical-moons, but commands only a neighbouring hill. It has two chapters, each of monks, and the other of canonesses, into which the monks must make profession their nobility to be admitted.

Minden has suffered grievously by war, and lost several times its liberties, and taken. Upon the plain in its vicinity, a memorable battle was fought between the French and the confederate army, under prince Louis, and the British, on the 1st of August, 1759. The allies, on that day, advanced towards the centre of the French army, which was composed almost wholly of cavalry; it was the flower of their cavalry, who broke the shock of the allies by beginning the charge first. The brunt of the battle was almost wholly sustained by the English infantry and line corp of Hesse, who sustained the rest of the forces of the enemy in the heat of battle, the strength and glory of the French armies, with a resolution, steadiness, and expertness in their manœuvres, which were never exceeded, or, perhaps, never equalled. They cut to pieces, or entirely routed, these bodies. Two brigades of the French attempted to support them, but they vanished before the English infantry. Waldegrave's and King-

ley's regiments distinguished themselves in a particular manner this day; nor were their commanders less distinguished. The enemy's horse, which composed their centre, being entirely discomfited, and their right having made no sort of impression, they thought of nothing but a retreat. At this point of time the prince sent orders to lord George Sackville, who commanded the whole British, and several brigades of German cavalry, to advance. But the orders were not sufficiently precise, or they were not sufficiently understood by the English commander; so that during the delay occasioned in waiting for explanations, the critical minute passed away. The British cavalry lost their share in the glory of the action, and the victory was less decisive than it would otherwise have been. The loss of the French, in this action, amounted to about 7000 men, killed, wounded, and taken; among whom were several officers of considerable rank. The loss of the allies did not exceed 2000, about 1200 of which were English; for as the English had the greatest glory in the action, so they were the greatest sufferers.

Peterhagen was a small village till 1722, when it obtained the privileges of a town. It has a Lutheran church, a brewery, distillery, and is defended by a castle.

Hansberg gives name to a district; has a brewery, distillery, three vassal seats, royal farm, and castle. In 1722 it was made a city and magistracy.

Lubeck is a fortified town, inhabited by Lutherans; the magistrates having both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the district. Here are a school, alms-house, sugar-house, chapter-house, &c. The trade consists of cattle, yarn, woollen, linen, beer, and spirits.

RAVENSBURG lies south from Osnaburg and Minden, north-west from Lippe, and north from Rheda, is 38 miles long, and 40 broad. It belongs to the king of Prussia; is mostly rocky and mountainous, and has its name from its capital, which is situated, together with its strong fort, on a hill near the River Hefel, 18 miles south of Osnaburg. Here it may be proper to observe, that most of the ancient seats of the German princes and nobility are thus situated upon hills, which is the reason that to many counties and lordships of Germany terminate in berg, i. e. a hill; as the reason why so many of its towns end in burg, or borch, is, because both these monosyllables signify a town. The other towns in this province are

Bielvelt, or Bielfeldt, formerly a Hans Town, 10 miles south east of Ravensburg, at the bottom of a great hill and defended by the impregnable fort of Sparenburg. It made a brave resistance against the French, when they attacked it from a neighbouring hill with grenades and fire-balls; for the burlers covered their houses with webs of linen (their chief manufacture) dipped in milk, which prevented their doing much damage. Their linen is bleached on the adjacent hills, where it is watched by boys, who, on the approach of travellers in the night time, make a hideous howl. The town lies in the road from Minden to Munster.

Hervorden, or Herfort, is a pleasantly situated town, and famous for the manufacture of linen, 22 miles south east from Osnaburg. It is a pretty large place, and divided into three parts, called the Old Town, the New Town, and Radewich, by the rivers Elfa, Aa, and Werne. It was formerly an imperial city; but it is still united, and chiefly noted for a famous nunnery founded in 832, the abbess of which formerly held this city in subjection, till Anne, countess of Limburg, and abbess of this nunnery, gave up the city to William, duke of Juliers, in the year 1547. The estate belonging to it was formerly a county, and converted in the year 790, to the use of a nunnery, where this abbey now stands. It embraced the reformation about two centuries ago; and is, perhaps, the only one of its kind in Europe; because the abbess and all the nuns are Calvinists. One abbess was the learned princess Elizabeth, of the Palatine Family, sister to the princess Sophia of Hanover, whose literary correspondence with

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with M. Descartes, that great man has published in his works, which shew that she was the miracle of her sex. Considerable estates, in the neighbourhood of this city, belong to it. There is also another nunnery on a hill, near the town, which is a sort of nursery to the abbey, and where the young ladies are taught needle-work, &c. It was founded in the year 1101, and is under the immediate direction of a deaness, with a treasurer, and all the officers that belong to collegiate churches; but otherwise subject to the abbess of Herforden, who, as princess of the empire, has all the hereditary offices common to electors. She has her seat at the diet among the prelates of the Rhine; and she has princes, or counts, for vassals, who pay her homage, by kneeling at the foot of her throne, in presenting her with gold and silver. The revenue of this abbey is worth about 7000*l.* a year. There are no vows, or unreasonable restraints, imposed on the nuns, who commonly are ladies of the first quality. The king of Prussia, as count of Ravensburg, is protector of the abbey. He has also a garrison in the town.

Engeren, thought to have been the capital of the Angrivari, was the residence of king Wittkind, who founded the collegiate church of St. Deny, and was buried in it.

Ulotowe, on the Weser, is the capital of an ancient barony, with a castle, which was formerly count Waldeck's, and lies convenient for trade.

S. hiesche is a small hamlet, with a foundation for 17 Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist ladies.

Verfmold is a small town, where a considerable linen trade is carried on; and Bunde is another small town, famed likewise for its linen manufactory, and also for a mineral spring.

LINGEN is situated between the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, has a fertile soil, and produces plenty of pit-coal and stone. Calvinism is the established religion; but there are many Lutherans and Roman Catholics. On the death of William III. king of England, the whole country was seized by the king of Prussia, and incorporated with Tecklenburg.

The principal places are Lingen, the metropolis, which stands on the river Ems. It came to William, prince of Orange, by his lady the heiress. The Ems here is very broad, and bears large vessels, that get into the sea near Embden. It once had a castle, and other fortifications; but the former was blown up many years ago by the magazine's taking fire; and of the latter there only remain its ditch, and a draw-bridge at each gate. The sand about this place keeps the air dry, and free from fogs. King William erected an academy here; besides which he founded five places in a Latin school for poor scholars, and did every thing he could to promote the Protestant religion in this country, which was at that time entirely Popish; but the protestants of it were obliged to have their marriages and baptisms in the Protestant church; and a priest could not lie here one night without leave from the magistrate, as a punishment for the revolt whereto they excited the people about the year 1674, which was suppressed by the prince of Orange in person. There is a good library at the academy, together with a printing-house.

Rheda is a small town, with a castle, near the Ems; and Ibbmukren is an inconsiderable town; but near it are quarries of stone, and several coal-pits.

The duchy of CLEVES is, in general, fertile, pleasant, and well watered by the Rhine, Roer, Emptier, Lippe, Hesel, &c. Dykes are cut as a security against inundations; and the country abounds in corn, fruits, black cattle, game, fish, and horses.

The inhabitants are fond of trade; and the rivers and lakes afford them many commercial opportunities. The most remarkable place is

Cleves, the metropolis, which has its name from its situation, being, for the most part, among cliffs, and on the declivity of a hill, between the Rhine and the Maete, in one of the finest countries of Germany. It

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is thought, by Cluverius, and others, to have been the ancient Colonia Ulpia Trajana: and over the fourth gate of the town there is an inscription, denoting, that Julius Caesar founded a castle here; that Augustus gar- risoned it; that Ulpian Trajanus made it a colony; and Aelius Adrianus a city. It is now small, but pleasant, well built, and well peopled, having several fine houses belonging to persons of quality; but those of the ordinary burghers are mean. The castle is large, delightfully seated on the top of a hill, but irregular, and not very strong. From an ancient Gothic structure, called the Swan Tower, there is a noble prospect of the neighbouring country, and, in particular, of the Rhine, which lies three miles from it to the north, and there divides itself into two branches, both commanded by the fort Schenk. There are stately apartments in the castle, which was the palace of their ancient dukes, and where the king of Prussia resides when he comes to the city, which subsists chiefly by the residence of his deputies, who govern the duchy, and by the meeting of the states, who assemble in the castle. The governors of the country, and the magistrates of the city, are Calvinists, and have a large handsome church, besides the chapel of the castle: but the public churches here, and in most parts of the duchy, are in the possession of the Papists, by virtue of an agreement with the dukes of Newburg and Juliers, who was thereupon obliged to allow the Protestants a liberty in their dominions. The river Hel, which runs by the foot of the castle, is navigable, by small vessels, to the Rhine. On the west side of the city are those called prince Maurice of Nassau's parks, with many pleasant canals, fine water works, grottoes, &c. Above them lies the high hill of Sternberg, from whence may be seen Utrecht, though 50 miles off, with near 40 other cities and great towns, 12 of which are seen through so many walks cut in the woods. The prince's house stands in a wood on the east side; and, among other rarities, has a noble collection of old Roman urns, and divers other monuments of antiquity. Besides the great church, a monastery of Capuchins, and another of Franciscans, are the only public buildings in the city. On the road, two leagues from this city, there is the palace of Moiland, where the late king of Prussia resided in 1734, as he returned from the Imperial army on the Rhine; and from hence to Santen, which is five leagues, there is one continued range of walks.

Emmerick, or Embrick, is a large, rich, beautiful town, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Rhine, four miles east of Cleves; it is very ancient, one of the Hans Towns, and has a pretty good trade. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch; but, on the emperor's persuasion, they resigned it to the duke of Cleves in 1600, on condition that the Spaniards should restore Rhinberg to the elector of Cologne; which they not performing, the Dutch repossessed it, and fortified this, and several other towns of the duchy, as a frontier against the Spaniards; but they afterwards restored them to the elector of Brandenburg. It was taken by the French in 1692; but restored, in 1694, to the elector, who had mortgaged it to the Dutch. Over against it, in the Rhine, there is a large island, at the corner of which, next to the town, there was a fort, which commanded the river. The governor and magistrates, and many of the burghers, are Calvinists, and have a church here; but the rest are possessed by the Papists according to agreement.

Rees, nine miles higher, on the same side of the Rhine, was a fortified town, and taken and restored by the French in the same manner as Emmerick, but lately dismantled. The Protestants have a church here, where they have preserved an excellent sculpture in gilt wood, containing the history of the life of Christ.

Santen, 9 miles west of Wesel, and 13 from Cleves, in a valley between hills, half a league from the Rhine, is a large town, so ancient, that Cluverius supposed it to be the Vetera Castra of Tacitus, which was for some time the residence of Julius Caesar. The place is much

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Roe, scarce six miles from both. It has an university, which was erected in 1543.

Of the other towns in the county of Mark, it may suffice to observe, that they are small; and their principal trade and manufacture consists in brats, iron, and wool.

EAST FRIESLAND, otherwise called the earldom of EMEDES, was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces of Holland; but they disposed of the right to the late king of Prussia, to whom, and his successor, it has since that time been subject.

The air of this province is thick and moist, the country low and marshy, and the inundations frequent and dangerous; but the pastures are rich and fertile. Here are abundance of horses, sheep, horned cattle, &c. The great number of dykes are highly serviceable to the country, which, however, produces but little corn; but, besides the articles already mentioned, here is plenty of venison, fish, wild and tame fowl, herbs, &c. and the inhabitants are well provided with turf for fuel. The chief river is the Ems. The languages spoken by the people of East Friesland, are High and Low Dutch. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The trade is very considerable in horses, horned cattle, butter, cheese, linen, rape-seed, barley, and wool.

The principal places of this province are the following:

Emden, situated on the north side of the Ems, and on the bay called Dollart, is a rich, large, and populous city, fortified towards the land by a double ditch, regular bulwarks, and bastions; and on the south by a strong wall, and the river. The island Neffa, which lies in the Dollart bay, over against this city, makes the harbour as large and convenient as any on the German coast. They have also artificial canals, by which they can bring large vessels into the heart of the town; and, by opening their sluices, lay the neighbouring country under water, and render the town inaccessible. Their houses are, in general, neat and high. The town-hall is magnificent. The inhabitants are very industrious, much disposed to trade, zealous adherents of the liberties, and excellent soldiers. They make good provision for their poor, and allow freedom of worship to all but Papists. In 1750 the late king of Prussia established an East-India company here. Emden is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldern, and the Suburbs. The most remarkable buildings are the town-house, library, and cathedral.

Norden, situated about 12 miles distant from Emden, is a pleasant, well built, and populous town, but not walled in; nor is the harbour deep enough to receive ships of any great burthen.

A rich, about ten miles from Emden, is defended by a strong castle, the residence of the count or prince of East Frisia. This is the place where the supreme court of judicature for this county is held. It is the capital of a little district called Auricherland, which is marshy and full of wood.

Jemum is an opulent borough, with an harbour on the Ems; Leer, a large, well inhabited town, on the Leda, with a considerable linen manufactory; and Greifshl is a borough town, situated on the German Ocean, with a strong castle to defend it.

Wismum was formerly a place of good trade, but is now much decayed.

Larpe is a county, in general, mountainous and healthy, but a sterile and land. The inhabitants are Calvinists. Lipstach, the capital, is a considerable town, which was formerly free and imperial, but now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. The principal places are as follow:

Lemjan, formerly a Hans Town, contains a Lutheran academy, one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, a palace called Lippehoff, and a foundation for ladies, the abbess of which is always a countess of the house of Lippe.

Detmold, on the Warra, has a strong castle; Horn contains a palace; Sabz-Uffen is celebrated for a salt-

spring; Barndorf is a borough, and has a palace; Swalenberg has a castle; and Lipperod give name to a district.

Gulick lies between the Maële and the Rhine, abounds with corn, pasture ground, and cattle, and has an excellent breed of horses. The soil also produces woad, or wad, for dyeing.

Juliers, or Gulick, the capital, is a fortified town, defended by a castle, in which was the palace of the ancient duke.

The other towns, or rather villages, are not worthy of mention.

TACKLEBURG, in 1560, fell to the counts of Bentheim, and since to the king of Prussia. Its capital of the same name, has a strong castle and a fort.

Before we proceed to describe that part of Gelderland in the Netherlands, (which is called Upper Gelderland, and introduced here as belonging to the king of Prussia,) it is necessary to observe, that it is entirely divided from that part which is called Dutch Gelderland; and also considered as a distinct territory.

Upper Gelderland continued in the possession of the Spaniards after the common-wealth of the United Provinces was settled; but was conquered by the allies, during the war occasioned by the death of king Charles II. of Spain, about his succession. The king of Prussia laid claim to it: and, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was agreed, that he should keep the city of Gelder, the prebendorships, towns, boroughs, fiefs, lands, quit and other rents, in that part of the high quarter of Gelderland, which he was actually in possession of, which was yielded to him, his heirs, and successors, for ever; together with the county of Kessel, and the bailiwick of Krickenbeck. By the barrier treaty, concluded at Antwerp in 1715, the emperor gave up to the States-General for ever, the city of Venlo, with its district, fort St. Michael, fort Steventwert, with its territories and district, and so much ground as was necessary to enlarge its fortifications on the other side of the Maële. The principal places of Upper Gelderland are the following:

Gelder, 20 miles distant from Cleves, stands in a plain, on the river Niers, which, dividing itself here into two branches, forms an island in which this city is situated. It receives the Niers into its river here, lies in the midst of marshes, and is so well fortified in other respects, that it is reckoned one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It has an ancient castle, formerly the seat of its governors, and is supposed to have been built by Wichard, the first lord of this county, who erected it into a principality, after the death of Charles the Bald. The city is richly adorned with towers, and is situated on the Niers, who was created count by the emperor Henry IV. about the year 1066, one of his descendants was made duke by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in 1330; but his posterity failing, it came to the count of Egmont, who sold it to Charles, duke of Burgundy, by whose daughter it came to the house of Austria. It was taken by the confederates in the beginning of the war in the Low Countries, but recovered to the Spaniards in 1587. The Dutch besieged it in 1637, 1639, and 1640, but without success. The French seized it in the beginning of the war occasioned by the death of Charles II. of Spain, as before mentioned; but it was retaken by the Prussians, after a blockade of 15 months and 14 days bombardment. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was yielded to the king of Prussia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, to which he had a right, as heir to king William III. and which the French king had seized upon.

Kessel, a large borough, with a fine castle, is the capital of a county, or district, which was yielded to the king of Prussia by the same treaty. This borough lies on the Maële, about 13 miles distant from Gelder to the south.

Stralen, about four miles distant from Gelder, was formerly fortified; but the French having taken it in 1672, demolished its fortifications. It belongs now to

to the king of Prussia, and is the capital of a small territory.

Wachtendonck stands on the little river Niers, five miles above Geleer. It is well fortified, but its chief strength consists in the marshes that surround it, and in its ditches, filled with the waters of the Niers. In the beginning of the wars in the Low Countries, it was taken by Lewis, count of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, in an hard winter, by marching some troops over the ice, which the garrison had neglected to break. In 1588 it was furiously battered by count Mansfield, general of the Spaniards; and it is observed, that bombs were used, for the first time, at this siege: notwithstanding which, the besieged defended themselves so bravely, that the Spaniards were going to retire, after a three months siege, when the town was betrayed to them by the governor, just as it was upon the point of being relieved.

The principality of NEUCHÂTEL, though a part of Switzerland, belongs to Prussia; and is bounded by the bishopric of Bâle, and the territory of Biel, towards the north; by the lake Neuchâtel towards the east; by the canton of Bern on the fourth; and by Franche Compté, or Burgundy, on the west; being about twelve leagues in length, from north to south, and six in breadth, from east to west. The air of this country, near the lake, is temperate, but very sharp in the mountainous parts of it. The soil is stony, but produces the best wine in Switzerland; by the sale whereof to foreigners, the natives make great advantages.

The language is French; and the inhabitants resemble that nation more in their manners and customs than the Germans. They are, in a manner, a free independent people, notwithstanding they have always had a prince for their head; for nothing is determined but by the concurrence of the three estates. They have also the privilege of chusing their own magistrates and standard-bearer, and are subject to no taxes but what they lay upon themselves; and the whole country is of the reformed religion, except the two villages of Crest and Landron, the inhabitants of which are Roman Catholics. Upon the death of the dukes of Neuchâtes, the last countess of Neuchâtes, as heiress of the house of Longueville, the states of the county were inclined to submit themselves to the father of this late king of Prussia, as heir, by his mother, to the house of Orange, which derived its title to Neuchâtes from the marriage of one of its princes with the heiress of the house of Chalons, the direct sovereign of these two counties. Several competitors also arose at the same time, who claimed as heirs, in blood, to the house of Longueville; but the states rejected their claim, and adjudged it to the heirs of the house of Chalons, and the king of Prussia accordingly took possession of it. The chief towns in the county of Neuchâtes are Neuchâtes, the capital, and Landron.

Newburg, galled by the Germans Newburg, is situated at the north-east end of the lake to which it commands its view, about 20 miles north-west of Bern, and 10 miles north-west of Friburg. The town is well built, and has several handsome fountains. It is governed by a council of 60 burghers, and enjoys large privileges, among which the most considerable is, that they are considered as fellow-citizens, with the canton of Bern, which is not only their protector, but umpire of all differences between them and their sovereign; and this canton supported them in their religious and civil rights, when they were under the dominion of Popish princes. The citizens of Neuchâtel were formerly allied to the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Solure, and Friburg; but since the revocation of the king of Prussia, the Popish states do not feel disposed to renew the alliance, and they may be considered now as allied only to Bern.

Landeron, situated near the lake of Biel, is remarkable for the strength of its situation, and a noble castle, the residence of the prince.

Some parts of SILESIA having been ceded to the late king of Prussia, and others seized upon by him

at various times, and under different pretences; it may, therefore, upon the whole, with great propriety, be deemed a Prussian province, and as such described in this place.

Silesia extends, on both sides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains, where it rises, to the borders of Brandenburg. It is separated from Bohemia and Moravia, on the south-west and south, by the mountains called Riffenberg; and bounded by Poland on the east; Lufania and part of Bohemia on the west; Brandenburg on the north; and Hungary on the south.

From north-west to south-east it is about 225 miles, and about 100 where broadest; but it is much contracted at both ends.

On the side next to Bohemia there are many barren mountains; but the rest of the country is a good foil, abounding with corn, wine, sweet cane, or galingale, madder, and flax: and on the mountains which divide it from Moravia, are mines of silver, the richest in Germany, which were mortgaged by the emperor Charles VI. upon the advance of money from Great Britain, &c. by the title of the Silesian loan, at five and seven per cent. There are others of copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, fait, salt-petre, and chalk.

The chief mountains are Jurenborg, or the Silefian Weathercock, so called because the neighbouring people prognosticate what weather will ensue from the appearance of its summit. Here are the ruins of an old castle, demolished by the citizens of Bråwa, because it was a shelter for robbers. From this hill they dig a fine dark greenish marble. Gratzburg or Gradenburg, on which duke Frederick built a castle, now a watch-tower. Spitzberg, with a beacon, near the former, Geogenberg, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, famous for the Terra Sigillata, first discovered by Montanus, an eminent physician and chymist, who wrote a Latin treatise on its virtues.

The chief river is the Oder, which rises near a town of that name on the borders of Moravia, and traverses the country from south to north-west. Many smaller rivers rise here, and fall into the Oder, increasing it to a large navigable stream before it empties into Brandenbourg. The rivers abound with fresh water fish, as do also the ponds and lakes, especially lampreys, which are taken in vast quantities in the Neuditt lake, &c. The meadows also have cattle, the forests venison, with all the wild and tame beasts and fowl that are in any part of Germany. The number of inhabitants are computed at a million and half, being a mixture of Germans, Moravians, Poles, &c. The language is in some places German, and in others Schlesian. Since the country fell under the dominion of the Prussians, no others have been held; but all the other privileges of the inhabitants have been confirmed to them. The established religion is the Protestant; but Roman Catholics, Jews, Greeks, &c. are tolerated. The principal manufactures are woollens, linsens, cottons, thread, hats, glais, gunpowder, and iron wares.

Christianity was planted here, as in Poland, about the end of the 9th, or beginning of the 10th century; but at first the Christians worshipped in private, or fear of their magistrates, till about 965, that the court itself turned to Christianity, when no less than nine bishoprics were erected in the country. Soon after Luther's appearance they embraced the Augsburg confession, for which they had a charter granted them by the emperor Rodolph II. in 1609; but Ferdinand II. repealed their charter, and very much restrained the exercise of their religion, which, though it restored by the treaty of Westphalia, was again invaded by the Austrian family; till Charles XII. king of Sweden, obliged the emperor Joseph to allow it them again, with fresh concessions. These, however, have been virtually revoked, at some period between us to that time; but now, being under the dominion of a Protestant power, they are fully confirmed in the free exercise of the Protestant religion.

The

the Katzbach. It contains many large woods, and is celebrated for producing a fine breed of horses, and plenty of madder.

Lignitz, the capital, is situated on the Katzbach, a rivulet, two German miles north from Jawer, and six west from Breslaw. It was walled round, made a city, and adorned by Boleslaus, the first duke, who resided here about 1170, when it was the chief city of Silesia, next to Breslaw. It was farther beautified and fortified by Boleslaus the Bald. Frederick II. another of its dukes, encompassed it with a ditch in 1532, to secure it against the frequent incursions of the Turks; and Henry XI. augmented the ditch, and made new works to strengthen it. It is, in short, a large town, has a noble castle, a stately town-house and hospital, and is famous for a victory obtained near it, over the Imperialists, in 1635. In 1741 the Prussians took it without opposition. It contains several churches, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, &c. a college, a military academy, and the palace of the ancient princes, with the chapel in which they were buried. Here are many mills, sawing, tan, paper, and powder mills, and a considerable trade in linen and madder.

Goldberg, on the Katzbach, is a considerable town, which took its name from a gold mine that was formerly worked here, and contains a Franciscan convent, with a commandry of the order of St. John. In the neighbourhood is a hill called Spitzbergen, or the sharp-pointed hill, which, at a distance, resembles a pyramid, and is of a green colour.

Luben gives name to a circle, and has a cloth manufactory. Parchwitz, a small town on the Katzbach, has also a manufactory of cloth, and gives name to a district.

The principality of Wolaw is, in general, woody and marthy, yet has a few corn lands. The rivers are the Katzbach and Oder; and the circles are six in number, to which the following towns give name.

Wolaw, the capital, containing a Carmelite convent and church, the Cistercian abbey of Leubus, a palace, and a Lutheran church and school.

Wenzig is a small town, containing a Roman Catholic church and a school.

Raasdien, a small open town; Steinan, on the Oder, remarkable for its cloth manufactory; Ratzen, on the Bartich, celebrated for its two mineral springs; and Herrnsdorf, on the same river, which had a Roman Catholic and Lutheran church till 1739, when the whole was burnt down by the Austrians.

The principality of Glogaw is the largest in Lower Silesia. It is watered by the Oder, Bartich, and Biber; yields abundance of corn, wine, and wood; has several woollen manufactories; and is divided into six circles, to which the following towns give name.

Glogaw, the capital, has a convent of Grey, to which it owes its name; in the town, of the same name, in Upper Silesia. It is the seat of a bishop, a prince, &c. has a college, a Lutheran, Calvinist, and several Roman Catholic churches and convents; is strongly fortified, and well garrisoned. It was taken in 1441 by the Prussians, and fortified in consideration of a large sum of money; and its castle is a lake, the ruins of which are situated out, and bring a considerable trade to the town.

Glogaw, which, in 1763, was burnt by the Russian's, is now a ruin; at the conflux of the Spratte and Biber, is a remarkable fortification; Gumbert, a town for its vineyards; Schwanau, on the Schwane, important on account of its cloth manufactory and paper mills; and Treysdorf, remarkable for a castle, a convent, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church, a cloth manufactory, and a mill-stone quarry, which belong solely to the king.

The principality of Neytz is remarkable for its northern districts being more fertile than the southern. In some parts of it tobacco is cultivated; and it is watered by the Olaw, the Neytz, the Billaw, and the Oppa. The principal places are

Ottmachaw, on the Neytz, where the bishop has a palace, and a court of regency.

Neytz stands on the river of its own name, and is noted for a great trade in bed ticking. It is watered also by the river Bielau, and is the ordinary residence of the bishop of Breslaw. It is as large as Lignitz or Brieg, and much more magnificent, with spacious suburbs. Most of the houses are high, and built of free-stone, forming fine streets and public squares. It is encompassed by a good wall, and a ditch full of water; has several churches and convents; is commanded by a fort on a neighbouring hill, erected in 1743, by order of the late king of Prussia, and defended by a strong garrison.

Grotkaw is but a small town, and the houses mostly built of timber; but the bishop's palace, the church, and town-hall, are of stone. It has good gates and walls, with a triple ditch. It stands in a fine plain, near a forest, in a good air, and a fruitful soil, between Brieg on the north, and Munsterburg on the south-west. It has a large parish church. This town, and its principality, were sold, in 1341, by the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg, to the bishop of Breslaw. It has been subject to divers accidents. In 1400, and 1549, it was burnt down; the last time by lightning; so that only the parish church, and a few houses, escaped. In 1438 it was plundered by the Poles. Duke William, of Troppau, took it in 1445; and it suffered very much in the Swedish war with the empire.

The principality of Oels is sandy and barren, divided into four circles, and has four towns of no importance.

The principality of Sagan abounds with wood and iron, and contains but one place of any note, viz.

Sagan, near the frontiers of Lusatia, remarkable for an abbey, a ducal palace, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic church, a college, and several iron and copper mills.

The principality of Munsterburg is very mountainous; notwithstanding which it yields abundance of grain, flax, hemp, wood, hops, cattle, sheep, &c. It is watered by the Neytz and Olaw, and contains

Munsterburg, the capital, which stands in a fruitful plain, at the head of the river Olaw, and takes its name from a monastery built here by the emperor Henry I. who founded the city; but has nothing remarkable, except its old castle, which is a strong fortress, the school, and a handsome town-house.

Henrichau, only remarkable for a Cistercian abbey; Frankenstein, on the Pauls, which contains a palace, a convent, two churches, a Cistercian abbey, several schools, courts, &c. and Wartha, a little town on the Neytz, which has a well endowed school.

The two last principalities are those of Trachenberg and Carolath, each of which contains two inconsiderable towns.

The lordship of Wartenberg contains only Wartenberg, a small town, with a palace, a Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist church.

The lordship of Miltitz is only remarkable for its large forests, which are the property of the king; and for one town of the same name, which is situated on the Bartich, and contains a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church.

The lordship of Gohlschütz is surrounded by the principality of Oels, and contains only two inconsiderable towns.

UPPER SILESIA is divided into six principalities and one lordship, which are as follow:

The principality of Oppelen is very barren, and full of lakes. The only town of any note is

Oppelen, on the north bank of the Oder. It is the capital of the principality, and contains a college, and several convents. In the circle to which it gives name, there is a royal foundery for casting bombs.

The principality of Troppau, watered by the Oppa, is very fertile, and contains

Troppau, on the Oppa, the capital of Upper Silesia. It is a walled town, and contains several churches, con-

vents, a college, a town, called

The principality of Sagan, which contains a town, viz.

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vents, a college, a palace, &c. and Hildesheim, a small
town, walled and fortified.

The principality of Jagerndorf, is likewise fertile,
and contains several mineral springs. The principal
town is

Jagerndorf, which takes its name from the great
number of huntmen that formerly lived in it, there
being plenty of game in the neighbouring woods. It
is called, by Latin authors, Cornovient, from its arms,
which are a pair of horns betwixt two stones; and were
given by Lewis, king of Hungary and Bohemia, to
George, marquis of Brandenburg, who built a castle,
and other fortifications, to defend the town; and though
dispossessed of it by the civil wars in Germany, kept
up his claim to it till the emperor gave him the circle
of Schwibus, in Lower Silesia, for an equivalent. From
hence the king of Prussia formed that claim which was
a pretence for his invading Silesia.

The principality of Rautbor has a soil tolerably fer-
tile in corn and pasture, and abounds in lakes, ponds,
streams, &c. It forms a circle, the inhabitants of
which are Poles, or descendants of Poles; and the
only place worth naming is Rautbor on the Oder,
which contains several convents, a palace, a bridge
over the river, &c.

The principality of Tetschen is full of lakes, moors,
mountains, &c. The only place worth naming is
Tetschen, a walled town, with a palace, a Lutheran
and Roman Catholic church, a college, and two con-
vents.

The principality of Bilitz is tolerably fertile, but
contains no place worthy of observation.

The lordship of Pleß contains only

Pleß, a small city, near the river Weßel, with the
title of a burrow. It is well defended by its rivers and
marshes, and has a large cattle, which is said to have
as many windmills as there are days in the year, and
stands in a great square, encompassed by handsome
houses, inhabited by merchants. The Roman Catho-
lies have a church here, and the Lutherans, who are
the majority, another.

That part of Poland which, in the partition, was al-
located to the monarch of Prussia, has been already de-
scribed in our account of the former unhappy kingdom,
under the title of *Polish Prussia*.

*Descent, Manufactures, Titular Dignities of the King,
Military Forces, Revenues, &c. of Prussia.*

THE nobility are, in general, descended from the
ancient Germans; but the peasantry are of a
mixed breed, and either vassals to the king or nobles.

The manufactures of Prussia are daily advancing and
improving, particularly those of silk, linen, cloth,
candles, glass, iron, copper, paper, gunpowder,
&c. &c.

The king of Prussia's title runs thus: Frederick
William, king of Prussia, margrave of Brandenburg,
of the Holy Roman empire; arch-chamberlain and
elector, sovereign and supreme duke of Silesia; sove-
reign prince of Orange, Neuchâtel, and Valengin, of
the county of Glaz, Gelder, Magdelburg, Cleves, Ju-
licher, Ber, Stetin, Pomranie, the Cassibis, and Wends,
Meklenburg, and Crossen; duke burgrave of Nu-
renburg; prince of Hildesheim, Minden, Camin,
Wenden, Slawerin, Ratzeburg, East Friesland, and
Meurs; count of Hildesheim, Tecklenburg, Lingen,
Buren, and Leerdam; lord of Ravensstein, &c. &c.
As an elector he possesses the seventh place; as arch-
chamberlain carries the scepter before the emperor at
his coronation; and possesses five voices in the college
of prince of the empire.

The royal arms are argent, an eagle displayed sable,
crowned Or, for Prussia. Azure, the imperial sceptre,
Or, for Courland. To these are added the respective
arms of the several provinces subject to the Prussian
crown.

The number of troops in the pay of the king of

Prussia is generally computed at 120,000. He has a
body of 80 squadrons of hussars, each of 150 men,
valiant, comely, and well proportioned, collected by
emissaries dispersed throughout Europe, and at any ex-
pense.

The arms of the hussars are a light musket and sabre,
both which are kept in admirable order. Their cloth-
ing is of coarse red cloth, made close to their bodies,
and strengthened at the elbows by leather in the shape
of a heart. Their breeches are of well dressed sheep-
skins; their boots short and light, but the sole of them
durable; and their caps are strengthened in the ordi-
nary, so as to stand a cut. They are the only nomi-
nation of soldiers in the Prussian service who have no
chaplain. Besides the hussars, the king has a small
body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed
the most faithful couriers in the army, and oftentimes
have been promoted for their fidelity in hazardous enter-
prizes. When these hunters are taken prisoners, no
quarter is granted on either side.

The Prussian soldiers, in general, are remarkable for
their very short clothing, which is obviously calcu-
lated for many wise ends.

The king's guards, and some few other regiments,
are clothed annually; but, in general, the army has
new regimentals twice in three years only. Freder-
ick II. required the soldiery to wear white spatter-
dashes, winter and summer; but his successor, the late
king, observing the inconvenience, as well as incon-
gruity, of it, gave his men black for the winter, made
of tustan, or a thick kind of linen cloth. The sol-
diers have also breeches of woollen cloth in this season;
whereas in summer they are of white dimity or linen,
which are very light and clean. They observe an uni-
formity about their heads, by wearing pig-tails, which
are easily kept in repair; and are generally powdered,
but always to wind on duty.

Their arms are reputed the largest and most weighty
of any in Europe; though some of the fuzikers, who
are smaller bodied men, have their arms proportioned.
Notwithstanding the great weight of their arms, the
tactic art is carried here to the highest perfection; and
nothing can give more pleasure to those who have any
idea of harmony of this sort of motion, than the exer-
cise of the Prussian soldiers which they go through
twice a day. When the weather is bad it is performed
under cover, for which proper places are appointed.
The least motion of the head, not according to art, is
corrected; so that a soldier in this service must apply
diligently to his duty or he will pass his time
very ill.

Two thirds of the army, according to their establish-
ment, should be composed of foreigners; and this rea-
son, as well as the small number of inhabitants in the
Prussian dominion, renders it obvious how difficult it
must be to recruit an army to that however formidable
the march may appear, if we consider his country as
a sterile plain, and in respect of wealth as of inhabitants,
that it ought must be deemed artificial, in some mea-
sure, which has so great a connection with foreign de-
pendencies.

The pay of a common Prussian soldier is eight groch
(fourteen-pence) a week, and of this three-pence is
supposed to go in washing and materials for cleaning
their arms, for which they are so much distinguished;
but they are allowed bread.

The royal revenue arises from the produce of the
excise, customs, services, and various taxes, which,
in Prussia, are numerous and heavy. The dominions
are well situated by nature for trade; and the acqui-
sition of the maritime territories, obtained by the late
king, must have greatly increased the revenue, and
added to the dignity of the crown of Prussia.

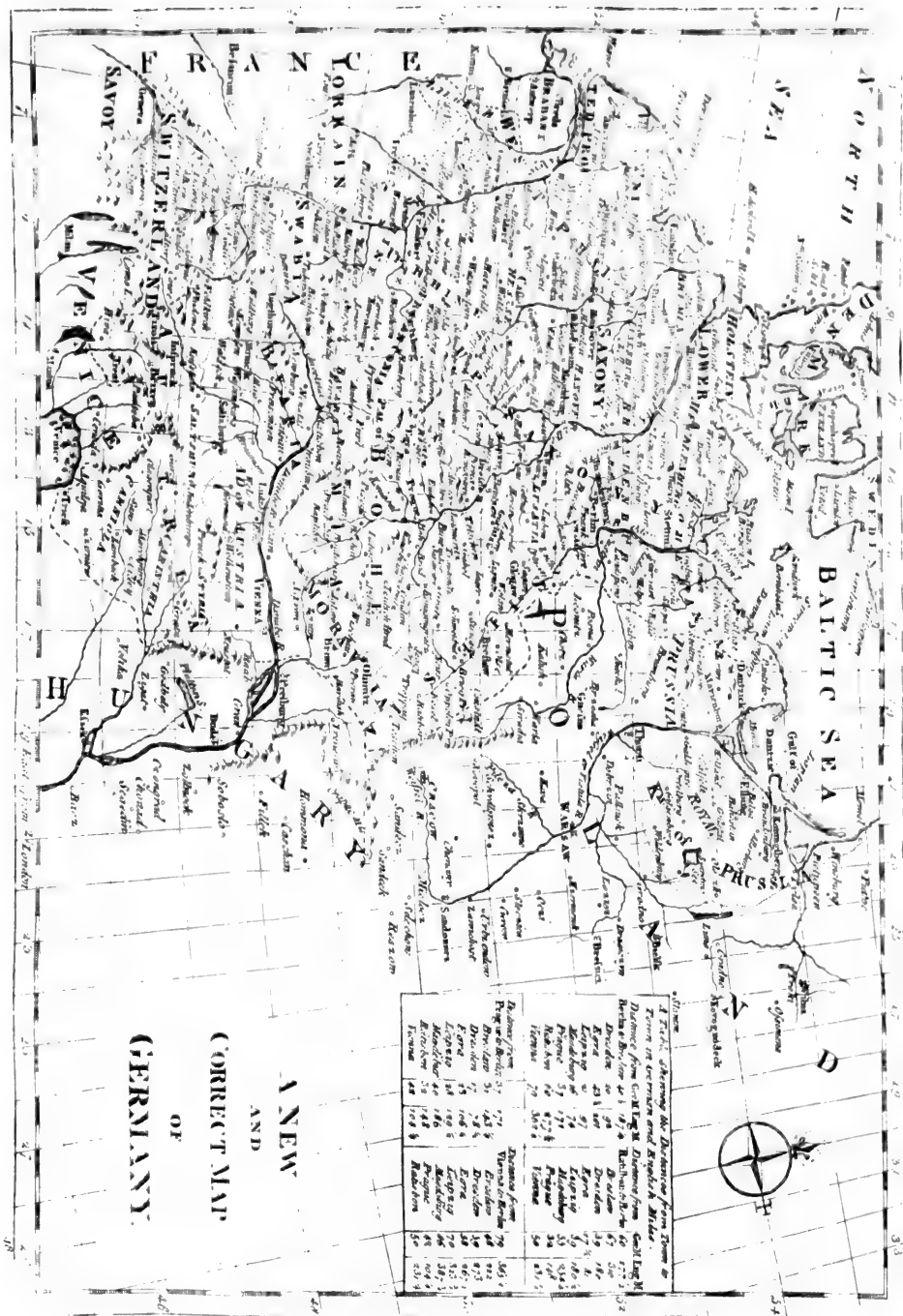
HISTORY OF PRUSSIA.

THE ancient History of Prussia, like that of other
kingdoms, is enveloped in the mazes of conjecture
and fiction. The name of Prussia was unknown till
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C H A P. IX.

G E R M A N E M P I R E.

SECTION I.

Name, Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Soil, Climate, Productions, Vegetables, Animals, and Minerals; Rivers, &c.

THE ancient Germans went under different appellations, as *Allenmanni*, *Teutones*, &c. which last is said to have been their most antique designation. The Germans, themselves, call their country *Teutschland*. Great part of modern Germany lay in ancient Gaul; and the word *Germany* is of itself but modern. The most probable opinion respecting the derivation of it is, that it is compounded of *Gey*, or *Geyr*, and *Mann*, which, in the ancient Celtic, signifies a warlike man.

This extensive empire is bounded by the German Ocean, and the Baltic, on the north; by Switzerland, and the Alps, on the south; by Poland, and Bohemia, on the east; and by France, and the Low Countries, or Netherlands, on the west. It lies between 45 and 55 degrees of north latitude, and 5 and 19 degrees of east longitude. Its length is 600, and breadth 500 miles.

The soil of this country is exceeding fruitful, particularly on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, where the air is temperate; but in the northern parts it is cold, and the ground less fruitful. In those provinces that lie next the sea, and that abound with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain. In other parts, where the surface of the earth is drier, there are sometimes considerable droughts. The north winds from the Baltic, and the black mountains of Sweden, bring frosts and snow. The eastern birds coming over a vast continent of three or four thousand miles, from China and Japan, bring dry and unwholesome weather: the south, in the summer, brings refreshing breezes from the Alps; but the sea wind, as with us, is both the most frequent and the one that blows in Germany. In general, this country, and Poland, are so like Great Britain, both in climate and soil, that no countries in Europe agree better with English constitutions. Besides great plenty of corn, cattle, sheep, wool, cloth, horses, fish, &c. the earth affords mines of divers sorts of metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, niter, ochre, copper, tin, lead, and even silver in some parts; alum, vitriol, quicksilver, salt, coal, &c. In general the surface is even, and though, in some parts, it is hilly, it is no where mountainous except towards the south and south-west, where the Alps, and a few mountains in Alsace, serve as boundaries and bulwarks against Italy and France.

Their forests and wastes afford many things, both for the sustenance of the poor, and the luxury of the rich. They yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, and abound with variety of wild fowl, and all sorts of venison. They also feed vast numbers of hogs; and some of them, as the forest of Ardenne, good mutton. The rivers and lakes abound with fish in the utmost variety and perfection. The orchards are full of fruit-trees; and, in the southern provinces, there is plenty of the more delicate sort, as peaches, apricots, figs, olives, &c. in perfection. They have rich wines, of which the Rhenish and Moselle, in particular, are exported in vast quantities to foreign nations; and not only equal, but preferable, to some of the wines of Italy. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German side, are in some places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with pastures and vines. In short, no country, perhaps, in the world produces so great a variety of every thing conducing to the comforts of life as this; though others may exceed it in the goodness of some particular articles; nevertheless, even of these

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they have enough of every sort; and they might still have them in greater perfection, were the inhabitants industrious; or rather did the landed men give encouragement to husbandry and industry. For want of this, the people neither understand, nor take care to manure the soil, or to improve the native treasure of the country; and to this general neglect it is owing, that the sovereign princes in Germany are sufferers, as well as the subjects; and the landlord becomes bankrupt with his tenant: for to this ignorance and discouragement of husbandry, on the one hand, and to the excessive vanity and passion of their great men for foreign luxuries on the other, it may in a great measure be attributed, that Germany exports less, and imports more, than any country, perhaps, in the commercial world.

There is a sort of earth found in Germany called *Terra Sigillata*, which some call *Terra Lemnia*, because it is also brought from the Isle of Lemnos: it is a hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, and said to be an antidote against all kinds of poisons. There are good quarries of marble in Bavaria, Tirol, Liege, and other provinces; and for precious stones, as diamonds, apices, chrysolis, jaspers of several colours, fine alabaster, several sorts of pearls, turquoises, rubies, &c. this country surpasses most others in Europe, there being vast collections of them in the cabinets of the emperor, the electors of Bavaria, Brandenburg, Hanover, Saxony, and other princes, and of many private men, as well as those which are the ornaments of churches and images. They are dug for the most part out of the mines, and frequently found in the rivers. A remarkable natural curiosity peculiar to Germany, is the *Scheffelsstein*, a blackish, glittering kind of stone or salt, which melted, yields much copper, and some silver. In one part of Saxony these stones are dug up in the fields. They exhibit a lively representation, by fair copper strokes, of fishes of divers sorts, frogs, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

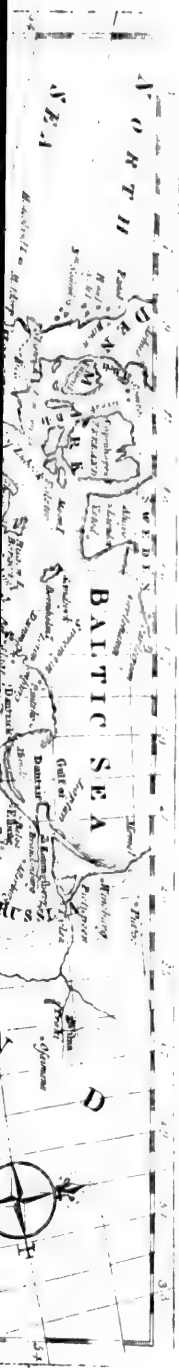
The principal rivers of this country are the following:

The Danube, or Donaw, so called from the Swiftness of the current, rises in the Black Forest in Swabia; runs through Swabia and Bavaria to Ratibon, and thence to Vienna. After dividing Hungary into two parts, it continues its course to Belgrade in Serbia, and then proceeding to Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by several channels. It is very broad, and has three great cataracts. The *Saw Russel*, or *Swine's Gout*, near Linitz; so called from a pointed rock hanging over, which has under it a dangerous whirlpool. The *Der Strudel*, near Gremon, in Austria, where the falling of the water makes a horrid noise. And the *Der Wurbel*, another very dangerous whirlpool, about a furlong from *Der Strudel*. The watermen of these parts have a method of passing them without much danger. As soon as this cataract is passed, a man comes on board from a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, on the bank of the river, with the saint's picture, and an alms-box for the passengers to throw in something, as an offering to that saint for their deliverance.

This river carries market-boats, &c. of 10 or 15 tons, every week from Ulm to Vienna, which, with the turnings and windings, is a course of about 400 miles. It receives ten other rivers before it comes to Belgrade. It enters Hungary 35 miles beyond Vienna; and, before it leaves Germany, runs about 500 miles; and about 1000 more through Hungary and Turkey in Europe, before it falls into the Black Sea. Its whole course thither, from its fountain, is about 27 degrees

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degrees; which, reckoning 60 miles to a degree, is 1620 miles, without including its turnings and windings, which must make it at least one third more; so that it may well be affirmed to be longer than the Nile, in Egypt, which, in many particulars, it resembles. It has three heads; but which is the true one the German geographers themselves are not agreed. Cluverius, whose authority seems the best in matters of this nature, places it in the Black Forest, at the foot of a little hill, and says, the fountain is walled in. The waters of this river are always muddy, and whitish; and the channel is kept almost as full in the summer, by the melted snow from the hills, as by the floods in the winter. Its waters have been found by repeated experiments, to be medicinal, though not to the same degree as mineral springs; and, it is said, that in those places where there are no natural baths, the people bathe with the water of this river warmed. These, with its other virtues, are ascribed to its washing so many mines, and to its saline tinctures, which are so strong, that a fort of salt has been actually made of the water, which has supplied the want of better; yet it is fresh enough for drinking, after it has stood some hours to settle.

The Danube abounds with all those fish that are to be found either in our running or standing rivers; and they are generally much larger, but not so sweet as ours. There are several fish in it not common elsewhere, which seem to be of the salt-water kind, and are supposed to come from the Euxine. Of these the most remarkable is the Hanfen, a grizzly fish, somewhat like our sturgeon, almost as large as a crocodile, some being 18 or 20 feet long. Shoals of them come about the fishermen's boats at the sound of a trumpet or horn. It is deemed a dainty by the Austrians and Hungarians, and is only to be met with at noblemen's tables.

The Rhine rises from two springs in the Alps, which unite eight miles from the city of Coire. It soon after dilates itself into a large lake, called the Boden Sea, or lake of Constance; whence, passing westward to Basil, it turns to the north, and runs between Swabia and Alsace into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Mannheim, and the Maine at Mentz; then it runs to Coblenz, where it receives the Moselle. It afterwards waters Cologne, and passes on through the duchy of Cleves, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other smaller rivers, by the way; and passes into the Netherlands at Schenenschans, five miles below Cleves, where it is very broad, and its course very swift; but the navigation of it is interrupted by nine cataracts, the most dangerous whereof are two in Switzerland, one near Schaffhausen (where the whole river falls 75 feet) and the other near Laufenburg. Here the watermen either haul their boats ashore, and launch them on the other side, or else let them down by rapids. The direct course of this river is about 400 miles, and, including turnings, &c.

The Elbe rises in the mountains near Hirschburg, in Silesia, upon the confines of Bohemia, through which it runs in eleven several courses, which, being united, pass on towards between Minna and Lusatia, into Saxony. A little below Gausa it divides into two branches, which fall into the German Ocean 60 miles from Hamburg. It is very large and deep at this place, for the ships of four or five hundred tons ride at anchor in it. The course of this river, which is very winding, is as long as that of the Rhine. It runs above 500 miles through the north of Germany; as the Rhine does through the west, and the Danube through the middle and southerly parts. The tide runs about 100 miles from Hamburg; and the river is navigable, from the sea to a great way up into Germany; which was the principal trade of the country, especially in its communication with the spice, in the martins of Brandenburg, and the Molw in Bohemia. As the water of it is very slow, it abounds with such fish as are common in running waters.

The Oder rises in Moravia; and, after a long current through Silesia and Brandenburg, falls into the

Baltic Sea. It runs in a pretty straight course through the north-east part of Germany. It is navigable for small vessels a great way above Stetin. Canals are cut betwixt this river and the Elbe, which very much promote the trade of the electorate of Brandenburg. Before it falls into the sea it forms several islands. This river, and the adjoining lakes, are full of fish; the bare customs on the salmon and lampreys, some of which are of a vast bulk, amounting to a considerable sum.

The Weiser rises in the mountains of Thuringen, runs through Hesse and Westphalia, and empties itself into the ocean 40 miles below Bremen, within 20 miles of the mouth of the Elbe. It is so full of fish of several sorts, that here are some in season for every month.

The Aller runs through the country of Lunenburg, and falls into the Weiser below Verden.

The Maine rises near the borders of Bohemia, passes through Franconia, the electorate of Mentz, the south part of the principality of Nassau, washes the walls of Frankfurt, and other considerable cities, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It is not overstocked with fish, perhaps on account of its clearness, occasioned by the mines of gold and silver through which it passes, some degree of mud being necessary for the nourishment of all sorts of fish.

The Inn is a large river that rises on the frontiers of Switzerland, runs through Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Passau. Its course being among the Alps, it cannot be very navigable; and, as it washes several salt-pits and minerals, it cannot abound with fish.

The vast passion which the Germans have for hunting the wild boar, is assigned as the cause why there are more woods and clutes yet standing in Germany than in most other countries. The Hercynian forest, which, in Cæsar's time, was nine days journey in length, and six in breadth, is now cut down in many places, or parcelled out into woods, which go by particular names. Most of the wood are pine, fir, oak, and beech. There is a vast number of forests of less note in every part of this country; almost every count, baron, or gentleman, having a chase, or park, adorned with pleasure-houses, and stocked with deer, of which there are seven or eight sorts, as roebucks, stags, &c. of all sizes and colours, and many of them of a vast growth; plenty of hares, rabbits, foxes, bears, wolves, boars, &c. The forests also abound with wild fowl.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of the German empire. Particular Description of the principal Circles.

GERMANY was formerly divided into ten great circles; but the circle of Burgundy, or the provinces of the Low Countries, being now detached from the empire, we shall, in describing Germany, confine ourselves to the nine circles as they now subsist, viz.

Upper Saxony,	In the north.
Lower Saxony,	
Westphalia,	In the middle.
Upper Rhine,	
Lower Rhine,	
Franconia,	
Austria,	In the south.
Bavaria,	
Swabia,	

These we shall describe in their respective order, beginning with

THE CIRCLE OF UPPER SAXONY.

THE circle of Upper Saxony is bounded on the west by those of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; on the east by Prussia, and part of Poland

and Silesia. France and of considerable places.

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and Silesia; on the south by Bavaria, Bohemia, and
Franconia; and on the north by the Baltic. It is
of considerable extent, and contains the following
places.

The ELECTORATE of SAXONY.

Saxony, in general, is one of the most fertile coun-
tries in all Germany. It yields a rich increase of all
kinds of grain and fruits. Hops, flax, tobacco, anise,
and woad, are cultivated here. The minerals are of
great importance. The porcelain earth is excellent;
and the Terra Sigillata (already described) extremely
good. The country produces various kinds of marble,
and the distinct pieces of precious stones. Vitriol
and allum are prepared here. Coal is dug; and the
mines of silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead, are very
valuable. It likewise abounds in horses, cattle, sheep,
venison, &c. &c.

The principal rivers are the Elbe, Mulde, Pleisse,
Schwarze Elster, Sala, and White-Elster. These ri-
vers, as well as the lakes and rivulets, produce great
quantities of fish; and the White-Elster yields abun-
dance of beautiful pearls.

This electorate is, in general, well cultivated and
populous. The provincial diets are held every six
years, and the elector's diets convened every two years.
Lutheranism is the established religion; though the dif-
ferent branches of the electoral family have usually
been Roman Catholics. With regard to ecclesiastical
matters, the country is divided into parishes, subordi-
nate to spiritual inspectors, which latter are all ac-
countable to the ecclesiastical council and upper con-
sistory of Dresden. Roman Catholics and Calvinists
are tolerated in most parts of the electorate. Learning
flourishes here, commerce is encouraged, and manu-
factures in the various branches are arrived at great
perfection.

Among the electors of the empire the elector of
Saxony is the sixth in dignity, and great marshal of the
empire. His revenues are very considerable. The
whole is divided into circles, which are as follow;

The electoral circle, or duchy of Saxony, is very
near 40 miles in length, and almost as many in breadth.
The soil is sandy; and it contains the following
places.

Wittenberg, the capital, on the east side of the
Elbe, 55 miles north-west from Dresden. It is the
seat of an aulic judicatory, a consistory, a spiritual in-
spection, and a general superintendency. It is well
fortified, and contains an university and a Latin school.
Martin Luther first preached here against the Pope's in-
dulgences; and in the cathedral of All Saints he was
buried. The library appertaining to the university, is
very valuable; but the Prussians taking the place in
1756, did great damage to the fortifications.

Kemberg is a small town, whose inhabitants are noted
for the cultivation of hops. Zahna has a seat and voice
in the diets. Schmiedeburg is surrounded, in a roman-
tic manner, by mountains: And Reinhardt contains a
curious laboratory for making mechanical and optical
machines, in particular the camera obscura.

By means of which, woods, hills, and dales, appear;
Flocks graze the plains, birds wing the silent air.
In darken'd rooms, where light can only pass
Thro' the small circle of a convex glass,
On the white sheet the moving figures rise:
The forest waves; clouds float along the skies.

Barby, on the Elbe, is defended by a castle; Gorn-
mern has a castle and superintendency; Annaburg is a
borough town on a little island; Heiberg has a wool-
len and a salt-petre manufactory; and Liebenburg has
an electoral palace with pleasure gardens.

Here e'en rough rocks with tender myrtles bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume:

Here western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride;
Blossoms, fruits, and flow'rs, together rise,
And the whole year in gay confusion lies.

There are many inconsiderable towns in this circle,
of which nothing more can be said, than that they have
all a seat and voice in the diets of the empire.

The circle of Thuringia is very fertile, abounding
in corn, cattle, sheep, horses, timber, &c. It contains
the following places:

Tenstedt, which gives name to a bailiwick. Pforte
contains a school, where 150 scholars are maintained,
and taught gratis; Frawenprieftitz, a market town;
and Treisfurt, a town on a hill, near the Werra.

Weissenfels is a handsome town on the Saal. Above
the town is a white rock, at the summit of which a fine
castle is erected, called Augstburg. This town like-
wise contains manufactories of silk and velvet, a Latin
school, and a gymnasium, or school of exercise.

The wife, for health, on exercise depend:
God never made his works for man to mend.

Rosback is a village, celebrated for the defeat of a
formidable army of French and Austrians, in the year
1757, by the late king of Prussia, in its neighbour-
hood. The other towns and villages of this circle are
so very inconsiderable, that they merit not enume-
rating.

The margravate or circle of Meissen is a plentiful
country, and its fields are fertile in grain. Its forests
furnish plenty of venison, its rivers are full of fish, and
its hills abound with minerals. It contains likewise
many considerable vineyards, but the wine is not ge-
nerally admired. Upon the whole, however, it is allowed
to be one of the most fruitful and populous districts
in Germany; and its inhabitants have universally
the character of being the most lively and polished
people in the whole empire. The principal places are
the following.

Dresden, the capital, not only of Meissen, but of all
Saxony, is situated 67 miles north of Prague, and 210
north-west of Vienna. The name is derived from
three lakes in the neighbourhood, which, in the coun-
try language, are called Drylen-see. This city is one
of the finest in Germany, with respect to the pleasur-
ness of its situation, the beauty of its structures, and
the number and magnificence of its embellishments.
It was originally fortified by Charlemagne; and, since his
time, the works have been so greatly augmented and
improved by its dukes and electors, that it is now a
place of great strength and importance. Many of its
parts are defended by a double ditch, and the bastions
have stone facings. The houses, which are built of
free stone, are lofty and substantial; and the streets are
spacious, elegantly paved, and well lighted. The
cathedral church is a noble structure; and several
large squares give the whole city an uncommon air
of magnificence. The stone bridge over the Elbe,
which divides the city into the Old and New Town, and
consists of 17 arches, is one of the noblest structures in
the universe. At the entrance of New Dresden is a
noble building, called the Palace of the Indies: it
consists of three stories, all the apartments of which
are filled with the most curious Japan and China
wares. All the household goods are Indian; and there is
one set of furniture scarce to be paralleled, which con-
sists of feathers of various colours, all natural, but in-
laid with so much art, that it might be taken for a fine
flowered satin. A very pleasant garden belongs to this
magnificent palace, which runs down to the Elbe, and
is adorned with statues of white marble, that were pur-
chased for the late elector at Rome, of the cardinals An-
nibal and Alexander Albani, nephews to pope Clement
XI. besides two noble obelisks, and two very fine
fountains. Near the Palace of the Indies stands a mag-
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nificent structure, built by the estates of Saxony, for maintaining two companies of cadets, all gentlemen of the country, who are here instructed in the several sciences. In the same street there is an amphitheatre, or area, for the battles of wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, bears, and, in short, all the fiercest animals from the four quarters of the world; of which great numbers are kept for the purpose. Here is a hunting-house, where bears are kept; with fountains and ponds, in which they wash; and ragged poles round them, by which they climb up to scaffolds on the top, where they dry themselves. Here is a place called the Horn Gallery, which has several apartments, painted, with a representation of hunting wild beasts and fowls. In the old town there is a large castle; and some of the fortifications still to be seen, which were made by Charlemagne. In this quarter stands also that called the Prince's Palace, which was formerly a very fine building; but all of it has been consumed by fire, except one part, containing very fine apartments, superbly furnished, and accommodated by the elector to the modern taste; but they belong only to the elector and electress; for the electoral prince and prince's live in a separate palace, which communicates with it by galleries, where the rooms are perfectly well disposed, and adorned with fine paintings.

The elector's palace, or castle, joins to the bridge at the entrance of the New Town. It is an ancient structure, and makes but a mean appearance. The inside, however, far surpasses the outside; the apartments being noble, and splendidly furnished. There is a great gallery, which contains antique busts, vases, pictures, and several other curiosities; a spacious hall, adorned with fine drawings of cities, figures of giants, the habits of many nations; and several large chambers, full of a surprising collection of rarities, and the greatest curiosities, both of art and nature, especially pictures, of a very great value, and wonderful performances in clock-work. In this palace are two chapels, one for the Roman Catholics, the other for the Lutherans. The first was heretofore a theatre for the operas; but one of the electors turned it into a chapel, on account of the marriage of his only son with the eldest daughter of the emperor Joseph. The second, which was always the chapel of the Protestant electors of Saxony, he left for the use of his wife, who constantly adhered to that religion. The treasure of it is extremely rich, consisting of vessels, and other moveables, of gold and silver, heretofore consecrated and given to this chapel by the electors. In this palace is the regal treasury, commonly called the Grune Gewolbe, or the Green Vault, composed of three arched rooms, which contain prodigious riches, and shine all over with gold and precious stones; so that it is one of the finest places in the world. Here are several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, and other precious stones; every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c. swords, hangers, sword-belts, canes, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-cases, pocket-books, in short all the jewels that can possibly be imagined, even to the furniture of a horse; and they are ranged with admirable nicety, in cases of crystal.

Near this palace there is a very fine garden, called the Zwinger-Garten, which is reckoned the *Thuileries* of Dresden, though not large enough to deserve the name. It is semicircular, in the shape of a horse-shoe, with magnificent buildings of free stone, that form arches; over which there runs an open gallery, that unites three large pavilions, and has balustrades adorned with statues. In the middlemost there is a fine grotto, and green-houses for orange-trees, and the most delicious fruits. The upper story contains a very beautiful saloon, faced with marble and gilded ornaments. The ceiling is magnificent, the windows are of large plate-glass; and the roof of the building, which joins this garden, is of the same magnificence; but seems a little too much encumbered with carved work, which has more of the Gothic than the modern taste.

In the elector's stables, and the riding-house, is a great number of exceeding fine horses; and some of all sorts of the rarest breed, which have iron racks and copper mangers. There is a curious fountain and pond near them, surrounded with balustrades, for the horses to water and wash in; and before the stables there is a long arched walk, paved with curious horses; over which there is a gallery, with the pictures of all the dukes and electors of Saxony, in their robes and military habits; particularly the two generals, Torgst and Horsa, under whom the Saxons invaded England, are depicted here, after the romantic manner they are described by our monkish historians. In the chambers over the stables are kept the rich harnesses, and other sumptuous equipages, many of which are the Turkish mode, placed with many figures, and adorned with precious stones. Here are also many curiosities, particularly a gun, which discharges 40 times successively, without intermission, and a silver equine statue, which, in we have a famous statue, a cup of wine.

They boast of an arsenal here, with great quantities of all sorts of arms, several tons of armour, and coats of mail, in silver and steel, that have been used by the electors in their wars; and representations of Turkish and Hungarian princes of state and war, with their commanders at their heads, to describe as to turn round; but this was destroyed by the Prussians in the year 1760. There are five or six houses, so called hotels, which, in Italy, would pass for places; but that called the *Hôtel de Hoya*, which is in the occupation of a family of that name, is esteemed the most considerable of them all.

The suburbs of this city are very extensive, but have no building of consequence, except the palace in the elector's great garden, called the Turkish palace, from being furnished entirely after the Turkish manner.

The electors have other seats, viz. Pillnitz, Moritzburg, Augustenburg (which lies in the circle of the mountains) and Ansbach.

Within three miles of the city there is a bed of quarry of stones, which according to description, somewhat resembles the Giants Causeway in Ireland. The stones rise about 17 eels above ground, represent columns with several corners, and are joined as if done by art. They have from four to seven columns apiece, are smooth on the outside, look as if they were mixed with iron, are very weighty, and hard as a diamond.

The people of Dresden content with those of Halle for speaking the best high Dutch. It has been observed of them in general, that there are none more devoted to pleasures; such as plays, masquerades, balls, feasts, running at the ring, races on sledges, tournaments, hunting-matches, &c. of all which they have abundance; and plays and masquerades are free for all people of fashion. The citizens wives are more fashionable here than in any town of Germany, and fondly give themselves the air of quality, especially in the article of dress, a luxury which has infected the wives of the mechanics, and even the servants.

Kenilbeck is a small village, near which, in 1745, a bloody engagement was fought between the Saxons and Prussians, in which the former were defeated with great slaughter.

Still pressing forward to the fight, they broke
Thro' flames of sulphur, and a night of smoke,
Till slaughter'd legions fill'd the trench below,
And bore their fierce avengers to the foe.
High on the works the mingling hosts engage,
The battle kindling into untold rage,
With showers of bullets, and with storms of fire.
Bombs in full fury, heave on heaps expire.
The western sun now shot a feeble ray,
And faintly scatter'd the remains of day:
Ev'ning approach'd; but, oh! what hosts of foes
Were never to behold that ev'ning close.

Dippoldswalde, Ribenau, Dohna, Gottsche, and Berggretschke, have each a seat and voice in the diets; and

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Liebitadt and Barenstein are both defended by castles; and in the neighbourhood of the latter is a tin mine; New Geyzing contains a mine office; Hohenstein is a Bohemian fief; and Neuladt has a linen and stocking manufactory.

Meissen, from whence the margravate is denominated, was formerly its capital, but is now inconsiderable. It stands 12 miles north-west of Dresden, on a river of its own name, on the left side of the Elbe, over which it had the best wooden bridge in the empire, till destroyed in the German wars. It was made a bishopric about the middle of the 10th century, but secularized after the reformation, and subject to the elector ever since 1581. It lies partly in a valley, and partly on the side of a hill, on the top of which are the palace, a venerable old pile, in form of a castle, and the cathedral, in which are the tombs of many princes and noblemen. Here was a monastery formerly, which has been converted into a public school, and the revenues applied to the maintenance of the students. In Meissen is an admirable porcelain manufactory, which produces goods esteemed by many to be superior to those brought from India.

Schandau, on the Elbe, has a great trade in timber and corn; Belschowsberga, on the Welsenitz, in white yarn; Stolpen, on the same river, had its castle demolished by the Prussians in 1756; and, in the same year, at the village of Ebenheit, the capitulation was drawn up for the surrender of the Saxon army to the Prussians.

Hayn, or Haya, on the river Reder, was plundered and burnt, by the Hussites, in 1429, and again burnt in 1538. It was formerly a flourishing town, and the seat of the margraves of Misnia, the remains of whose palace are still to be seen; and before the long wars in Germany, here was a great manufacture of woollen cloth.

Torgaw has a bridge, with stone pillars, on the Elbe. It was built by John Frederick, the elector, in 1535, and beautified with a stately castle. It once had a very flourishing trade, and the electors of Saxony held their diets here; but it was so often harried and oppressed by the Swedes in the German wars, that the face of this once fair city is quite changed. The castle, which is adorned with a beautiful church, has several very large and noble apartments. There is a spacious hall, adorned with the pictures of several emperors, kings, electors, and other princes: and in another room there are the pictures of their fools, or jesters. In a gallery of this castle there is the genealogy of the Saxon family, with the pictures, arms, and abstract of the lives of its princes.

Mulberg, on the Elbe, is famous for the victory won by Charles V. over the Protestants in 1547, when Frederick, duke of Saxony, was taken by the duke of Alva, who commanded the Spanish auxiliaries. It is the capital of a bailiwick near the forest of Rederwack. Here is an ancient castle, which was a few years ago repaired. This was yielded to the elector by the bishop of Meissen, at the same time with the castle of Dresden, a little below it. Near this place, in 1730, the elector made a grand encampment for a month, which was 12 miles in compass, formed of 28,000 men, and visited by the king of Prussia, and several other princes, besides many other persons of distinction.

Frederickthal has a looking glass manufactory; and Seinfenburg gives name to a bailiwick.

Zeithayn is a village celebrated for having been the seat of the plebeian camp formed by Augustus II. at the expense of 5,000,000 of dollars. On the spot where the camp stood are six large pyramids, erected to commemorate the circumstance.

Königsstein, on the Elbe, has a siltian manufactory, and is defended by an impregnable fortress on the top of a rock. On the side towards Dresden there are strong works, and a triple battery of cannon. The castle can neither be undermined, or racked with shot from the adjacent eminences; and, as it contains a

well, magazines of all kinds of provisions, pasture and arable land, gardens, &c. &c. it would be impossible to reduce it by blockade. It is the repository of the archives, and the place of retreat of the electoral family in times of danger; and, besides, commands the navigation of the Elbe.

As there are, in this circle, as well as throughout the empire, a number of places, so inconsiderable as to afford no one object worthy of note, we pass them over without mention.

Leipzig stands in a charming fruitful plain, between the rivers Saal and Mulde, abounding with all the necessaries and luxuries of life, particularly large and rich meadows, mowed constantly twice, and sometimes thrice a year; besides pleasant woods, and many fine orchards, with all sorts of fruits; there being neither orchards nor gardens within the walls of the city. It is situated at the conflux of three other lesser rivers, the Elster, Pleissa, and Pardo, or Barde, 28 miles north-west of Meissen, 41 west of Dresden, and 238 north-west of Vienna. It is supposed to have been built by the Vandals, about anno 700, and to have derived its name from Lipzk, a lime-tree, with which the country once abounded. It was in this city that, in 1520, Luther disputed with Eckius against the pope's supremacy, and the people soon after adopted reformation principles.

This part of the country having been the chief theatre of the long German war, this city was, in two years, taken five several times, and last by the Imperialists in 1633, but restored by the treaty of Prague in 1635. It is remarkable for three signal victories obtained near it by the Swedes over the Imperialists, viz. in 1631, when Gustavus defeated Tilly; in 1641, and in 1642, when the archduke Leopold, and general Piccolomini, were defeated by the Swedish admiral Torstenson, who afterwards obliged the town to surrender. It is famous also for an university, which was founded in 1409, by Frederick and William, dukes of Saxony, out of a detachment of the scholars from Prague, of whom there came hither not less than 2000 in one day, by reason of the quarrel between the Hussites and Papists. It has 24 professors in four colleges, wherein the nations are distinguished by several classes. It has bred many learned men, and been honoured with the dukes of Sleswic and Holstein, Stetin, Pomerania, and Mecklenburg, and other sovereign princes, for its rectors. It is not subject to the elector, but to the town. The library has abundance of MSS. that belonged to the monasteries demolished at the time of the reformation, of which the most valuable, because it is a rarity, perhaps not to be met with elsewhere, is Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's Iliad, in excellent preservation. There is a monthly book published here, being a sort of Journal des Scavans, or Memoirs of Literature, containing an account of remarkable pieces in all parts of learning, intitled, Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ; which shews that physic, anatomy, and the mathematics, are very much cultivated, though divinity is their chief study.

The city is the seat of a high court of judicature, where the elector himself is obliged to appear, when summoned. It was first opened about the year 1520, when Augustus, the then elector, established the college, to consist of a president, and six assessors; of whom three are civilians, and the other three of the city council, with a registering clerk.

Some call this city the jewel of the electorate of Saxony, not only for its fine structures, but for the considerable revenue it yields to its sovereign. The town itself is not large, but populous, with regular streets and stately houses, generally five or six stories, but, about the market-place, eight or nine stories high, substantially built of free-stone, adorned with fine windows. The town-house is a noble structure. St. Nicholas's church is the best adorned within of any Lutheran church in Germany. The ground-floors of most of the houses are warchouses, where the merchants store

their goods for the fairs at New-Year's-Tide, Easter, and Michaelmas, which a vast concourse of merchants attend from the most noted places in Europe, who are exempted from tolls. So many rich curiosities are then brought hither, and there is so great a vent for them, that an immense sum accrues to the revenue. The German tongue is spoken here with great purity. The town is fortified with ramparts and a ditch; but they are not of so much importance as its strong castle of Pleißenburg, on the river Pleisse, which, however, when Charles XII. of Sweden, marched into Saxony, in 1706, the elector did not think tenable, and ordered the governor to surrender it, without hazarding a siege.

The suburbs are very large. The city has four magnificent free-stone gates, at each of which is set up a post, after the manner of the Romans; which kind of posts are at the gates of all the towns, and even of the villages, of the electorate; and from hence they count the leagues, which are divided at the end of every quarter of a mile by other posts, not so large, upon all the great roads, shewing the distances. The gardeners of Leipzig are esteemed the best in Germany, and value themselves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious, and extraordinary large. This place is particularly remarked for its larks, which are sent all over Germany, Poland, Holland, and Denmark. In the woods are abundance of nightingales, of which great numbers are taken, and kept in cages. There are tolerable good ordinaries here as well as at Dresden: but the provision at the towns and villages in the road betwixt those cities, though so much frequented, is ill-dressed, and the houses nasty. There is a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called Rosendahl, which, in the language of the country, signifies the Vale of Roses, and consists of 14 walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, each walk having a noble point of view.

Old Rantadt is the village where the peace was concluded between Augustus, king of Poland, and Charles XI. king of Sweden. Delitzsch is noted for its stocking manufactory.

Grimmia, on the Mulde, has a school for 100 students, and a superintendency. It gives name to a district, and is noted for manufactories of thread and flannel.

Leitznig is remarkable for its salmon fishery; Dobeln is a manufacturing town; and Rochlitz has a seat and voice in the diets, several manufactories, a strong castle, and a superintendency.

The circle of Erzgebürg receives its name from its mountains, which are rich in mineral ores. The most considerable places in it are the following:

Freyberg, the principal mine town on a branch of the Mulde, 13 miles to the south-west of Dresden, is strongly fortified. Near the principal church is a chapel, in which many of the electors have been buried; and the town is so pleasantly situated, that there is a Saxon proverb, which may be thus rendered into English;

Did Leipzig's wealth on me depend,
My fortune I'd at Freyberg spend.

It is the seat of several mine offices, a court of justice, superintendency, &c. In the neighbourhood are several valuable mines of silver, copper, tin, lead, sulphur, vitriol, &c. The wood for the mines is brought down the Mulde from Bohemia. Here is likewise a brewery, a lace and thread manufactory, a bell foundry, a cannon foundry, a gymnasium, and a public library.

Brand is inhabited with miners; Grimthal is the place where the silver is separated from the copper; and Schöpa contains a smelting-house.

Oedern is a manufacturing town; Chemnitz was once an imperial city, and is now a large town with a superintendency; Frankenberg has a full manufactory,

and gives name to a district; and Mulde gives name to a bailiwick, has manufactories of cloth and leather, and is defended by a castle.

Granaten is a borough town near the wood of Thauraud; Travenstein is a small town with a castle; Reichenberg has a castle; and Altenberg has a lace manufactory, a tin mine, and a cement spring. It gives name to a bailiwick, in which are several tin, silver, and iron mines, mills, smelting-houses, &c. with an electoral forest and hunting seat.

Soon as Aurora draws away the night,
And edges eastern clouds with rosy light,
The healthy huntsman, with a cheerful horn,
Summons the dogs, and greets the dappled morn;
The jocund thunder wakes th' enliven'd woods;
They rouse from sleep, and answer sounds for sounds.

Zoblitz has an iron foundry in its vicinity, and is celebrated for the great quantities of asbestos of divers colours, granites, &c. found in its neighbourhood, which likewise abounds with the serpent stone. This stone is of various colours: the red being the most valuable is claimed by the electors; but all the several kinds are worked into various tinkers and utensils, by the inhabitants.

Wolkenstein, on the Zschöpa, contains several small towns, the inhabitants of all which are either employed in the lace manufactory, or in mining, as this bailiwick produces great quantities of minerals, of which we shall describe the following.

Alum is either native or factitious. The former sort is, at present, very little known. The latter is usually distinguished by the name of the country from whence it comes. It is of a very binding nature, and has always been looked upon as a great styptic. That of the ancients had a smell like aqua-fortis; but the factitious has none at all; and, when placed over the fire in an iron pan, it bubbles up and melts like water. When alum is set to crystallize, it concretes into a figure with eight sides, which looks like a triangular pyramid, with the angles cut off; inasmuch that it is composed of four hexagon surfaces, and four that are triangular. From a chymical analysis it appears, that alum consists of an acid vitriolic salt, and an astrigent earth or bole intimately united. Alum is recommended for swellings of the gums, and against fluxions upon the tonsils. When burnt, it will take down proud flesh in wounds and ulcers. It is of no use internally; only it is sometimes given, with a large portion of nutmeg, for the cure of the ague.

Cobalt is a fossil body, which is heavy, hard, and almost black, not very unlike antimony. It has a sulphurous, nauseous smell, when kindled in the fire, and is commonly mixed with a portion of brass, and sometimes of a little silver.

Vitriol is either native or factitious, and, with regard to the colour, is distinguished into white, blue, and green. White vitriol is made into large lumps, which looks almost like loaf-sugar, and has a sweetish taste. It is found in mines, where it springs forth from the sides, under the appearance of a woolly substance, which being dissolved in water, must be boiled to a due thickness; and, at last, it will turn into a white mass like sugar. Sometimes there are found in the same mines pieces of vitriol, which are already crystallized, and appear transparent.

Blue vitriol is dry to the touch, and is formed into blue crystals, like sapphires, of a rhomboidal form, but flat, and with ten sides. It obtains its fine colour from copper, and has a pungent taste.

Green vitriol is of an herbaceous colour, and has various names, according to the different places from whence it is got. It abounds with iron, from whence it has its colour; and is either in large crystals, of a rhomboidal form, or in pieces composed of crystalline grains, united together, which feel a little oily to the touch. It has a sharp taste.

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Common sulphur, or brimstone, is either native or factitious, or rather depurated. Native sulphur, commonly called sulphur vivum, is either transparent or opaque. The transparent appears like a gem of a gold colour; though some is met with that is yellowish or greenish. The opaque is usually met with in hard, fold masses, of a greenish shining colour, or under the form of an ash-colouring clayey glebe, inclining to yellow.

Factitious sulphur is prepared several ways; for in some places it is boiled in water; but, in the hot baths, sulphur is raised in vapours from the water, and sticks to the cover of the spring in hardish lumps, that have the appearance of flour or sulphur; and a great quantity of this is gathered every year. Sometimes it is extracted from a whitish clayey earth; and is as often obtained from the stone called the pyrites.

Arsenic, properly so called, is extracted from the mineral called cobalt. If this be mixed with calcined flints and pot ashes, the mixture, in a very strong fire, will turn into a glass of a blueish colour, that, when reduced to power, is called smalt. In the preparation of this glass a copious smoke is exhaled, or rather flowers, which, sticking to the sides of the furnace, and collected together, appear in the form of a white powder, which, put into a crucible, and melted in an exceeding strong fire, turns into a white heavy, hard, glassy mass; and this is named white arsenic, which is a most dangerous poison. But when to ten parts of the former powder one of sulphur is added, and melted as before, then yellow arsenic will be produced. Again, if two parts of the sulphur are added to ten of the powder, and melted as before, it will turn to a redish mass, which goes by the name of red arsenic.

Stolberg has a cloth manufactory; and Grunlayn gives name to a bailiwick, which contains Entelein, Zwonitz, and Scholetan, all of them mining towns. The miners here are remarkably civil, and exceedingly fond of shewing the subterraneous wonders of the mines to strangers.

Now these profounder regions they explore,
Where metals open in vast cakes of ore.
Here, fullen to the sight, at large is spread
The dull unweildy mass of lumpish lead:
There, glimmering in their dawning beds, are seen
The more aspiring seeds of sprightly tin.
The copper sparkles next in ruddy streaks,
And, in the gloom, betrays its glowing cheeks.
The silver then, with bright and burnish'd grace,
Youth and a blooming lustre in its face.
To th' arms of those more yielding metals flies,
And in the folds of their embraces lies.
So close they cling, so stubbornly retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire.

Schwargenberg is an ancient town, defended by a castle, and inhabited by miners and artificers in iron.

Schneeberg, on the Mulde, has a considerable trade in gold and silver lace, thread, silk, smalt, &c. Newstadt is a small mine town in its neighbourhood; and Lybenstock is a mine town. The mines not only produce metals, but various kinds of jewels.

Johann Georgenstadt is a town famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, for a lace manufactory, and for a great quantity of emery made by its inhabitants.

Korchberg has a cloth manufactory; Zichorlaw a foundry and smalt mill; Wettlau a stuff manufactory; and Crimnichau, on the Plessa, a linen and stuff manufactory, with several dyes and callico printers.

Zwickau, on the Mulde, has a free school, library, and castle, called Osterstein. It was formerly an Imperial city, and had a mint, which was afterwards removed to Dresden. It carries on a great trade in divers valuable articles.

The circle of Vogtland contains the following places:

Oelsnitz, on the Elster, remarkable for a pearl fishery. Mark-Neukirchen is inhabited by some of the best musical instrument-makers in Germany; and Schoneck has many peculiar privileges granted by the emperor Charles IV. in the year 1370.

Plauen, on the Elster, 68 miles from Dresden, is the capital of this circle, and the seat of a superintendency, and defended by an old castle. This place is so pleasant, that many persons of opulence retire hither to pass their time in a kind of rural leisure, or to divert that leisure by various innocent amusements.

Keichenback is celebrated for its excellent scarlet dying.

In the circle of Neustadt is the town of Neustadt, on the Orta, which has a castle, mine office, and seat of superintendency.

The circle or foundation of Merseburg lies betwixt Saxe-Hall and Naumberg. It was formerly a bishopric (suffragan to Magdeburg) but secularized by the treaty of Passaw, in favour of the house of Saxony. One of the dukes, who was administrator of it, having introduced Lutheranism here about 1512, it has been since applied as a portion for one of the younger sons, to whom it gives the title of duke, who, with the revenues of other bishopricks, as well as of this once noble bishopric, is enabled to keep a splendid court.

Merseburg, where the duke resides, is a city in a charming situation, amidst gardens and meadows, on the banks of the Sala or Saal. The emperor Otho I. who founded its see in 952, made it into an Imperial city. It is a large populous town, and thought to derive its name from Mars, whom the Pagan Saxons worshipped here by the name of Irmanfied. The great church, which was the cathedral, founded by the emperor Henry II. a Gothic building, is remarkable for the magnificent tomb of the emperor Rodolph, who died, after the loss of a hand, in battle with his competitor Henry IV. and now it is a library of very ancient MSS. It may be observed here, that part of the revenues of this, and the other bishopricks, secularized in favour of the Saxon and Brandenburg families, is appropriated towards the maintenance of a number of canons belonging to each cathedral, and the rest to the administrators of the respective princes. The city is well built, though not in the modern taste. Its walls, and its seven towers, are of free stone. The wars in the last century did great damage to this place, which was successively the prey of the contending armies. Count Tilly took it in 1631, as the Swedes did afterwards; and the Imperialists and Saxons also mastered it in their turn. It had formerly a very flourishing trade, and a very famous yearly fair, from the year 1047 to 1200, when it was almost burnt down, and the merchants removed, with their effects, elsewhere.

Lauchstadt is celebrated for a medicinal spring; as is Lutzen for a famous battle fought near it, between the Imperialists and the Swedes, in which the former were defeated: but the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus lost his life.

Hark! the shrill trumpet sends a mortal sound,
And prancing hories shake the solid ground;
The furling drums resounding from afar
With all the dreadful music of the war.
From the drawn swords effulgent flames arise,
Flash o'er the plains, and lighten to the skies.
The heav'ns above, the fields and floods beneath,
Glow formidably bright, and shine with death.
In fiery storms descends a murder'ous shower:
Thick flash the lightnings, fierce the thunders roar,
As when, in wrathful mood almighty Jove
Arms his fire-bolts, red hissing from above;
Through the sing'd air, with unresist'd sway,
The forked vengeance rends its flaming way;
And, while the firmament with thunder roars,
From their foundations hurls imperial towers.
So rush the globes with many a fiery round,
The shape of man half buried in the wound;

And

And, lo! while in the shock of war they clofe,
While fwords meet fwords, and foes encounter foes,
The treach'rous earth beneath their footftep cleaves,
Her entrails tremble, and her bofom heaves;
Sudden in burfts of fire eruptions rife,
And whirl the torn battalions to the fkyes.
Thus earthquakes, rumbling with a thund'ring found,
Shake the wide world's firm bafe, and rend the ground;
Rocks, hills, and groves are toft into the fky,
And in one mighty ruin nations die.

The foundation or bithopric of Naumberg lies betwixt Saxe-Altenburg, on the north east, and Saxe-Gotha on the weft, and was feized by the elector of Saxony in 1718, on the death of the laft duke of Saxe-Zeitz.

The city of the like name, which was once a bithop's fee, under the archbithop of Magdeburg, and an imperial town, ftands on the river Sala, or Saal. This town is famous for its fairs, which are the moft confiderable in Saxony, next to thofe in Leipfic. An hiftorian of credit fays, that, in 1714, it was burnt down upon its fair day, which is June 29; and that here is a large cattle, built by one of the landgraves of Thuringia. Its ancient cathedral is yet ftanding; and the Lutherans have a chapter of canons, who muft prove their nobility by 16 defcents, both by the fathers and mothers fide. The fuburbs of this city are almoft all vineyards, but the wine is bad. The bithopric was founded by the emperor Otho I. in 951, at Zeitz, and tranfplanted hither in 952. Lutheranifm was introduced here in the beginning of the 16th century, by its bithop, after whole death the elector took the adminiftration. It was ceded to him by the treaty of Paffaw in 1552; and it gave a title to the branch of its family, which was called adminiftrator: but the laft prelate turned Papift in 1717, by which he was rendered incapable of enjoying the Proteftant bithopric.

For a defcription of the electorate of Brandenburg, the reader is referred to our account of the Pruffian dominions, in which it is included.

The Principality of WEIMAR lies between the river Saal and the county of Schwartzburg, and contains the bailiwicks of Bercka, Jena, Orlamund, Dornberg, and Tondorf, with feveral forefts and towns. Befides that which is properly the duchy of Weimar, the duke's other eftates in Upper Saxony are thofe of the branch of Saxe-Jena, of which this prince is joint-fovereign with the duke of Saxe-Eifenach, with whom he enjoys many other things in common, fuch as the reverfion of feveral eftates, archives, tolls, and mines. His revenues are computed at about 80,000*l.* a year, with which he maintains 1000 regular troops in the finelt order, and keeps a tolerable court. The chief places in this principality are the following:

Magdela, a market-town; Buttloff, on the Loffe, confiderable for a beaft fair; and Salza, on the Ilm, famous for a falt-work.

The Principality of EISENACH lies on the Frontiers of Hefle. It is mountainous, and the furface barren; but the hills are replete with mines of iron, copper, alum, vitriol, faline fprings, &c. Lutheranifm is the eftablished religion, and the principal places are,

Eifenach, which gave name to the principality, and is its capital. It is fituated on the Neffe, and contains a gymnafium, a ducal palace, a feat of colleges, and a fuperintendency. In a caftle, on a neighbouring mountain, Martin Luther fuffered 11 months imprifonment.

Allfert, a town of great antiquity, is defended by a cattle, and gives name to a fuperintendency and bailiwick. The emperor Otho had a palace in this town, and held a diet here in 974. Many of his medals have been found in digging about the town and its environs.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:

In one fhort view, fubjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, fages, beauties lie.
With fharpned fight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' infcription value, but the ruft adore:
This the blue varnifh, that the green endears,
The faded ruft of twice ten hundred years!
Oh! when fhall Britain, conscious of her claim,
Stand emulous of Greek and Roman fame;
In living medals fee her wars enroll'd,
And vanquifh'd realms fupply recording gold.

Jana, on the Saal, 14 miles eaft of Weimar, is a well-fortified town, pleafantly fituated amidft vineyards. Here is an univerfity, with a library, obfervatory, phyfic-garden, &c. a confiftory, Latin and German fociety, free-fchool, and ducal palace. Both the town and univerfity have fine gardens.

The Duchy of COBURG is fituated in the circle of the Upper Saxony, though the inhabitants call themfelves Franconians. It belonged formerly to the counts of Henneberg, but has been poffeffed by the dukes of Saxe-Gotha ever fince 1674.

Its capital, of the fame name, is one of the moft ancient towns in Germany, pretty large, well built, and defended by the duke of Saxe-Gotha's ftrong cattle, on a neighbouring hill, where Luther, who refided here for the moft part during the diet of Augfburg, in 1530, to be at hand to inftruct his adherents, was feveral times imprifoned, and where he compofed feveral hymns and epiftles. Here is a college, with 11 profefors of feveral faculties, called Cafimir college, becaufe founded in 1602, by John Cafimir, elector of Saxony, who had, in 1597, alfo built the houfe for the courts of juftice. The court, or palace, where the dukes refided, is in the town itfelf, very near the great church. The Augfburg confeffion is the religion profefled in this duchy. In the citadel are old archives, wherein are preferved many important intruftions relating to the hiftory of the reformation.

The duchy of Coburg belongs, in part, to the duke of Hildburghaufen, or Hilperthauken, which is the name of a town, with a fine cattle, where he refides. It is a grand building, of free-ftone, according to the modern taft. To him alfo belongs Hoiburg, another town, with a fine cattle, and feveral others of leffer note.

Steinhead is a fmall town, and was anciently a gold mine.

Senneburg gives name to a bailiwick, in which are two market towns, named Indenbach and Mufchütz; Eitzfeld, on the Werra, contains a ducal palace, a Latin fchool, glafs-houfe, vitriol manufactory, powder blue manufactory, has a fuperintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Koningsberg is fituated on a hill, and defended by an ancient cattle. It contains a fuperintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick. In Ummerftadt town, on the river Rodach, are a hunting palace and a falt-work.

The Principality of SAXE-GOTHA is bounded by Naumberg on the eaft; the landgraviate of Hefle and Saxe-Eifenach on the weft; the county of Eufurt and Halle on the north and north-eaft; and Franconia on the fouth. Its dukes are defended from the elector John Frederick the Magnanimous, who was depofed by the emperor Charles V. in 1574, fince which the youngeft branch has enjoyed the electorate.

The eftates of its fovereign are (befides the duchy of Gorha, including the lordfhips of Tenna, Wachfenburg, and Ichterthauken) the bailiwick of Kranichfeld, the monaftery of Vollenroda, and, in the country of Altenburg, the towns of Altenburg, Orlamunda, Kala, Leuchtenburg, Schmoelle, Sichweighoff, &c. His ticks are the fame as thofe of the duke of Saxe-Eifenach, with the addition only of the lordfhip of Tonni, and they differ but little from thofe of the elector of Saxony; and as of all the Saxon princes of the Erneftine branch, this duke is the moft powerful,

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So of all the courts of Saxony, next to that of Dresden, his is the most numerous and magnificent. He has all the offices of state that are common to foreign princes. By the prudent management of his public finances, his subjects are the least burthened with taxes of any state in Germany. His government, well established, his liberties just, and his subjects well educated, give him pre-eminence.

Gotha, the capital city, is a beautiful town on the river Leine. It is situated in a fine corn country, about two days journey back of Jena. Its chief trade is in dyers' woad, of which they have three crops, the third growing wild. This town is enriched then a sovereign's domain, is to cure world's ailment with a touch, it taken in time. It resembles plantain, but has a longer leaf. The roots eaten barren or und exceeding; and, being burnt for over to the land, thrive well in several places. There are two churches and an hospital.

John Frederick, elector of Saxony, being taken prisoner by Charles V. the old castle of Gotha was, by his order, demolished. When the elector was set at liberty in 1552, he rebuilt it, and made it larger. The place being again taken in 1567, was demolished a second time, after a long and expeditious siege; but duke Ernest, formed the Frons, rebuilt it, caused both that and the town to be enclosed with ditches and ramparts, and gave it the name of Friedenstein, or the Castle of Peace, in opposition to its ancient name of Grimmerstein, or the Castle of Furies. It stands by itself on a hill, from whence there is a vast prospect over a fertile plain. It contains a library, a cabinet of curiosities, a chapel, a mint, an armoury, a theatre, and a laboratory, and is embellished with fine gardens, as is Frierichthal, another ducal palace in the suburbs. Here are several churches, a military and other hospitals, an academy for cadets, various schools, a college of arts, riding-house, green-house, water-works, porcelain, and other manufactories.

The Principality of Arnstberg is well watered, has a fruitful soil, and rich mines. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and have five superintendents; and the principal towns are Arnstberg and Schleusingen.

Carnburg, on the Saal, which was formerly the capital of Saxony, on the Rhine, remarkable for its salt works; Roda, on the Roda, a market town, containing a cloth and stocking manufactory; and Orlamunda, on the Saal, a town much decayed from its prime.

Arnstberg has manufactories of woollen cloth, earthen wares, &c.

Leipzig, on the Pleiss, 37 miles west of Dresden, is the seat of the chief offices for the districts of the principality. The town, which is large, and was once an Imperial city, contains a foundation for the education of young ladies of decayed families, a house belonging to the Teutonic order, an orphan house, a house of correction, a college, library, and museum. It gives name to a district, which contains Lucca, Schmalen, Gohlitz, and Mulschwitz.

The most considerable places in the small principality of Schwarzburg are

Saalfeld, a fine town on the Saal, which contains the most beautiful castle of Upper Saxony, a ducal palace, a theatre, a school, a riding-house, a clock-house, a fine church, manufactories of cloth, gold and silver, and a salt mine; and a Benedictine monastery, one of the most famous in the empire, the seat of the elector's residence of the empire, and the seat of the university.

Pöfchitz is a fine barony town, full of prettiness, clothiers, and curriers. Lützen is a town celebrated for having a quarry of excellent slate in the neighbourhood, and Grütznitz is a small town near the river Zeyton, in which are some iron and copper works, with a glass-house.

The territories belonging to the house of Hatzfeld contain only Blankenhausen, a small town, and Wandersleben, a market-town, on the Apfelstedt.

The little Principality of Querfurt contains the following places:

Querfurt, from which the principality receives its name, is a considerable town, including the suburbs, with a castle, on a hill, in the vicinity. It is the seat of a superintendency, and has a great annual fair on the Wednesday in the Easter week.

Dahme is the seat of a superintendency, and has a ducal palace in the neighbourhood.

Jüterback, on the Angerback, is a small town, near which, in 1644, a battle was fought between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the former were victorious.

The Principality of ANHALT, situated between the rivers Elbe and Saal, is divided into the four branches of Dessau, Bernburg, Zerbst, and Cothen. When the dominions were thus divided, it was agreed to submit to the eldest of the family, who has the supreme government, and the only power to assemble the rest upon matters of consequence. They have all but one vote in the diet, in which they generally depose one of their number to represent them. The right of seniority has been established for some years in the branches of Bernburg and Zerbst, which are the most numerous. It appears, from history, that this family has been productive of mighty warriors, and many other famous men; and that they have matched into the greatest families of the empire.

The estates of the prince of Anhalt-Dessau are the principality of Dessau, with the town of that name; Wörlitz, upon the Elbe; Rudolph, Sunderleben; Oranienbaum, a seat on the confines of the electorate of Saxony; Ragun, Jernitz, &c. The prince of Anhalt-Bernburg possesses the lordship of Bernburg, on the Saal, and Belletadt; Old Anhalt, from whence the family is denominated; Hartzgerode; Little Zeitz, where he resides; and the abbey of Gerode, for ladies; of which last the princes of Anhalt have the advowson. The prince of Anhalt-Cothen has the town and territory of that name, between the Saal and Mulda, with Plotzkow; the bailiwick of Nienburg, on the Saal, heretofore an abbey; Wörlitz, the upper country of Wörlitzdorf, and Güten. The prince of Anhalt-Zerbst possesses the town of that name, with the bailiwicks of Lindau, Coswitz, Roschwitz, Rosla, Mühligen of Magdeburg, Water-Nienburg, Dornburg, Meckern, and the lordships of Javern, or Yevern, in Okerburg. He has also the reversion of the territory of Kallshoven. It is computed, that the revenue of each is about 70000 l. a year. There is no university in this country; but prince Lewis of Gothen founded a learned society, the members of which have been chiefly employed in translations of ancient Greek and Latin authors, and the improvement of the German language. He was the first president; and, in a short time, above 20 princes, and 600 noblemen, entered into the society, which is called the Fructifying Society, and has very much advanced the learnings, and improved the language of the Germans. The people of Dessau, according to the Present State of Germany, are Calvinists, and the others Lutherans; but, in the town of Zerbst, there are both Calvinist and Lutherans. It is a good corn country, watered by the Saal and the Mulda, and its principal trade is in beer.

The chief towns are Dessau, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Mulda 8 miles south of Zerbst, and 20 east of Bernburg. It lies in a pleasant fruitful country, is well fortified, and adorned with the prince's palace. In one of the chapels there is the tomb of one Rehebeck, an old miller, who, having followed Waldeemar, marquis of Brandenburg, to the wars, where the latter was slain, the former personated him so artfully, that he was respected as the marquis himself. The trade of this town is in excellent beer, which is transported all over the country. It had a fine bridge over the Elbe, which the Imperialists burnt in 1631.

Zerbst stands a little east of the Elbe, 10 miles north of Dessau, and 46 north of Leipzig. It is very ancient, 9 A and

and well fortified, according to the import of the name which, in the Wendish dialect, signifies Fort. It is remarkable for little now but being the seat of its prince, and a brewery, productive of such excellent malt-liquor, that in Franconia it sells dearer than wine.

Bernburg is a fortified town, in a fruitful territory, on the banks of the Saal, 8 miles from the Elbe, 18 east of Dessau, and 20 south of Magdeburg. The prince has a palace here, separated from the town by the river. This place was taken in 1636, by the troops of the elector of Saxony, when they put the Swedish garrison to the sword, and plundered the town.

Barbi belongs to a prince of the Weissenfels branch of Saxony, who has erected a noble castle in it, with commodious apartments, and crimson velvet furniture, embroidered with gold. Here is a superb saloon, which, with the cloiset and ceiling, is finely painted. It has gardens delightfully situated by the side of the Elbe. The duke of Barbi is the only calvinist prince of the Saxon Family. The town stands near the influx of the Saal into the Elbe, betwixt Anhalt and Magdeburg.

Quedlinburg is a little state in this circle, betwixt the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, which has the title of an abbacy, from an abbey of great note, that was founded here by Henry I. who was buried in it in 920; and, because he spent much of his time here in taking birds, was furnished the Fovler. After he had defeated 40,000 Huns near Mursburg, he began to build the church, to fulfil a vow which he had made for the prosperity of his arms; but, dying soon after he had dedicated the church to St. Servetus, his widow Matilda carried it on, his son the emperor Otho completed and richly endowed it, and his daughter Matilda was the first abbess. Succeeding emperors were also very bountiful to it, and declared themselves its protectors; but, on the extinction of the then Imperial family, the protectorship passed into that of Anhalt, and thence into that of Saxony, in which it continued till the close of the last century, when the late elector sold the protection-fee of the abbey, and of the city of Northhausen, to the elector of Brandenburg, who garrisoned the town, and established several courts in it. The abbess being a princess of the empire, and the first of those princesses who derive their title solely from their abbays, complained of this to the diet, wherein she has her deputy among the prelates of the Rhine, but without effect; so that now she has little more than the shadow of power in the city, and the abbey itself has lost much of its ancient splendor: for the abbesses have not, as formerly, their hereditary officers, &c. The chapter has four dignitaries, viz. the abbess, the prioress, the deaness, and the canonesses, or nuns. All these ladies must be at least baronesses, and prove their noble extraction for eight descents. The abbesses have commonly been of the Imperial or electoral families. Those of Brandenburg, Brunswick, and Anhalt, possess fiefs, which they hold of the abbey. No abbess can be chosen without the consent of its hereditary protector; and the emperor's confirmation is sufficient to render his election valid, without any from Rome; for that court has nothing to do with the abbey since 1559, when Lutheranism was brought in by its abbess, the countess of Stolberg. Here are no vows made, the canonesses, who receive and return visits, know no restraints; both the abbess and her nuns may leave the abbey and marry; and since the reformation several of the abbesses have been widows. The revenue of this Lutheran abbey does not exceed 5000*l.* a year; its estate, besides the little city of Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Dittfurt and Susterole; which last is claimed by the elector of Brandenburg, as belonging to his secularized bishopric of Halberstadt. The abbey has more the air of a little court than of a religious house. The abbess gives audiences with all the affected pomp of secular princes, and is seated under a canopy, surrounded by her chaplains and officers.

Quedlinburg, her place of residence, is a little city on the river Bode, that was formerly a Hans Town,

and afterwards subject to the abbey; but the citizens rebelling against their abbess in 1745, they were made subject to the elector of Saxony, though now it is in other hands. It had formerly a castle on the top of a neighbouring hill, since demolished. A famous council was held here in 1085. This town is so very near the frontier of Lower Saxony, that some geographers have placed it in that circle.

The free Imperial abbey of Walkenried belongs to the family of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who possess it as a bailiwick; but, on its account, pay an assentment to the empire, and to the chamber of Wetzlar. The only places of the least importance, in the whole bailiwick, are the town of Walkenried, on the Zorge, and the town of Zorge, which contains iron manufactories.

The fourth part of the principality of SCHWARZBURG, which is separated from the north, is surrounded by Coburg, Alenbourg, Eissenach, and Erfurt; and the north part is encompassed by Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenstein, Pichsfeld, and the territory of the imperial town of Mulhausen. In this principality are many fertile spots, yielding all kinds of grain, roots, fruits, &c. The country likewise produces wine, game, silver, fur, timber, venison, copper, and alabaster.

The rivers are the Schwarze, Saal, Helme, Wepper, Ilm, Gera, Zorge, and Elbe.

The inhabitants amount to about 100,000. Lutheranism is the religion professed, and the principal places are the following:

Sonderhausen, on the Wepper, has a palace near it, the apartments of which are fine, and the gardens elegant. In the armoury is an image of Putrich, a Wandish idol, in shining black metal. Its head, on which the right hand rests, is large and disproportionate, with a hole in the top of it; and its belly is prominent and hollow. In lieu of a mouth a round hole is substituted. The legs are both mutilated, and the right is bent in a particular manner. The middle of the left arm, which rests on the lap, is broken off. This town gives name to a bailiwick, and is the seat of the public offices.

Arnstadt, on the Gera, has a handsome stone bridge of six arches. On the same river are brass and iron works, with several mills, and a salt-petre house near the town, in which are two palaces belonging to the prince, several churches, and a public school.

In Augustenburg is a fine palace, and a garden. Gera is a market-town, with iron works, and a saw-mill. Langewiesen, on the Ilm, is a seat of Mentz; and Breitback, on the same river, contains a palace.

The principal places in the territories of RUDOLSTADT, are Rudolstadt on the Saal, with a castle on an eminence in the neighbourhood, several college and courts, a Latin school, and superintendency; and in the bailiwick to which Rudolstadt gives name, there is a small town called Teichel.

Blankenburg on the Rhine, has some paper-mills and copper-mines; Konitz is remarkable only for its silver mines; Leutenberg has silver and copper mines, a copper mill, smelting-house, &c. Ehrenst. is defended by a castle; and Ilm is a small town, on a river of the same name.

Frankenhäusen is environed on all sides by hills, and gives name to a bailiwick: Arnburg is an ancient castle; at Brannberg there are the ruins of another castle; Hermingea, on the Helme, is very pleasantly situated; Scholtheim is a market-town, belonging to the Hopfgarten family; and Kallra is surrounded by the plentiful district called the Golden Plain.

STOLBERG county, which lies north of the lower county of Schwartzburg, east of Hohenstein, and west of Mansfeld, is about 20 miles long, and 10 broad; and gives name to counts of an ancient, and once a very powerful family, whose domains lie dispersed; but most of them are in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and they have right to the succession of the counts of Schwartzburg.

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Schwarzburg. They are divided into the two chief branches of Hsenberg and Gudern, and the latter into those of Stolberg and Ortenberg. They are sovereign counts, of the Lutheran religion; and, besides their large bailiwicks in the circle above mentioned, they have the county of Wernigerode, in the principality of Halberstadt, near the borders of which, among the mountains, stands the castle of Stolberg, which, it is said, was built by Otho Colonna, a Roman gentleman, to whom the emperor Justin gave this part of the Hyrcanian Forest, in reward for his services; and who gave it this name from the iron mines he met with in the foundation of it, which, in the German tongue, are called *Schlagrub*.

MANSFELD is one of the four Hyrcanian counties, the other three being Stolberg, Hohenstein, and Regenstein. It is about 30 miles from east to west, and 18 from north to south. It abounds in several sorts of minerals, very profitable to the inhabitants; particularly that called the *Scheiffertein*, peculiar to this and the neighbouring provinces. It is a blackish glittering kind of slate, which, melted and bruised, yields much copper and silver. An authentic writer says, there is scarce the like in the world; that out of it the inhabitants melt copper, each hundred weight of which contains 10 or 12 ounces of pure silver; and that this stone is very common here. He adds, that in these flames are lively representations, in fair copper strokes, of fishes of several sorts, frogs, water-rats, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

The pedigree of the counts of Mansfeld is supposed to be derived from Burchard V. count of Querfurt, to whom the emperor Frederick Barbarossa gave this county, for his service in the Holy Land; and his successors have enjoyed it ever since, but pay homage to the elector of Saxony. There have been several great men of this family, some of whom have been privy-councillors to the emperors of Germany, and deputy-governors of Saxony; and the names of several of them shine in the annals of Germany and the Netherlands; but it is now divided into four or five branches, which makes them less considerable than formerly. Some of the young counts, in the 16th century, embraced several of the Lutheran doctrines, which gave rise to a sect called *Mansfeldians*. The two chief branches left are those of *Pultrich* and *Eisleben*. The latter is in the town of that name, and has nothing to depend on but the hunting, fishery, and patronage of the churches; the family being so deeply in debt, that the greater part of the estates, which formerly belonged to it, were seized by the creditors; and the remainder was sequestered to the elector of Saxony, who mortgaged his part, in 1715, to George I. king of Great Britain; so that all the present count is possessed of, is only *Buniler*, with its district, two estates in *Bohemia*, and the small principality of *Fondl*, in the kingdom of *Naples*.

The prince of this country being an hereditary count of the German empire, we shall here give some account of that dignity. These counts have a voice in the Imperial diet, may purchase estates in any part of the emperor's dominions, may lift volunteers, and cannot be sued by the emperor but only in the Imperial chamber. But that which properly relates to counts of territories, such as those of Mansfeld, is, that they were anciently created and invested by the delivery of one or more banners for feisin of their territories, as dukes were invested; and the surrender of them was made by the delivery of those banners to the emperor.

None of the town or villages in this county are worthy of description, except *Eisleben*, the capital of the county, which is divided into Old and New, and celebrated for the birth and death of the great reformer *Martin Luther*. It is populous, a great thoroughfare, contains many breweries, and has a castle to defend it.

The county of *WERNIGERODE*, situated on the borders of the principality of Halberstadt, is 12 miles

long, 9 broad, partly level, and partly mountainous. The *Blockberg* mountain here is reckoned the highest in Germany, and the snow generally covers it all the year round. The level parts of this country are fertile in grain, pulse, flax, fruit, herbs, timber, &c. And the whole abounds in horses, game, chalk, lime-stone, marble, lead, cattle, salt-petre, cobalt, freestone, clay, and iron.

The established religion is *Lutheranism*; and the principal places are,

Wernigerode, which gives name to the county, and is defended by a stately castle, adorned with admirable gardens, and containing a fine library, and many valuable archives.

The town consists of three parts; the Old Town, the New Town, and the Suburb of *Nelchonslade*. It may be laid under water by means of the *Zillicher Rivolet*. The corporation has a property in some large woods, from which the burghers are allowed timber for building, and a certain quantity for fuel. The inhabitants are employed in breweries, distilling, and cloth and woollen manufactories. Along the *Zillicher River* are several oil, fulling, copper, meal, sawing, and other mills.

Drubeck, a large village, has a foundation for six Protestant ladies; and *Iltenburg* is defended by a strong castle. In the neighbourhood of the latter there are various mills; and in the bailiwick of *Halberode*, is a colour mill and a lead mine.

The Lordships of *REUSEN* are surrounded by *Erzgebirg*, *Vogtland*, *Neustadt*, *Culmbach*, *Bamberg*, *Saalfeld*, *Leutenberg*, *Altenberg*, and the bailiwick of *Zeitz*. The plains are fruitful, the hills rich in minerals, and the rivers abound in fish. The people, who are Lutherans, employ themselves in woollen and iron manufactories.

The principal places are,

Greitz, on the *Elster*, a town encompassed with woods and mountains. It contains a handsome church, Latin school, orphan-house, and some woollen manufactories. *Zeulenroda* has a manufactory of stuffs, stockings, &c. an allum mine, and an annual fair.

Trawentz is a market-town, celebrated for its iron works; and *Melchitz* is a market town, which has an alum mine work.

Gerad is a handsome little town, situated in a pleasant vale near the *Elster*, and contains a gymnasium and woollen manufactory.

Schlewitz has a woollen manufactory, and gives name to a lordship, which contains three market towns, viz. *Tanna*, *Gorgwitz*, and *Market Hohenleuben*.

The great industry of the inhabitants of these lordships renders them very rich; for the people seem to make business their pleasure, and to consider labour an amusement.

The greatest part of the inhabitants of the lordship *SCHONBURG* are Lutherans, very industrious, and have several flourishing manufactories. The counts of *Schonburg* have a seat in the diet of the empire, and in that of the circle.

The principal places are,

Waldenburg, on the *Mulda*, famous for its brown and earthen wares. *Lohnitz* has a cloth manufactory; *Wechselbur*, on the *Mulda*, contains a noble seat; and *Burgstadt* has a stuff manufactory. The people of these lordships are particularly attentive to their religious duties, and seem to be unaffectedly pious in their demeanors.

Hail! heav'nly piety, supremely fair!

Whose smiles can calm the horrors of despair,

Bid in each breast unusual transports flow,

And wipe the tears that strain the cheek of woe

How blest the man who leaves each meaner scene,

Like thee, exalted, smiling, and serene!

Whose rising soul pursues a nobler flight;

Whose bosom melts with more refin'd delight;

Whose

the 17th of October, 1692, that the electoral dignity should be conferred on the said prince Ernest and his heirs. The college of princes immediately entered their protest against this resolution, as contrary to the law of the empire, because entered into without their consent. Nevertheless, in December following, the emperor gave prince Ernest the investiture, by delivering the electoral cap to his plenipotentiaries, and delecting him elector.

The extent of the particular dominions of the elector is as follows;

	Miles long.	Miles broad.
The principality of Grubenhagen	40	40
The duchy of Hanover, or Calenberg	40	12
The duchy of Lunenburg	80	50
The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg	30	15
The duchy of Bremen, including Verden	60	40
The county of Hoya	30	15
The county of Diepholt	30	10

The elector's revenues arise from the salt-pits, or *salterns*, within the walls of Lunenburg; from taxes on land, cattle, merchandize, public-houses, and inns; but principally from the mines of silver, iron, and copper. The mine of Clausthal, with those of St. Andrew and Alena, yield near 200,000 *mark* a year. Upon the whole, this elector's annual revenue is calculated to amount to at least 400,000 *mark*. In the year 1692, he had near 14,000 regular troops on foot. Now that the estates of the electorate are larger above one-half, by the addition of Lunenburg and Bremen, he may raise an army of between 20 and 40,000 men, without greatly burdening his subjects. In the year 1729, he revolted a body of 19,852 men; and in September, 1735, the number was augmented to 22,000 regular troops. In 1697 there was an hereditary and perpetual union made between this electoral family and that of Saxony; which was renewed in 1731 and 1735, for the mutual guarantee of the peaceable possession of their estates against all invaders.

The Duchy of Bremen has the Weser on the west; the Elbe, and part of Lunenburg, on the east; the German Sea on the north; and part of Verden and Oldenburg on the south. It is divided into the land of Bremen, properly so called, which lies some miles round the city; *Witteland*, along the coast, from the Weser to the mouth of the Elbe; *Hadeland*, the north part of the duchy, at the mouth of the Elbe, where the people are deemed ignorant, but fond of gay cloaths, that their neighbours have a proverb, that "There are no peasants in Hadeland." Part of it belongs to Hamburg, and part to Saxe-Lauenburg. *Keangeland*, in which lies *Stade*; and *Aland*, a pleasant martial tract, of about 12 miles in length. Betwixt Bremen and *Stade* the country is desert; but the other parts, towards the rivers, are very pleasant, and a good wish fields, meadows and orchards. The militia men, who formerly relied so much on their valour, that they learned to build forts, are still esteemed as good soldiers as any in Germany; and it is said of the *Wittlanders*, in particular, that they will fight and drink with the best men in Germany. The situation of the country between two such navigable rivers, has disposed the people in general to trade.

The emperor *Ludovicus Pius* gave this country to *Antigonus*, the first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg; whom he had made metropolitan of Denmark, and all the known countries to the north. He died in 805; and his church is annually observed by the common people here with great solemnity. Denmark and Sweden were no longer dependent on this see, when *Lunden* was erected into an archbishopric; but this country continued subject to its archbishops, till, by the treaty of *Westphalia*, the archbishopric was secularized, converted into a duchy, and given to the Swedes for restoring the peace of the empire, and giving up other places which they had taken during the war. As their ancestors had frequent wars with their archbishop in defence of their liberties, they pleaded for the same

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exemptions when made subject to the Swedes, who continued their matters till 1712, when this country and Verden were conquered by the king of Denmark. This prince mortgaged it soon to the elector, who, in 1715, had 250,000 *mark* granted him by his parliament, to enable him to make the purchase of it. There was an opposition, indeed, made to it, in both houses, and a clamour raised against it without doors; but, however convenient it might be for the elector of Hanover, whose family was possessed of Bremen once before, and to whose dominions it lay contiguous, the legislature wisely judged it might be of the most dangerous consequence to the crown of Great Britain, that any foreign prince, especially a maritime power, should hold the key, which the king of Denmark then had, of the Elbe and the Weser. On surveying the maps of this part of the empire, it appears that whilst that king was in possession of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, he was master of the sea-coast from Denmark almost to the Seven Provinces. The maps shew, that the Elbe runs for about 500 miles, through Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and the rest of Germany; and that the Weser passes for about 250 miles, through Hesse, Westphalia, Oldenburg, and some other countries of the empire. The vast importance of those rivers to our trade will be manifest from considering that all our woollen, and other English manufactures, and almost all our commodities, both domestic and foreign, to the value of many hundred thousand a year, are by those streams conveyed to innumerable markets; and that by the same navigation a great part of our richest flows continually home to us; a trade too precious to have lain at the mercy of any foreigner, either to lock it up from us, or to lay what impositions he pleased on it, as might have been the case, if the king of Denmark had not been dispossessed of Bremen and Verden. In 1717 this country suffered very much by inundations from the Elbe, the banks of which are in some places very low, and would be frequently overflowed, were it not for the dykes. In 1720 the crown of Sweden consented in form to the dismemberment of this duchy from its other dominions, and confirmed it to the house of Brunswick.

The common dialect of this, and a very large part of the lower circles of Germany, is a sort of Lower Saxon, neither Dutch or High German, but partaking of both, or rather the root of both; for it seems to have retained more of the ancient Anglo-Saxon than of the Dutch or High German; yet every one understands High German; and it is the language of their printed books, sermons, and written letters.

This duchy is watered by many rivers. The *Teufel*, the *Umme*, and the *Hamma*, run together, and fall into the Weser; as do the *Brept*, the *Loon*, the *Stotel*, and several others. The *Elfa*, the *Schwinge*, and the *Oll*, fall into the Elbe. The most remarkable places are,

Boxtelud, situated on the *Elfa*, or *El*, 15 miles west of Hamburg, and 40 north east of Bremen, in a pleasant country, so fruitful as to be reckoned one of the granaries of Hamburg. It is a pretty large town, with broad streets, and is surrounded with a ditch and wall, upon which there are old ruinous towers. Its river, which comes out of Lunenburg, and is navigable for boats up to the town, falls into the Elbe at *Cranz*, about four miles off, where the latter is about a mile over; and from hence there is a fine prospect of Hamburg. The town, which first had its rise from a nunnery of ladies of a family of that name, was of such note formerly, as to be admitted into the Hanseatic League, and still retains the privileges of a city, with burgomasters and senators. One of the dukes of Brunswick attempted, in vain, to reduce this place in 1424, as did, in 1532, one of the counts of Mansfeld, who, because he could not take it, set fire to the neighbouring nunnery. During the civil wars of Germany, it was several times taken from, and re-taken by, the Swedes; who, being at length restored to it in 1679,

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The *chambre, conseil*, or town-house, is a large Gothic structure, built in 1405, and adorned on the outside, with several figures of the emperors and electors, besides those of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and other ancient; and a picture of the old and new towns. The council-chamber has the picture of 12 German emperors, down to Leopold. The courts of justice, and other apartments, are plainner than suits with the dignity of the offices they are put to; and the lower part, or hall, in which there are doors that lead to the courts of justice, is filled with toy and print shops, and others for stationary and haberdashery wares.

Osterburg, a little fortified town, 14 miles north-east of Bremen, with a strong castle, or puls, on the border of the bishopric, was formerly the bishop's seat. It was taken twice by the Imp. soldiers, and once by the Saxons, in the German civil wars. It is a pleasant borough, on the river Wesme, from which it is distant towards Bremen a very brief, fancy, and full of the branches of the river, in the middle of which is a fort, with four bastions, that commands a long dyke, or canalway, with several cuts in it, over which are bridges. On the other side of the town, 12 miles from it, stood the manor of Elberzeven, charmingly situated, which is now a comfortable borough, adorned with many fine gardens, and a handsome church. This is the place where, in 1757, the convention was concluded between the duke of Cumberland and the duke de Richlieu, through the mediation of count Lyncl, the Danish governor.

Schumbbeck is a large village, which gives name to a district, and has a woollen manufactory; Stöck does the same; Bardel is a village, where the nobility hold a meeting twice a year; and Neuenwalde is a village, where there is a foundation for an abbess and 12 other nuns.

The bailiwick of Wildenhausen, on the Hemte, has but a very indifferent soil. In 1700 the crown of Sweden mortgaged this bailiwick to the electoral house of Brunswick-Lüneburg; and, in 1720, at the peace of Stockholm, made over all right and claim thereto, as well as to Bremen and Verden. The only place worth mentioning in this bailiwick is the town of Wildenhausen, from which the whole receives its name. It is situated on the Hemte, contains about 300 dwelling houses, a few churches, and some other public buildings. About half the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are not allowed the use of bells, church music, or processions; nor are they permitted to be baptized, married, or buried by their own priests, but must have those ceremonies performed by a Lutheran minister. Here are still to be seen the vestiges of an ancient abbey, and the ruins of an old castle.

The principality of Lüneburg-Zell is bounded, on the north, by the duchy of Lauenburg, or Lüneburg, and the lake; on the south by Calenberg, Hildesheim, and part of Brunswick; on the east by another part of Brunswick, and the duchy of Mecklenburg; and to the west by Bremen, Verden, and Hoya. In many parts the soil is sandy, heathy, and marthy. The banks of the Elbe, Aller, and Jetze, are, however, fertile, and abound in grain, roots, trees, and fruit of various kinds.

Here are likewise plenty of cattle, bees, venison, fish-ponds, and lime-stone. The rivers Elbe, Aller, and Lüneburg, produce great quantities of fish; and being all navigable, are of great advantage to the country in a commercial point of view. The whole principality contains about 200 Lutheran churches, which are under the direction of two generals, and 15 subordinate superintendants. The manufactures are linen, silk, wool, blacked wax, gold wires, silver duto, cotton, stockings, flanch, refined sugars, wood in various stages, ready built, with boats and some small ships.

On account of this principality the king of Great Britain has a flat and voice, both in the college of the electors of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The revenues arise from the demer, tolls on the Elbe, contributions, duties on cattle, beer, wine, brandy, and other commodities; and the principal places are the following:

Lüneburg, the metropolis of the principality, is a large city, situated on the river Elbe, or Hoya, and which is navigable from hence to the Elbe. It is 27 miles from Lüneburg, and 68 from Hanover. It was formerly an Hanse town, and an Imperial city. The name is derived by some from Lüne, the ancient name of the Lüneburg; and by others from Lüne, the name of a river of which was worshipped here, by the inhabitants, in the time of Paganism. Here was formerly several convents, out of the revenues of one of which, the Benedictine, an academy for marine exercises was founded, where the youth of the principality are taught, gratis, dancing, fencing, riding, and the French language.

Out of the same revenues a Latin school, consisting of four classes, was likewise founded, and well endowed. The principal industry of the city, and the estate appropriated to their support, are exercised in a land-tax collector, and an advocate, who are both selected from the Lüneburg nobility. The title of these officers is, *Head of the Estates of the principality*, and the president of the provincial college. He assumes the title of excellency, and in public assumes these titles, *By the grace of God, Landtschaft-Director, and Lord of the Mansion of St. Michael in Lüneburg*. The public edifices are three parish churches, three hospi-

tals, a salt magazine, an anatomical theatre, the ducal palace, the town-house, the academy, the barracks for the garrison, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which the ancient dukes lie interred, and where the celebrated table, taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otto, is deposited. It is eight feet long, and four broad, was painted over with chased gold, and had a rim richly embellished with precious stones of immense value; but, in 1668, a gang of robbers broke into the church, and stripped this magnificent table of a large diamond, 200 emeralds and rubies, and most of the gold. Here are many rich salt-works, a fifth of the product of which belongs to the king of Great Britain. The salt is the best in Germany. The other articles in which the commercial part of the inhabitants deal, are wool, honey, wax, lime-stone, flax, linen, beer, &c. and warehouses are erected along the borders of the Lüneburg, for the reception of goods from all parts of Germany, to be forwarded to Hamburg and Lübeck.

Ahlben, on the Old Lüne, has a palace, in which Sophia Dorothea, consort of his Britannic majesty George I. resided after their separation till her death, in 1726. It is the seat of a bailiwick, and has a great trade in horses and timber.

Ulfzen, a compact town, at the conflux of the Wippra, and two other rivulets, which form the river Lüneburg, was formerly called Lauenwald, i. e. Lion Forest, and had its present name from the neighbouring monastery of Oldenbuck, formerly called Old Ulfzen. It is said, that the first English Saxons came to Britain from this place; and that those who returned, hung up a tin gut flup in the market-place, as a memorial of their success, which continued there till 1640, when most of the town was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt; but the streets are larger, and the houses more splendid and regular, than before.

Ellen, on the Aller, gives name to a district, wherein the noble family of Bothmar have three manors and a village, from which they take their name, with a church of their own, to which they appoint a minister.

Salsau, at the conflux of the Soltu and Bohme, gives name to a bailiwick, which abounds with wood, and contains manufactories of canvas, plush, lindley-woolies, woollen cloths, baize, stuff, &c.

Hatzacker is a small town in a little island in the Jetze. The castle was formerly the residence of some of the dukes. Here is a great annual fair; and the bailiwick to which the town gives name, contains the forest of Gloride, which is about 16 miles in compass; it abounds with a kind of feathered game, deer, wild boar, &c. and on its east side stands a royal hunting seat.

Zell is seated on a sandy plain, near the conflux of the Aller and the Follie, 24 miles north of Hanover, and 47 from Hamburg. The town is ancient, having a charter, dated in 1207, wherein it is called *T. d. d. c.* It consists of three streets, that run parallel, is well fortified, the ramparts being broad and high, and well mounted with cannon, but not regular. Here are held the chief courts of judicature for the duchy; and, in 1483, its duke (Henry) built a palace near that called the Hanover Gate, which is a square building, with four platforms at the four corners, moated round. Several coaches may go in front on the terrace round the town, which is adorned with trees planted all along; and the adjacent gardens, orchards, and groves, form a very agreeable landscape. There is but one church in the town, and that without a steeple. The French refugees have their church in the suburbs, which are very large. Here are still many French Catholics, as well as Protestants, and the town has a chapel. All the buildings are of timber, except the churches, the castle, and the house of correction, which are of brick. The elector has a regency here, which judges all causes without any appeal, but to the council of state at Hanover. Betwixt this town and Hamburg it is a sandy road, with scarce any thing but heath. The

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post-flags, which are of four miles, are very ill served,
and the mns the worst in Germany. Though there is
much heath betwixt this town and Hanover, yet the
country is well cultivated; for the inhabitants not only
make use of the heath for fuel, but it also serves for
pasturage and manure. There is a trade from hence
to Bremen, by the river Aller.

In the neighbourhood of this town there is the castle
of Ahlen, where the heirs of Lunenburg-Zell, who
was married to the late elector, and afterwards di-
vorced, died, after 30 years residence. It was rather a
voluntary retirement, than confinement; as she had
the best of usage, and full liberty to go whither she
pleased. Here also the late queen of Denmark re-
tired, after the severe treatment she met with as before-
mentioned.

During the war in the year 1757, a most barbarous
and inhuman transaction reduced the inhabitants of Zell
to great distress; for the duke of Richlieu ordered
not only the suburbs of Zell to be burnt, but even the
orphan-house, which contained a great number of
children, to be set fire to, when the whole was reduced
to ashes, together with the poor innocent infants. An
instance of cruelty scarcely to be paralleled in history!

Bardewic, on the Luke, four miles from Lunenburg,
though now only a straggling village, was formerly a
strong, populous city. It had nine churches, of which
only the cathedral is left, wherein there is still a college
of eight residentiary canons, and a few vicars: but the
bishopric was transferred to Verdun; and the district
about the church transformed into kitchen gardens.
Over the gate there are some barbarous Latin verses,
in an old Gothic character, which shew that the town
was built 235 years before Rome, and destroyed by
Henry the Lion, in 1186. They write, that he took
this revenge on the city because it refused to acknow-
ledge him, after he was proclaimed by the emperor Fre-
derick I.

Danneburg stands in the most eastern part of this
duchy, on the river Jette, six miles from its influx into
the Elbe, and 33 south-east of Lunenburg. It is the
chief town of the rich and fruitful county of this name,
which was given by its count, in 1462, to Otto, duke
of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttel, and yielded by the latter to
the house of Lunenburg-Zell. The Germans write it
Daunenburg, consistent with the etymology of its
name, which signifies a Mountain of Fir-trees. This
county lies along the Elbe, having Mecklenburg on
the north, the marquisate of Brandenburg on the east
and south, and the duchy of Lauenburg on the west.

Snackenburg, is a large trading town at the conflux
of the Elbe and the Wecker, or Betze.

Harburg, on the Seeve, 50 miles from Zell, is a
trading town, with a good harbour. It is well fortified,
populous, has a castle, garrison, armoury, magazine,
and barracks.

Lüne is a village with a Lutheran convent, and a
medicinal spring. Medingen, on the Ilmenau, has
likewise a Lutheran convent, which was formerly a
Cistercian monastery.

Wismar-an der-Luke is a city on the Luke, over
which it has two stone-bridges. It contains a Lutheran
abbey, has a vote and seat in the diets, is a great thoro-
ugh, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Elbfors is a town pleasantly situated, and containing
a convent, which was formerly a Benedictine nunnery;
but consists now of a Lutheran abbey, a priory, and
14 other ladies. The religious restrictions here are
not very great; but love usually fills the convent, as
it is celebrated for being the retreat of ladies who have
been disappointed in their affections; and it is supposed
that some of the beautiful recluses have, with the *Fair
Penitent*, said,

Oh! shut me in a cloister; there, well pleas'd,
Religious hardships I will learn to bear:
To fast and freeze at midnight hours of pray'r,
No. 68.

Nor think it hard within a lonely cell,
With melancholy, speechless fairs to dwell;
But bless the day I to that refuge ran,
Free from the marriage-chain, and from that tyrant man!

Wienhausen is a village on the Aller, with a Lu-
theran convent, consisting of an abbess, a prioress, and
23 other ladies.

Ilmenhagen, on the Ife, contains also a Lutheran con-
vent; but the nuns here, contrary to the other institu-
tions, may be of plebeian extraction.

Wallrode, i. e. Walo's Cross, on the river Bohme,
25 miles north-west of Zell, and 40 south-west of Lu-
nenburg, is not far from the confines of the duchy of
Verden. It was at first only a monastery, built by one
Walo, but is now a Lutheran convent, consisting of
an abbess, a prioress, and nine other ladies. It is like-
wise the seat of a bailiwick and superintendency.

Some parts of the Principality of GRUBENHAGEN
are very fertile, producing variety of grain, pulse, mar-
ble, and minerals; the mines and quarries being chiefly
in the mountain and forest called the Hertz. The rivers
are the Leine, the Oder, and the Ocker. The flats
are composed of the abbey of St. Alexander, and that
of the Blessed Virgin, at Einbeck; the noble pro-
prietaries of nine manors; and the cities of Einbeck
and Osterode, at which the diets are alternately held
once a year. Lutheranism is the established religion;
and the manufactures and commodities of the country
are flax, linen, sand-stone, marble, copper, salt, sul-
phur, zinc, starch, printed cottons, thread, timber,
slate, iron, lead, vitriol, lapis calaminaris, powder blue,
woollen goods, and fire-arms.

On account of this principality the electors have a
vote in the college of princes, both in the diet of the
empire, and in that of the circle of Lower Saxony.
The sovereign's revenues arise from the produce of the
demesnes, and of the mines; and appeals lie from the
courts here to the chancery of Hanover. The prin-
cipal places are the following:

Einbeck, the capital of the principality, is situated
at the conflux of the Ilme and the Leine, about 42
miles from Hanover. It is well fortified by towers,
bulwarks, ramparts, a double ditch, and out-works;
and surrounded by a fine country, very fertile, particu-
larly in corn. It was formerly a free Imperial town,
and its magistrates still possess some valuable privileges.
It is large and populous, divided into three parts, call-
ed the Munster, the Newstadt, and the Markt; and
has a tolerable trade, particularly in beer, woollen
manufactures, and printed cotton. Formerly it was a
bishop's see, the cathedral and chapter of which still re-
main. The latter consists of a Lutheran senior, nine
canons, one vicar, and four vicars in ordinary, who,
together, send a deputy to the diet. The revenues of
the ancient abbey of the Blessed Virgin are now enjoy-
ed by a senior and nine canons, who have likewise a
representative at the diet. A large district belongs
to, and is subject to, the jurisdiction of Einbeck, which
was a town so early as the year 1236, and formerly
coined gold, silver, and copper money.

Wildman is a mine town, surrounded, on all sides,
by lofty, rugged mountains: Lautenthal and Schulen-
burg, are small towns, containing fishing-houses; and
Culterfeld is an open mine town, with a mint for coin-
ing money.

St. Andreassburg is a mine town, with a manufactory
of powder blue, and a silver-fishing-house; and near
it is a reservoir, from whence by a canal, water is con-
veyed to all the mines. The town is pleasantly
situated, that a person, with a philosophical sen-
sibility, might retire hither, and, with propriety, ex-
claim,

Hail, ye soft fountains! ye limpid springs and floods,
Ye flow'ry meads, ye vales and meadows,
Ye limpid floods, that ever murmuring flow!
Ye verdant meads, where flows eternal flow!

“ There came into the town of Hamelen a very singular character, who being by profession a piper, and affecting a luttulish dress of various colours, was called the *Pied Piper*. This man, for a stimulated fun, undertook to exterminate all the rats in the town, which had long been annoyed by those vermin. To effect this the Piper went throughout the town with his instrument, producing the shrillest tone, which bringing forth all the rats, he led them to the river Weser, and drowned them therein. Having accomplished his undertaking, he demanded his reward; but the inhabitants, receding from their contract, and offering him much less than the sum stipulated, he threatened them with revenge, and refusing his pipe, went through the streets as before, followed by a number of boys, out at one of the gates of the city. Coming to a hill, where opened in the side a wide hole, into which the Piper, and all the boys, except one, entered, and there he closed up again. The parents explored the lots of their children, and men were sent out in spite of them, but no other intelligence than the boy's could be obtained. To perpetuate the memory of an event so extraordinary, it was, by a statute, ordered that from thenceforth, no drum, pipe, or other instrument, be sounded in the street leading to the gate through which they passed. It was also ordained, that

town was burnt in
tion, and influence.
s, on pretence of
with provision; and,
g, not being power-
Dines, agreed that
magazine there, but
not.

and largest in Ger-
many, being at half
of the eighteen
Rector Mynnis, us-
ing the funds their
ward, thus has been
crimes in Germany.
church, made perpe-
trator of the child pro-
pense is divided into the

trading of 14 wide
one thousand five y
several times, each
St. Mary's church,
great market-place,
and Wabat, seven
great halls, belong
at certain hours, a
banquet garden. The
are as formerly called
in great quantity;
the privileged brewers,
about a tons a year,
paid for their own
eight revenue, nom
more than four ad hom
ama is navigable to
more no further than
one miles lower, where
the city of Rodock is
situated. In the nobility,
the are purgometers,
the nobles, or bailiffs, for the
of the haven near War
to determine all
the noblemen are called
the nobility, coin money,
the is extraordinary,
the nobles in nobility out
to give their opinion,
the and boiling-houses;
the is a nursery for
the; Schwinn, on the
the; and Dargen

... New Brander
... It tends to d-
... states, has a gram-
... mentarian, and is
... application is, in-
... strants are ad remark-
... be induced to think
... with great firmness
... extensive lines.

flaccid nerves
 connected tones
 pulled off
 vapors
 collected
 exposed the charms
 before him
 he drank water;
 he took snuff
 he had's in bed,
 for the foul
 skin prickly froth
 dry warmth
 in Earth, blood
 clabbing warts

M—lateral walk . . . far when the skies in rain
 Or days relent, no station should confine,
 Or to the children'd gallery, or arcade,
 (O) climb the morning; from the aetherial source
 Hark be the recent walk . . . the chearful morn
 Knew of the infant go mount th' exulting feld:
 Alas, fee, the deep-mouth'd boogies catch
 The tainted maze; and, on eager sport
 Lament, with envious imputation:
 Each doubt of trace . . . O! if a nobl' spray
 Delight you more, go chase the dephate deer,
 And thro' its dephat boldness awake
 The vocal or with the wial horn.

Weidenburg is the principal place in a little territory, called Pomby, the inhabitants of which are some of the most humane and benevolent of human beings, and practice charity without ostentation.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
 Sets us the high, and rears the abject mind;
 It knows with mild reus and gentle hand to guide,
 But twist vile shame and arbitrary pride.
 Nor on proud idols, the easily forgone;
 And match the rulers, as the much beloved;
 To the lowly, wherever she arrives;
 To the lowly, as the forms our live;
 But the rough paths of prevail nature even,
 And open in each heart a little heaven.
 The love of God which God on man bestows,
 His proper bounty, and due reflection knows;
 To the next purpose shines its power,
 And nothing is left, except no more.
 Thus, in obedience to what heaven decrees,
 Knowledge shall fail, and prophecy shall cease;
 But lasting charity's more ample way,
 Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
 An happy triumph shall for ever live,
 And endless good diffuse, and endless praise receive.

Stralitz gives name to a branch of the ducal family, and is situated among marshes. It consists of Old and New, which stand at a small distance from each other. The prince's palace, which is at the latter, is adorned with pleasant gardens, and has a very elegant appearance.

Nimaro was anciently a commandery of the order of St. John, but is now a bailiwick; and Miro contains

Wander flant among fens on a bay of the Baltic, between Rollook and Elbeec, 24 miles west of the former, and east of the latter, and 52 west of Stralund. It is supposed to have been built in the 12th century, out of the ruins of Mecklenburg; for many centuries ago, about 1120, and 1140 built kingdoms of Denmark; and his government modelled in 1620, upon the idea of Lüneburg, that it soon became one of the cities of Hansa, a powerful confederacy, and the harbour of their men of war. It was taken by the Imperialists in the civil war in 1629; but retaken by the duke of Mecklenburg, and the Swedes, in 1632, and by the treaty of Munster given to the latter. It has been several times taken by the Danes, but again retaken by the Swedes. Its magazines were blown up by lightning in 1709, and of the new city destroyed, with the exception of new castles; the art, churches, and houses destroyed; and many people killed and wounded. It was in 1711, betwixt the Dane; and, in 1715, surrendered to the allies, Danes, Brandenburgers, Hanoverians, Saxons, and Russians, who found in it 3 pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of bombs, grenades, and other munitions. But it was, by treaty in 1720, restored to the Swedes, on condition that the walls and fortifications should be demolished; and in such state it continued.

It is here proper to observe, that the house of Mecklenburg is divided into two branches, Schwerin and

Strelitz. The latter commenced with duke Adolphus Frederick II. younger brother of the duke of Schwerin, and grandfather of the present duke of Strelitz, Frederick IV. who was born May the 5th, 1738, and succeeded to the government Dec. 11, 1752. He was made a knight of the garter in 1764; and had three brothers and two sisters; the younger of the latter being our gracious sovereign Sophia Charlotte, who was born May 19, 1744; and married the 23 of September, 1761, to his present majesty, George III. king of Great Britain, &c. As her mother's shining virtues have endeared her to the British nation, we think it necessary to give a small specimen of her literary accomplishment; for which she is as remarkable as for her other amiable qualities. The following elegant epistle was written by her to the late king of Prussia, during the war in Germany, and has been equally admired for the humanity of the sentiments, and elegance of the diction.

“ May it please your MAJESTY,

"I AM at a loss, whether I should congratulate, or condole with you, on your late victory: since the same bullets, which hath covered you with laurels, have overspread the country of Mecklenburg with desolation. I know, Sir, that it seems unbefitting my sex, in this age of virtuous refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to inspect subjects of a more domestic nature. But however unbefitting it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people."

"It was but a few years ago, but this territory wore the most pleasing appearance; the country was cultivated, the perfectest stock of domestic and the towns abounded with riches and fertility. What an alteration, at present, from to charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can I find any adjectives proper to describe; but truly even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospects now before me!

"The whole country (my dear country!) lies one right-hand waite, preparing only to burst to excite terror, and despair. The buffer of the habit, human and the stupid are quite diminished. The buff-buff-men and the high-d are here to follow them. They, and help to save the fool they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or lot of limbs rendered unfit for service, that his dear little children hang around, like a boy or every wound, and enjoy themselves as before they had fled in the field. But they were nothing, and we not feel the sternest infirmity, either army, as it happens to advance or retreat, during the operations of the campaign. It is

It is thus, we express the sentiment which you those who
I thought, your friends express. Even those from
a cold and unfeeling indifference, opens its with new
charities. From your intercession, therefore, it is that
we get relief. To you ever women and children
may complain, whose humanity stoop to the meanest
petition, and whose power is capable of repelling the
reiterated wrong.

As the above epistle has been elegantly paraphrased, the tubercle of the principal lines of the poetical action;

WHILE conquer' seats you on the throne of fame,
And martial deeds immortalize your name;
On bann'd' ar' arms, which glow brightly beams,
And de de vict'orious fill the soldier's dream;
To mingling I view, from whence the glory springs,
Of king-like heroes or of hero-king:
Shook'd I behold the source where exult those ray,
Which shine on victors, and round conquer' slaves.

[illegible]

the following character which Dryden gives of the good priest :

The riches his parish freely paid he took,
But never fold'd or cur'd with bell and hook;
With prudence bearing wrong, but offering none,
Since every man is free to lose his own.
Yet of his little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare;
For mortu'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than him, if he could not see.
True priests, he said, and preachers of the word,
Were only stewards of their sov'reign lord:
Nothing was their's, but all the public's store,
Entrusted riches to relieve the poor;
Was, then, I then dead for want of his relief,
He would himself be sacrific'd with the thief.
A thief, he said, a thief, without respect,
To save a sick, to save a com'ly thief.
He'd save his flock by night and day,
As a shepherd, who his wolf would not the prey;
But hungry sent the wily fox away,
The proud he tam'd, the pensive he cheer'd,
Not to repulse the rich off and to fear'd.
He pierc'd him, sure, but more his practice wrought,
When he was seen to be a goodly knight.
He was a goodly knight, but he was not,
For he was a goodly knight, but he was not;
The good of him, who bear the God unpress'd;
But when the poor coin is kept unclean,
The fox's ruin is no longer seen.
He lives and on whom the people trust,
We'll say the better brags contract a truce,
With what he begg'd, his brethren he reliev'd,
As he gave the counties himself reliev'd;
Give while he taught, and elid'd the more,
Because he show'd, by profit, how easy to be poor.

Both the nobility and commons derive their privileges from an ancient law, called the Law of Saxony, which was made by Count Adolph of Guelph-Brunswick, and confirmed by the emperor Charles V. The Duke of Brunswick is appointed by the king of Great Britain, and is to visit the two duchies annually.

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THE CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

SOME derive the name of this country from Westphalia, i. e. a white horse, the arms of its ancient dukes; but others more probably from Westfeld, or Westvelden, the country of its ancient inhabitants the West Saxons, on the west side of the Weser, between that and the Rhine; as the country on the other side was called Ostfelden, or Eastfield. It stretches

along the west side of the Weser, from the German Ocean on the north, to Heflia on the south; and between Lower Saxony on the east, and the Netherlands on the west. The greatest extent, from south to north, is about 200 miles, and 150 from east to west. The air, especially in the northern part, is very cold; and great part of the soil is marshy and barren. However, it has plenty of corn and pasture; but the fruit is very ordinary, and serves chiefly to feed the swine, of which this country has good store of an excellent kind; to that the bacon, and particularly the ham, they send abroad, are very much esteemed. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Emba, the Lippe, the Roer, the Aa, &c. The accommodations a traveller may meet with here, are humourously expressed in a Dutch, very common in Germany, which, in English, runs thus:

Four things here will drive a traveller mad;
Long miles, small beer, coarse food, and lodging bad.

Westphalia, indeed, is considered to be the most wretched part of all Germany; and some writers are of opinion, that the temper of the people is, in a great measure, influenced by the climate. They are good fellows upon the whole, but have not taste in common with the other Germans; for they apply themselves much more to the breeding of cattle, than the cultivation of arts and sciences. The greater part of this circle is a prey to the tyranny and avarice of certain petty princes, both spiritual and temporal, who, having great vanity, and small revenues to support it, are thereby induced to plunder, rather than protect, their subjects. The nobility boast of the antiquity of their pedigree, but display neither elegance in their manner of living, or the least degree of hospitality in their disposition. There are, in this country, almost as many different religions as princes, such as Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants, with their various subdivisions; but the major part of the latter are Calvinists.

When Charles the Great had conquered the Saxons, and planted Christianity among them, he erected several bishoprics, one of which he gave lands for their support. In the circle of Westphalia are three very considerable ones, who had formerly princes, and were afterwards dukes, as the general partition that was made of the great dukedom of Saxony, after the partition of Henry the Lion, and then it was that the bishop of Munster enlarged his country, and thus the archbishop of Cologne obtained that part of Westphalia which he still holds, and by that tenure still himself duke of Westphalia. The elector palatine, as also the Jagers, and the king of Prussia, a duke of Cleve, are alternately conductors of this circle, who are the bishop of Munster.

The territory contained in this circle are the following:

The bishopric of PADERBORN, which formerly had twelve dioceses of Hildesheim, and Munster, has the county of Lippe on the north and west; Hildesheim, and Waldeck, on the south; and Munster, and the duchy of Westphalia, on the east. It is 40 miles from east to west, and, in the place of 30 from north to south. It is not very fertile, nor very populous, but abounds so much in cattle, that the cows come hither from the neighbouring countries to buy at their fairs; and they have rich salt springs, and some iron mines. It is plenty of deer and other game. It is so very fertile as to contain 25 market-towns, 34 parishes, 1000 villages, and 100000 inhabitants, all tributary to the bishop, who is a prince of the empire, and whose see is one of the most considerable in Germany. The chapter is composed of 24 capitular canons, who are all obliged to study in some French or Italian university, must be 21 years old, and prove their noble extraction by four degrees. The revenues of this see, which is a suffragan of Mentz, and now enjoyed by the elector of Cologne, are

arts to assemble once a
and, headed by their
d groves, to visit the
little chapel, which,
in ver open d.

al city, and one of the
in the fifth place, and
bouchon d'are mine
able beer is brewed by

formerly an Imperial
city, and Dunkerque
land d'are.

of the Beyer with the
princes, and has some
Houta, has a good
bouring farmers live.

is the county of Maes-
le south; Emblun is
county of Benloien,
the west; and Ome-
ring, on the east.
and the bishoprics
noble and ancient
episcopates, a few well
generally
north about 10 miles
Birkel. Great names

confist of the clergy,
held at Munkel, and
ants are Roman Ca-
try, who is also a man
cond noble revenue,
per to all strangers who
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The principality of

the bishop, and of the
noble city, erected
at the conflux of the
es, 20 miles south-
west from Vienne, is

both by an old name,
is a noble city, called
the celebrated city,
ck upon the ruins of
d noble edifice, the

convents, and other
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Menheim is a town and fort, at the conflux of the
Hain and Ems.

At Weert, on the Rhine, the Protestants are tolerated;
Vechla is a town and fort on the river of the same
name; and Cloppenburg is a small town, 22 miles
north-east of Meppen.

The bishopric of LIEGE is bounded, on the north,
by Babant; on the south by Luxembourg and Cham-
pagne; on the west by Namur and Hanault; and on
the east by Limburg and Juliers. It is about 90 miles
long, but very unequal in the breadth. The soil is
fruitful, the air temperate, and the earth rich in min-
erals of iron, lead, and pit coal. The rivers are the Maes
and Sambre.

The manufactures of Liege are beer, serge, leather,
arms, and muskets, &c.

The city is composed of three bodies, the chapter
of Liege, the nobility of the country, and the deputies
of the capital.

The bishop is both temporal and spiritual lord of the
country; but, in the latter capacity, subject to the
archbishop of Cologne. The chapter consists of 60
persons, who must prove their descent to be noble for
four generations, from both parents, or have obtained
from some celebrated university. The most consider-
able place is the city of Liege.

Liege, the ancient Leodunum, called Louvick by the
present inhabitants, (the capital) is situated on the
river Maes, 12 miles south of Maestricht, 30 miles
north-east of Namur, and 40 miles south-east of
Brussels, in 5 degrees, 30 min. east long, and 50 de-
grees, 40 min. north lat. being about four miles in circum-
ference. It is a populous wealthy city; two branches
of the river Maes, and other rivulets or canals, running
through several of the streets, and forming little islands.
No city in Germany can equal it in fine churches or
convents. There are not less than 100 churches, and
a very numerous clergy belonging to the churches and
monasteries, which are most pleasantly situated, and
have ample endowments. Among other religious
houses, here is one of English nuns, and an university
of great fame.

The fortifications of the town, which are not very
strong, are commanded by the neighbouring hills; but
the citadel is capable of making a good defence. Its
bishop, who was elector of Cologne, put it into the
hands of the French, at the beginning of queen Anne's
war; but the duke of Marlborough took it from them,
anno 1702; and the French besieging it again, anno
1704, they were obliged to raise the siege by the same
general, on his return from the Moselle.

The magistrates of Liege pretend that it is an impe-
rial city, or sovereign state; but they have suffered
very severely for disputing the authority of their bi-
shop, who is, in fact, absolute sovereign of the city,
as well as the bishopric. He is chosen by the 60 ma-
gistrates, who are, most of them, of noble extraction.
This bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiasti-
cal princes in Germany, having within his diocese 52
baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages, full of
people, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats per annum,
and is able to maintain a body of 8000 men, without
oppressing his subjects, who are generally Roman
Catholics.

The trade of the inhabitants is most considerable with
Holland. Great quantities of iron, stone, chalk, &c.
are every day carried down thither by the Meuse; and
herring, cheese, butter, and all kinds of grocery, are
brought back in return.

There is a proverbial saying prevails here, to the fol-
lowing tenor: That this city is the women's hell, the
men's purgatory, and priests' paradise. The women are
compulsed slaves; as they draw their boats up the river
instead of horses; dig, saw, and carry all kinds of heavy
burthens. The priests have truly their paradise here;
for the greatest princes of Europe make it their busi-
ness to visit this city, because the revenues and power of it
are greater than any other can boast of. As to the

poor laity, if to have no money in their pockets, and
their consciences at the absolute will and disposal of the
priests, may be called a purgatory, we shall not find
this proverb to fall very short of the truth.

Tongres, or Tungri, a very ancient town, situated
on the river Jecker, 10 miles north-west of Liege, and
10 west of Maestricht, was of great fame in the time of
the Romans. When Atilla, the Hun, took it, he de-
stroyed 100 churches; for it was very early made a bi-
shopric: but the see, upon its decline, was removed
to Maestricht, and from thence to Liege.

Huy, or Hugum, situated on the east side of the
Maes, formerly called Benefactum, a town of great
note antiently, is at present a strong fortress, 15 miles
south-west of Liege; and was frequently besieged dur-
ing the wars in the Netherlands.

Dinant, situated on the river Maes, 12 miles
south of Namur, was taken by the French, but re-
stored to the bishop of Liege by the peace of Ryfwick,
anno 1697.

Bouillon, situated on the river Semoy, 30 miles
south of Dinant, and about 10 miles from the frontiers
of Champagne, is a fortified town, and, with a small
territory annexed to it, gives the title of duke to the
bishop of Liege. Of this place the famous Godfrey
was duke, who, for his conduct and courage in subdu-
ing Jerusalem, and taking it from the Saracens, in the
11th century, was made the first Christian king of
that city.

St. Tren is famous for its Benedictine abbey, the
abbot of which names one half of the magistrates of
the place, and the bishop the other; and for several
convents of nuns and friars.

Tranchimon, six miles from Liege, gives name to a
marquitate; Verviers, on the Weze, has a considerable
woollen manufactory; Cuvin, situated on a hill, is
only noted for the ruins of an old castle; Thuin, on
the Sambre, has a collegiate church, and some con-
vents; Hasselt, on the Damer, is a small pretty town;
and Lobbes, a Benedictine abbey, is immediately sub-
ject to the see of Rome.

Spa, or Spaw, is a small but celebrated town, on the
little river Weze, 20 miles distant from Liege towards
the south-east, and 7 from Limburg towards the south-
west. The avenue to it are exceeding dry and dif-
ficult; and it is so surrounded by mountains that you
cannot see it till you approach very near to it. In tra-
velling to Spa, either by Liege or Aix-la-Chapelle, the
way lies chiefly through uncultivated desert, and those
almost rocky. There are nothing but mountains on
every side, which succeed one another, and over which
travellers have made time imperfect traces of a road.
The rains and tempests, which are frequent there,
even make the passage sometimes dangerous, by rolling
down great stones from the precipices. The coachmen
of the country are themselves often at a loss, because
the tracks are detached between season and season. The
town consists of 4 streets, in the form of a cross, and
may contain about 200 houses, for the convenience of
those that come to drink the waters. It was formerly
a mere village; but, through the fame of its mineral
springs, has been enlarged, and erected into a bo-
rough.

Here are five principal wells, which go down with
steps, like that at Tunbridge. The chief well, called
Pouhon, or Pahon, in the market-place, is the most
resorted to, and has this inscription upon it, which ex-
presses the quality of the waters:

Sanitati faciem

Optatum referat, durissimum, limbum.

Debita sanitat; p. tamen m. m. m.

That is to say, "Sacred to health, these waters open
obstruction, convert cruditie, dry up excessive mois-
ture, and strengthen what is weak, provided you take
them with precaution." It is from this spring they draw
their

that prodigious quantity of water which transpired into foreign countries, and especially into England and Holland, sealed up in bottles, with the town seal.

Next to the well of Pouxhon, there is a fountain of fresh water, which issues springing in a meadow, half a mile distant from the town. The bottom of it is of blue stone and the top of it is of sand; it pours its water out of the mouth of three frogs, whence the people call it the Frog's Fountain.

The well called Gerardine, or Gerardus, is in a wood, about two miles distant from Spa, towards the south-west. It is covered with a domo of blue stone, supported by four pillars of red and white marble. It is considerably larger than the other wells, and its water is of the best. The three other wells, called the Saigner, the Water, and the Tamelet, which I have not mentioned. The reasons for calling them so are not known. The seasons for coming to the waters are from the first of June, to the first of October. The waters are known by the name of the well.

The waters of Spa are very famous for the cure of many diseases, and are much used by the nobility and the common people. The waters are of a blue color, and are of a sweet taste. The waters are of a blue color, and are of a sweet taste.

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Was restored to his former strength,

And his desired health,

In the year 1717, 22d of July;

Thence returning through Holland

To his hereditary dominions,

Ordered this eternal monument of his gratitude to be erected, 1718.

The bishopric of Osnaburg is situated between the Weser and the Ems; being bounded by Münster on the east, Münster on the west, Diepholt on the north, and Rissenburg on the south-west. It is about 25 miles long, and 25 broad, and produces wheat, barley, cattle, and, coal, marble, &c.

The inhabitants, who are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics, cure great quantities of, and deal considerably in, ham, bacon, &c.

By a treaty concluded here in 1648, the bishopric was to be an alternative between the Roman Catholics and Protestants; and the Protestant bishopric was to be a younger prince of the Empire. Brandenburgh, in case of a vacancy, or of the death of the bishopric. In 1648, the bishopric was divided into two parts, the present Bismarck and the present Bismarck, born Augustus, the new bishop of Osnaburg.

But the bishopric, which is now divided into two parts, the present Bismarck and the present Bismarck, born Augustus, the new bishop of Osnaburg. But the bishopric, which is now divided into two parts, the present Bismarck and the present Bismarck, born Augustus, the new bishop of Osnaburg.

Protestant bishop, who is a temporal prince, and is, little to be desired, than in a Catholic bishopric, and it was agreed, by the treaty of 1648, that when there is a Protestant bishop, the archbishop of Cologne should depend the vicar of his bishopric, and when there is a Catholic bishop, the archbishop of Cologne should depend the vicar of his bishopric.

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EUROPE.]

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761

The Papists hold the cathedral church, and the church and monastery of the Dominicans in the Old City, and the collegiate church of St. John in the New. The Lutherans have the great parochial church of St. Mary in the Old City, and a voice in choosing the magistrates of both; therefore the government of the city is mixed. Here are three convents for monks, and five for nuns. The inhabitants, who are very industrious, not only breed abundance of swine, and other cattle, but carry on a considerable trade in making beer, called *Biere*; and in making the best white bread in all Westphalia.

In the cathedral are still seen some ornaments of Charles the Great, among which are his crown of silver gilt, his comb, baton, &c. As the exercise of both religions is equally free, neither Papists or Protestants are molested during the government of a bishop of the opposite persuasion. The Brunswic family having considered this city and bishopric as part of their territories, it is observed, that when the possession of it comes to the crown, they are more than ordinarily careful of it, and less exacting on their subjects, than where the incumbents possess only for their lives, and chuse to make the best of their possession, without regard to the benefit of their successors.

Bunz, or Buns, about 10 miles south of this city, is only noted for a commodious cattle, in which its bishop formerly resided. It was taken and plundered by Louis the Great, of Brunswic, in 1572.

Furthengraves name to a district, which contains 17 parishes, and formerly had a palace, where the bishops resided. In one of the parishes round Bonfel, is a noble foundation for Lutheran ladies.

Widenburg, on the Ems, is a small town, with a collegiate church, two nunneries, and a magistracy of its own.

Melle is a borough, containing a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church, and having a council and burgo-master of its own.

Verden has the same privileges as Melle, and contains a church, common to both Lutherans and Roman Catholics.

Quakenburg, on the Hafe, is a little town, with a Lutheran and fourth church; and the revenues of the college of canons is divided between both religions; but one of the Lutheran canons of Osnabrück is always provost of Quakenburg.

The county of Hoya, one of the elector of Hanover's domains, has Bremen on the north, Minden on the south, Lüneburg on the east, and Diephole on the west. It formerly belonged to counts of an ancient noble family, to whom it was given by the emperor Lotharius, but after the death of the last, in 1527, it was divided between the families of Brunswic and Hesse. Hoya and Nyenburg, Liebenaw and Lüneburg, became subject to the duke of Lüneburg, the fiefs of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five others, to the house of Brunswic; and Friedland to the house of landgrave of Hesse; the latter of which he shares to the counts of Bentheim. The county of Hoya almost wholly to his Britannic Majesty.

The county of Verden, of the same name, stands on the east of the county of Hoya, is small, but well fortified, having a strong garrison, and is in Westphalia.

The county of Hoya, on the east of the Wefer, to the north of the county of Verden, is a small town, which contained several names during the wars of Germany. It was formerly the residence of the counts of Hoya, and after the death of the last, in 1527, it was divided between the families of Brunswic and Hesse. Hoya and Nyenburg, Liebenaw and Lüneburg, became subject to the duke of Lüneburg, the fiefs of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five others, to the house of Brunswic; and Friedland to the house of landgrave of Hesse; the latter of which he shares to the counts of Bentheim. The county of Hoya almost wholly to his Britannic Majesty.

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the two circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, which consists chiefly of corn, wool, flax, honey, wax, and cattle. Nyenburg has also a fine parish church, with all the ornaments that architecture can give it, in which are the monuments of many of the counts of Hoya.

Old Bruckhausen is a borough, with a castle and manor belonging to the sovereign; Liebenaw contains manufactories of lace and scythes; Drakenburg is a borough on the Wefer; and Harpstadt is a borough on the Delme, with a territorial jurisdiction.

Bassum is a borough belonging to the landgrave of Hesse; but it contains a noble foundation for ladies, of which the king of Great Britain is the superior; Kellingerode has a similar foundation; and Suhlingen, the residence of a superintendent, has four considerable yearly fairs.

The country of VERNENBURG appertains partly to the archbishop of Treves, and partly to the count of Lowenstein-Wertheim, both of whom it entitles to a seat and voice in the Westphalian college, and also in the diets of the circle. It is almost surrounded by the archbishopric of Treves, and contains only one place worth notice, viz. the borough town of Vernenburg, which is defended by a citadel.

The county of STEINFURT, which is 15 miles long, 10 broad, and surrounded by the bishopric of Munster, belongs partly to the empire, and partly to the primate of Munster; it is watered by the Aa, and gives to its count a seat and voice in the Westphalian college, and in the diets of the circle. The only place worth notice is the town of Steinfurt, which stands on the Aa, and contains a Calvinist and Roman Catholic church, a commandery of St. John, and a college for the study of the liberal arts.

The Duchy of VERDEN, which is, in length, 22 miles, and in breadth 18, is bounded by Hoya on the south, Bremen on the north, Lüneburg on the east, and the Wefer on the west. It is well watered, but the soil is poor. The inhabitants are Lutherans; and the whole belongs to the king of Great Britain, who, on account of this duchy, has a seat among the princes at the diets of the empire, and those of the circle. The only places worthy of observation are,

Verden, on the Aller, the capital, 50 miles south-west from Hamburg, which was once an imperial city, strong and populous, is now decayed; but, however, still contains a cathedral, three other churches, and a Latin school.

Rotenburg, on the Wumme, 15 miles from Verden, has some trade, is populous, and formerly contained a bishop's palace.

The small district called the Abbey of CORVEY, is tolerably fertile, watered by the Wefer, and has a Benedictine abbey, founded by the emperor Lewis I. The first monks having been taken from Corbie in Picardy, it is called Corbie, or Corvey Abbey, which abbey is the only place deserving of notice in the district, the abbot being a prince of the empire, and having a seat in the college of princes, and at the diets of the circle and the empire.

MAHMUD is a small town, situated amongst high hills, on the little river Lege, 25 miles distant from Liege to the south-east, and nine from Lüneburg to the north. They reckon here about 400 houses, most of them inhabited by leather-dressers, or woollen-drappers. Here are several springs of mineral waters, which some physicians lay are as wholesome and strong as those of Spa. This city, though within the territory of the prince of Liege, is, nevertheless, in spiritual matters under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Cologne. The parochial church is dedicated to St. Gertrude, and here is a convent of Capuchins, and a convent of nuns of St. Sepulchre. But it is chiefly famous for its abbey of Benedictine monks, and its abbot with that of Stavelot.

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Dillenberg

EUROPE.]

Dillenberg stands on the river Dilla, 16 miles west from Marburg, and 32 north-east from Nassau, and gives name to a county. It has a good trade in cattle and woollen goods, and two yearly fairs. The counts of that branch, called Nassau-Dillenburg, had their seat in a fine strong castle, that stands on the top of a neighbouring hill, where is a large arsenal, furnished with arms and ammunition for several thousand horse and foot; and the jaw-bone of a monstrous whale caught near Catwick in 1598, which is worth seeing. The castle is surrounded by the town, which is built in a semicircle to the west, north, and east; and there is a fine church, where the counts of this branch are interred. The court guard is on the south side of the castle, and adorned with pavilions, walks, and other embellishments.

Elbfeld, or Belinflein, 12 miles north-east from Nassau, gives name to a county which was the inheritance of the Hadamarus, a younger branch of the family of Nassau, and was the capital of it. It is an old town among rocky hills; but has a castle, and a church, worthy a traveller's view. It lies in the midway between Coblenz on the west, and Marburg on the east.

Hadamar is the capital of a territory on the confines of the electorate of Treves, which had the title of a principality before the extinction of that branch of the Nassau family. It stands on the Elbe, 20 miles north of Merseburg, and is defended by a strong castle.

The Count of Sayn-Hausen, immediately to the margin of Brunsvick, Anspach, and Bayreuth, has the margravate of Hainichen, a county of Westphalia and Hildesburg, and the county of Hildesburg.

The two last have never been united, but are together have only one prince, and the circle of the Electors, Saxony, and Brandenburg, have no voice in the free exercise of any power. The only power worth mentioning are,

Altenburg, the capital, and seat of a bishopric, which contain a University and a cathedral, and is defended by a castle.

Freiburg, on the Sieg, is defended by a strong castle, and is the neighbouring town of Friedward, and the Nassau, which has a strong castle.

The County of Wirt is divided into Upper, New-Wied, or Lower County, and Wied-Runkel, or Upper County. The only place here are Runke, on the Lahn, a small town, containing about 120 houses, and a castle; Diernorf, which is defended by a fortress; and New-Wied, a small but regular town on the Rhine.

The County of Siveburg is watered by the Wefer, and is surrounded by Calenberg, Minden, Lappe, and Riverburg. It produces corn, pasture, salt, allum, crystals, with gold, silver, wood, sheep, free-stone, lime-stone, pit-coal, gypsum, copper, iron pyrites, cattle, fish, &c.

It is 35 miles long, 20 broad, and the inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The county belongs partly to the king of Great Britain, the landgrave of Hesse, and the Count of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The two last have a distinct voice in the diets of the circle, and a joint voice in the college of the Westphalian counts of the empire. The principal places are,

Hagenburg, with a castle, post-house, and manufactories of linen and buckram; Steinhude, on the Steinhude lake, with the same manufactories as the former, and a fishery; and Sadtungen, which is well fortified, has a castle, orphan house, a stately mausoleum, and a celebrated mineral spring.

Schaumburg, from which the county derives its name, at present exhibits only the ruins of an old castle; Witbeck, on the Wefer, has a Lutheran foundation for an abbess and 12 ladies; and Mollenbeck is the seat of an ancient cloister in a neighbouring wood.

Buckburg is remarkable for six things, a strong castle, a beautiful church, a well endowed orphan house, an ele-

GERMAN EMPIRE.

gant town school, a large Calvinist church, and an admirable fountain in the market-place.

Rinteln, a fortified town between the Wefer and Exter, has an university, the professors of which are partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists. Here is a regency, consistory, and superintendancy; and some trade is carried on by means of the Wefer. To the university of Town belong the revenues of Eggetorf, formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

Soltorf is famous for its fine white salt; Obernkirchen for a noble foundation for Lutheran ladies; and Rodenberg for its castle and medicinal spring.

The County of DELMENHORST, which is tolerably fertile, is surrounded by the Wefer, Oldenburg, Diepholt, and Wildhaufen. The government is vested in the regency of Oldenburg, and the only place of any consideration in it is Delmenhorst, from which it takes its name. This town is situated on the river Delme, and has a strong castle to defend it.

The County of OLDENBURG is 40 miles long, 30 broad, and bounded by East Frisland on the west; Delmenhorst, and the Wefer, on the east; Jover and Jode on the north; and Munster on the south. It is secured by dykes against inundations, and produces pasture, cattle, and turf. It is noted for its horses.

The king of Denmark, to whom this county belongs, is entitled in right thereof to a seat and voice both in the Westphalian college of counts of the empire, and in the diets of the circle. The administration is vested in a regency, subordinate judicatures, a royal consistory, and a superintendancy. The principal places in this county are,

Oldenburg, a town regularly fortified, and situated at the mouth of the Hunte and the Haase. It has a castle, which is now the residence of the regency; and a church, where was formerly the burial place of the counts of Oldenburg. The celebrated horn, called the horn of Oldenburg, was once kept in the castle, but is at present in the museum at Copenhagen.

Wae 1, situated in a wood, called *The Birth of Fero*, was formerly the capital of a feignory, and had a wing of its fine castle burnt down in 1751.

The County of BESTHIM is 40 miles long, 15 broad, surrounded by Munster and the United Provinces, and bounds in wood, stone quarries, grain, pasture, honey, venison, game, cattle, fruit, and fish. It has linen and woollen manufactories. The count has a seat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle. The inhabitants are Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics. The principal

Bentheim, from which the county takes its name, a large borough town, 30 miles north-west from Munster. It is defended by an old castle, where the counts reside, is situated in a wood, and has a Roman Catholic and a Calvinist church.

Wickmarthen has a noble foundation for ladies, and a seat and voice at the land diets; Schuttorf, on the Vechte, is the oldest town in the county; North-horn, surrounded by the Vechte, has a tolerable trade; and Frenswegen, a cloister of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, has a seat and voice at the land diets, and was formerly the burial place of the counts.

DORFMEDE is an Imperial city, has a seat and voice at the diets of the circle, and also at those of the empire. It was formerly one of the Hans-Towns, has four Lutheran churches, two monasteries, and a nunnery. It is populous and rich, has a communication with the Rhine by means of the Emptier, and carries on a tolerable trade.

The Imperial City of AIX-LE-CHAPELLE is 10 miles north-east from Limburg, 13 south-west from Jülich, and 24 north-east of Spa. It lies in a valley, surrounded by mountains and woods; yet it enjoys a very wholesome air; and the hills are covered with vines. Its Latin name, Aquilgratum, is supposed to be derived from Serenius Granius, lieutenant-general of Gallia Belgica, who, having discovered the spring

here, anno 53, adorned them like the Roman baths, and built a palace near them: in confirmation whereof the natives still shew, at the end of the town house, a piece of ancient architecture, which they call Granus's Tower, and say it was a part of his palace; though the building does not appear so ancient. According to Charlemagne's Pragmatic Sanction, this Granus was brother to Nero and Agrippa; and the Chronicle of Utrecht says, he was banished hither by Nero. Attila, the Hun, having plundered and destroyed this city, it lay in ruins till the time of Charlemagne, who, hunting in the neighbouring woods, his horse happened to strike his hoof into one of the springs. The emperor observing this, and finding, by the ruins of several great buildings, that this must have been the old Aquis, ordered the baths to be searched out, and rebuilt; founded and endowed the collegiate church of St. Mary, in which he employed a great quantity of marble, that he sent for from Rome and Ravenna; and was so charmed with the situation of the place, that he built a palace here, together with all that part of the city which is enclosed by the old wall; and made it the seat of his empire on this side the Alps; ordaining, that the future kings of the Romans should be crowned here with an iron crown, as at Milan with one of silver, and at Rome with one of gold; which, though observed for a while, has been long since disused.

Both the palace and town were burnt in 882, by the Normans; but the church, having so much marble, stood its ground. After the town was rebuilt, it suffered much by other fires, in 1126, 1172, 1224, 1236, and particularly in 1656, when 20 churches and chapels, and 5200 houses, were burnt; but soon after rebuilt. In 1688 the famous treaty was made here between France and Spain. This town is called, by the French, Aix-la-Chapelle, from a chapel in the great church, where are abundance of reliques. It is noted for several towns, in the time of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Pious, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, reformation of manners, the regulation of monasteries, and such as had seized the patrimony of the church. It suffered much during the civil wars of Germany, when most of the citizens were Protestants: but the marquis de Spinola took the town in 1614; and re-established Popery: so that the Protestants have not since been allowed any place of worship here, but go to church about two miles off, in that part of Limburgh which is subject to the Dutch.

Successing emperors continued to honour this city with their presence, and to enlarge its privileges; so that it was made free and imperial. They were crowned here for 500 years after Charlemagne, as is expressly ordered by the golden Bull of Charles IV. but ever since Maximilian I. when 27 emperors had been crowned here successively, that ceremony has been performed at Frankfort, which, being in the centre of the empire, is more convenient for the princes; but particularly for the spiritual electors, and for the archbishops, who may send for their equipage, and find them brought by the navigable rivers, to the city of Frankfort. Nevertheless, the emperor is crowned at Frankfort, provided, it shall have been so decreed.

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house, which was built in 1553, and since repaired by the citizens, in hopes of having the congress there, and not at Solifons, is a noble structure of free-stone, and one of the finest in Germany. It is adorned with the statues of all the emperors since Charlemagne, and with curious history-paintings; particularly those by Amelaga, highly valued; among which are that of the resurrection, and that of Charlemagne's giving the city their charter. The uppermost story of it is one ball, 162 feet by 60; in which the emperors, who formerly received their first crown of iron here, used to entertain the electors, and other princes, who assisted at the coronation. In the market-place, over against the town-house, there is a large stately fountain, with four springs, that run, from above, into a copper cistern 30 feet in diameter, and weighing 12,000 pounds. Round the edges of it there is a Latin inscription, importing the discovery of the hot spring by Grunus; as well as the renewing of the baths by Charlemagne; as that the cold fountain did formerly run into the baths; and that the senate adorned it, with this cistern, in 1620. From this the water runs, by six pipes, into a stone cistern below, and from thence it is conveyed through the city. On the top of the fountain there is a large brass statue of Charlemagne in armour, riding, with his face towards Germany. As the city lies in a valley, surrounded with mountains and woods, there are 20 other public fountains of good and clear water, besides many private ones. Here are ten hot mineral fountains, and some cold ones, without St. James's Gate, besides several in the adjacent fields; and the streams that run through the town keep it very clean, and drive several mills.

Here are 30 parochial or collegiate churches, besides the cathedral, a large old-fashioned Gothic pile, which was consecrated by pope Leo III. in presence of the emperor Charlemagne, and 365 bishops. The steeple, at the west end, is adorned with several pinnacles; and on the top there is a large globe and cross. From this tower, which is much higher than the body of the church, runs a gallery, supported by a long arch, to a cupola near the middle of the fabric. The interior is beautified with a vast number of pillars of marble and brass, gilt statues, brass doors and partitions, and a great deal of Mosiac work. Over the place where Charlemagne was first interred hangs a large crown of silver and brass gilt, adorned with 16 small towers, surmounted with 8 statues, each a foot high; and 32 lesser statues, all of silver; among which are commonly placed 48 candlesticks; and, at certain grand festivals, no less than 450 tapers. This crown was the gift of the emperor Frederick I. who, removing Charlemagne's body, interred it in a silver coffin, under the altar of the choir, and covered it with the white marble tomb stone it had before, with the bust of Prosperpine upon it, supposed to have been taken from the tomb of Julius Cæsar. Out of this tomb were taken several new minted and reliques, which the said emperor sold for 4000 m. Aven. king of Prussia, the Patri-

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and since repaired by the congress there, the structure of free-stone. It is adorned with the Charlemagne, and particularly those by which are that of the Charlemagne's giving the full story of it is one of the emperors, who formerly here, used to sit, who allied to place, over against the fountain, with a statue into a copper ceiling 12,000 pounds. Latin inscription, inscribed by Charlemagne; as the fountain is the bath, with this ceiling, and by six pipes, into a tank it is conveyed to the fountain, and the water is in a river, in the city. The city has a river and a well, and a good and clear water, and ten hot mineral without St. James's fields; and the water is kept very clean,

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

gilt, found in the same tomb; and Charlemagne's sword, put on by his successors at their coronation, and used in the dubbing of knights, and conferring other honours. At the east end of the cathedral Our Saviour is represented sitting in state, with a long robe, on a throne, round which are the four animals represented in Ezekiel's vision. Over his head is a circle of golden flairs; and underneath is a symbol of the cross, which appeared to Constantine when he defeated Maxentius. Here is also a representation of the 24 elders, mentioned in the Revelations, rising from the seats, laying aside their crowns, and falling down before the throne. The windows are curiously gilt, and the pavement is of chequered marble. There is an immense treasure here, consisting of vessels of gold, and silver-gilt, copes embroidered with pearl, and other rich vestments. Over the chief altar there is a chest of silver and gold, of antique workmanship, and curiously engraved, in which are kept the four reliques above mentioned. At the entrance of the choir there is a pulpit, covered with plates of gold and silver, and adorned with precious stones, especially a very large agate, the gift of the emperor Henry II. The altar of the choir is covered with plates of gold also, representing Our Saviour's passion, which, it is said, was found in Charlemagne's sepulchre. In the upper part of the church, over-against the prince's altar, between two pillars, is a throne, or chair, of white marble, supposed to have been placed there by the emperor Charlemagne, in which the emperors used to sit when consecrated, and receive the first obedience of the electors and the chapter of the cathedral, in quality of king of the Romans. It is not polished, because it was formerly covered with plates of gold, though they are not now to be seen.

The emperor, as duke of Brabant, and the elector palatine, as duke of Juliers, are protectors of this city. The latter names the mayor, or consul, who is for life; and assisted in the government by 2 burgomasters, or joint consuls; 14 chevins, or aldermen, who are also for life, and act as judges; and 120 common-council, that are elected, as are likewise the burgomasters, by 15 trading companies of the burghers, and continue in the office two years.

The baths of this city are well known, and much frequented by the English, and most other Europeans. There are three within the inner walls of the Old Town, viz. the Emperor's, the Little Bath, and St. Quirinus's. Charles VI. was so much delighted by the first, that he often invited his sons, and his nobles, to bathe and swim there with him; for it was the custom anciently to bathe there, an hundred, perhaps, together; but it is now divided into five bathing-rooms. The Little Bath joins to it; and the springs of both rise so hot, that they let them cool 10 or 12 hours before they use them. They are impregnated with nitre and sulphur; and sometimes cakes of brimstone and salt-petre, of a considerable thickness, are taken out of them. They are unpleasant to the taste at first, and smell like a rotten egg.

Near these baths there is a fountain of warm water, much resorted to in summer mornings, and drank for chironical diseases. Those in the New Town, which are the Role Bath, the Poors Bath, and St. Cornell's, are not so hot and clear as the former, and their smell is somewhat offensive. Near the hot springs lie many cold ones, by which their heat might be tempered; and, with a little charge, they might be made the most delightful bath in the world. A physician of eminence says, that bathing in these waters is good against all nervous disorders; such as convulsions, palfies, numbness, trembling, sciatica, gout, swellings, distempers of the bowels, vertigoes, tingling of the ears, nephritic distempers, moist and cold affections of the womb, barrenness, abortion, scabs, and the disease of mercury. Though they are properest for bathing, they are also drank, in several cases, with success, against cold distempers of the liver, spleen, reins, and bowels; obstructions of the mesenteric pancreas, liver,

spleen, and reins. They cure the yellow jaundice, and its effects, a cachexy, and dropsy. They are good against inveterate and stubborn fevers, tertian and quartan agues, and bleeding at the nose. They produce good effects in the scurvy, rheumatism, and other distempers, proceeding from too much leum in the blood. They kill worms, dry over-moist parts, and help conception. They purge the urinary vessels of all impurities, cure stranguries and stoppages, and sometimes dissolve and expel the stone and gravel. They are excellent against asthma, and the most inveterate cholics, feirrhous swellings, scrophulous distempers, niphthumes of the mesentery, diarraeas, ulcers of the mouth, and distempers of the gums and teeth. The drinking of these waters is relief also in melancholy and hypochondriacal distempers. They recover lost appetites, strengthen weak and flatulent stomachs, and quench immoderate thirst. From these virtues may be seen the agreement between the waters of this place and those of the English baths. In fine, all those baths, especially some that are very lately repaired, are neat and commodious, the accommodations and provisions good and reasonable, and they are frequented by the best company.

About a furlong out of the fourth gate lies the charming village of Bereet, or Porcet, which had its name from the wild hogs that abounded formerly in the neighbouring woods. Here are also many hot springs on both sides of a small cool rivulet, which runs through the town. They are conveyed by pipes and conduits into 14 Houses, in which are formed 28 baths. Some of them are much hotter than those in the town, and must be cooled 18 hours before they can be used. Their water is clear and pleasant, without any disagreeable smell. They are, for the most part, five or six yards square. There is one quite open to the air, called the Pooe Man's Bath, which has a spring so hot, that the people seal piggs, and boil eggs with it; but it is believed, that they only harden the yolks, and not the whites. These baths are not so strong as those in the city, and, of consequence, the better for weak people; and those of all ages and conditions bathe in them for their diversion, without any danger. They are good against the same distempers as the others, and particularly against deliriums of the head and breast, moist and icquiamish stomachs, dropicks, soft swellings, &c. and may be drank, as well as those of the city; but the latter are more solutive, and those of the village more strengthening. The fountains are, in 10th places, so plentiful, that they are capable of filling, several times in a day, above 50 baths, of 60 or 70 tuns each; and most of them, but those for the poor, are so contrived, that the old water is drawn off by subterraneous conduits, and the bath is cleaned from all impurities. It is computed, that, from the baths in the city, and in this village, there flow 6000 tons of water per day, which carry as many pounds weight of salt. The first season for these baths is about the 18th of May, the second about the 18th of August, and continues each time six weeks.

The village of Borcet is well built, has four handsome churches, and a nunnery of Bernardines, whose abbess is a princess of the empire; but there lies an appeal from her court to the elchevins of the city.

The adjacent country abounds with corn, fruit, and pasture. The woods furnish the inhabitants with materials for fire and building, as the quarries do with stone. They have also rich coal mines, besides others of iron, lead, vitriol, sulphur, and lapis calaminarius; and are well supplied with necessaries by the Rhine and Maefe. The territories of the city are large, and contain near 200 villages, enclosed on all sides with mountains.

Besides the places already described, the circle of Westphalia contains the following less considerable counties, feignories, &c.

The County of Dümmer lies south of Delmenhorst, is 12 mile-long, 5 broad, and contains a lake called Dümmersee.

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west of Mentz, and has several churches. The duchy contains, besides Suinern, several small and incon- siderable towns.

The little Duchy of LAUTEREN, in the last century, reverted to the electoral house, which is thereby entitled to a seat and voice in the diets: as did the bailiwicks of Lauteren and Veldenz, bestowing, at the same time, similar privileges. Veldenz is situated on the Moselle, and Lauteren on the Glan.

The Imperial and free City of FRANKFORT on the MAINE was anciently called Francofordia, that is, *the Ford of the Franks*; for the Franks used to cross the river here, in order to make their incursions upon the Saxons; on which account the latter at length built this city to restrain their ravages. It is now called Frankfort on the Maine, not only on account of its being situated on that river, but to distinguish it from Frankfort on the Oder. It is 18 miles east of Mentz, and 20 from the Rhine. It is spacious, populous, and opulent: one of the Hans-Towns, and the seat of the Imperial diet. The river intersects and divides it into two parts, which have a communication by means of an elegant stone bridge, consisting of 14 arches, with a tower at each end 400 paces asunder; but the whole is under the jurisdiction of the same magistrates. The river is about half as broad as the Thames at London. The town is surrounded by walls, encompassed with deep ditches of running water, and fortified with 11 bastions, suitable countercarps, outworks, &c. The Rhine, Rhine, &c. render its situation admirable for trade, particularly for bringing great quantities of corn and wine from Franconia, and the Palatinate. It has two annual fairs, which are frequented by merchants with various commodities, particularly books from most parts of Europe, of which they distribute printed catalogues; so that there is greater choice here than in any town in Christendom, during the mart, which lasts three weeks; but at other times the bookellers have scarce any business. There are three marts every year; and the names of the foreign merchants are written over the arch, before the doors of their shops, which, when the marts are ended, are shut up. Most of the streets are large, except two or three, which are full of traders' shops. Some of the houses are built of red marble, or timber plastered, and painted or covered with plates.

On the north side of the city there is a spacious horse-fair, or market, where a vast number of good horses are sold to the French king, and the neighbouring princes. The Jews are the chief jockies. The city is round, and has no suburbs; but is much larger, richer, and more populous than Mentz.

The chief structures are the following: St. Bartholomew's cathedral, which, though too dark a pile within, is a stately venerable piece of architecture, built by Pepin, father to Charlemagne. In a long narrow part of this church, called the conclave, they used to choose the emperor. It has a very mean altar and benches for so celebrated a place. The other part, in which he was crowned, being a cloister of iron, fastened to the balustrades of the choir, looks like a great bird-cage, having no ornament but an ordinary crucifix of brass. A French writer takes notice of a curiosity here (standing in a niche of black marble) of John Charles, bishop of Worms, who, as the inscription says, was descended from the barons of Frankenstein, who trace their genealogy from father to son, for more than 1000 years back.

The town-house, where the emperor and electors meet in council after the election is over, besides the throne, has only some benches, covered with green cloth, and some pictures. The great hall, where the Imperial feast is kept on the coronation day, is not very regular, though large. The floor is covered with black and yellow cloth, the livery of the house of Austria. On the ceiling is painted the story of Ganymede carried away by Jupiter's eagle; and of a raven tear-

No. 70.

ing out the eyes of a person who had falsely accused another of murder. Before the house is a great square, where, at this solemnity, an ox is roasted, stuffed with venison, wild-fowl, and sucking-pigs; and thither one of the electors comes in person for a slice of beef, which he carries to the emperor; and, after he has dined on it, it is abandoned to the populace. Another of the electors carries him a glass of wine, which, on that occasion, runs from a fountain in the middle of the square. A third carries him a measure of oats from thence; and in this square, after the coronation, another distributes the medals, &c. struck upon the occasion. Here is a vestry, where the electors are shut up during the election; at which time the marshal of the empire stands before the door with his sword drawn, to prevent the princes from coming out till it is over.

Braunfeld, which was formerly the emperor's palace, is now the mansion-house of the Teutonic knights, where debtors have a sanctuary for 14 days, after which they may be taken up.

There is a port, or harbour; and

The citadel or fortrefs of Saxenhausen. There are also several noble fountains in the city, and particularly three in the great market-place; and divers mineral springs and baths belonging to the city.

This city is governed by a prator, 12 burgomasters, 14 elchevins, or aldermen, one of which is always a burgomaster, and 42 common-council. The senate which chooses two burgomasters annually out of their own number, is divided into three benches: the first is that of the elchevins; the second is that of the literati, or learned, out of which the first bench is supplied in case of a vacancy; and the third is that of tradesmen, who never rise higher. The grand bailiff, who is always president of the council, is chose out of the elchevins; and his office is for life, as well as the elchevins. Besides these, there are syndics, whose power is much limited.

The magistrates are chosen from among the nobility, but named by all the corporations of tradesmen, except the taylors, because one of them was chief in a revolt against the magistrates. The government here is milder than in most of the Imperial towns; and their liberties, which they boast of holding originally from Charlemagne, seem better established.

The magistrates, and most of the inhabitants, are Lutherans, and have five churches, in one of which is much painting and sculpture, an altar of black marble, a marble pulpit, and reading-desk; the figure of our Saviour, with a globe, and a crucifix, both of alabaster, &c. The altar-piece is a representation of our Saviour's passion in the garden; and the ceiling, and the fronts of the galleries, are painted with scripture histories. The Roman Catholics are permitted to perform their religious duties in the cathedral, and have several chapels, and two convents; but they are not suffered to make public processions. The Calvinists have two churches about a league from the city, one for German and the other for French refugees; but the ceremonies of baptism and marriage, must be performed in the Lutheran churches. In the council held here in 794, three hundred bishops assailed against the Nestorian heresy. This city was one of the first that had spirit enough to demand the free exercise of the Lutheran religion, which, being refused by their magistrates, 1522, they deposed them, and chose others; and, in 1530, the Augsburg confession was established here.

This city was besieged twice in 1552, by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and by Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, who took it; but it soon recovered its liberty, and has flourished ever since. On the wall of the great bridge of Saxenhausen, is an indifferent, though much celebrated, picture, representing a dead infant besmeared with blood, and an inscription beneath, denoting, that, on Palm Sunday, 1685, a child, of two years and a half of age, called Simon, was murdered by the Jews. Under the child a Jew is exhibited in a black cloak, with a staff, standing on a

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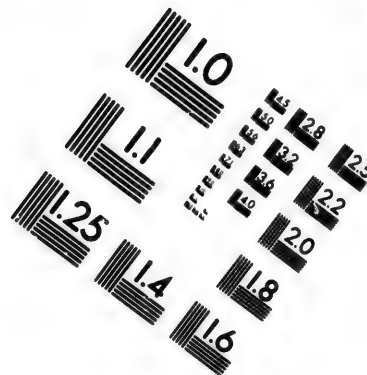
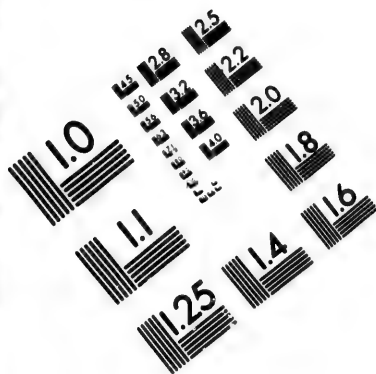
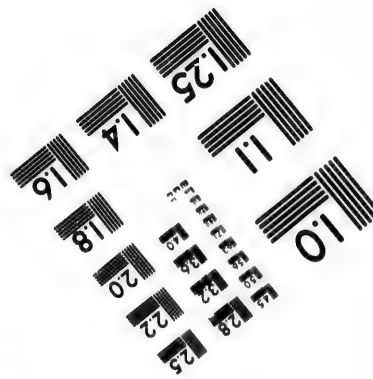
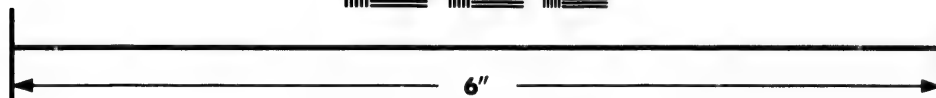
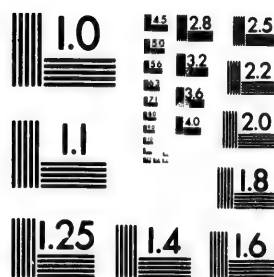


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hog, with his face towards its tail, which he holds in his hand instead of a bridle. A monstrous figure follows, and spits in his face; and a mob of women and fiends surrounds him, insulting both him and his companion, whom another fiend carries on his shoulders. The populace firmly believe this story; yet it is well known to the learned, and more sensible part of the inhabitants of Frankfort, to be an absolute fiction, designed merely to prejudice the people against the Jews. This sect have a synagogue here; but the walls are as black and smoaky as those of a kitchen; and they are confined all night to their particular quarter, which is in a street about a mile in length, but very narrow and dirty, with a gate at each end of it, that is shut every evening, and the keys carried to the magistrates. Their houses are generally of timber, plastered, and four, five, or six stories high, but as nasty as a hog-stye; yet, in this little quarter, it is said, there are 3 or 4000 souls. Their chief trade is buying and selling old wares, hawking toys at the inns, and changing such money as is not current here; but none of this can they do on Saturday, which is their sabbath; nor on Sunday, which is ours; for if they were to appear in the streets upon the latter, they would certainly be pelted by the mob; so much are they hated by the German populace; who, in 1614, rose against their ancestors, and pillaged them cruelly upon this account. The citizens of Frankfort quarrelled with their magistrates to such a degree, that the mob beset the ancient senators in the council-chamber for four days together, and thereby forced them to quit the place, as well as their offices; and they could not be restored, notwithstanding two mandates came from the emperor to that purpose. During this, on St. Bartholomew's day, a great mob vented their fury also on the Jews, who barricaded the gates of their street, made the best defence they could, and killed and wounded some of the ring-leaders. This so exasperated the rest, that they broke upon their quarter, and forced them to their burying-place, and to abandon all that they could not carry thither to the ravage of the plunderers. They were, however, splot in their riot early next morning, by the majority of the citizens, foot and horse, well armed, who seized the plunderers, secured the effects they had taken from the right owners, and so put an end to the insurrection. The Jews, however, who had intrenched themselves in their burial-place, fearing the populace might rise again, and force them out of it, begged and obtained leave to retire out of town, with their families, and such effects as were saved or recovered from the plunderers.

This fatal day they afterwards called the Day of their Tribulation, as they had called their quarter Little Jerusalem, and, it is observed, that the day they were obliged to fly from Frankfort was a solemn fast, which they had been used to keep in memory of the destruction of the ancient Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and by Titus Vespasian. Mean time the remains of these poor Israelites, at Frankfort, are obliged, under severe penalties, to fetch water, when any fire breaks out in the city, be it ever so distant from their quarter. In recompence, the magistracy permits them to chuse 12 judges, out of their own body, to decide their own differences, who are called bawmeesters; and those who will not submit to their decisions, are allowed to appeal to the Lutheran tribunals. They are obliged to wear a piece of yellow cloth, that they may be known from the other inhabitants; though their habit is very distinguishing; for the men generally wear coarse thread-bare cloaks, flat-brimmed hats, old greasy ruffles, and thick pointed beards. The women wear over their clothes short cloaks of black crape, bound about their necks by clasp, of gilt copper; and round their shoulders a sparkling border of tinsel, a foot in breadth. As for their head-dress, it is only a coarse wrapper, ending at their forehead in two large horns, about four fingers broad, one of which is covered with black gauze, and the other with a bit of lawn dyed blue. The Jewish girls

are distinguished from the married women by their head-dress, which is nothing but a piece of red taffeta bordered with a gold gauze, with which their hair is gathered and tied. A great number of the Jewesses here wear earrings, which represent the signs of their houses or shops, be they cat, dog, or any other animal. By their synagogue they have their hot and cold baths. The former are in two little rooms, where there are cauldrons to heat the water. The cold are in a subterraneous place, 30 feet deep, surrounded by an iron rail, where the women peep over, to see that the who bathes plunges over head and ears into the water, according to their old law, which ordains, that every hair be purified. There is a place with ovens, for baking their victuals on their sabbath-day, to which each family carries their pot, or pan, on the eve, and it is taken home next day, when the service is over. Their timber houses being so close, and apt to catch fire, their quarter has been twice burnt down.

At several houses in Frankfort there are pine-trees planted by the doors, denoting they are taverns; and cyphers painted on the door-posts, marking the different prices of the wines.

Saxenhausen formerly belonged to the elector of Mentz, but was bartered for the town of Hochst, which depended on Frankfort; and since this change one of the city council must reside at Saxenhausen.

As to the three originals of the famous Golden Bull of which two are preserved at Prague and Nuremberg, the third is kept in an apartment of the town-house of Frankfort; but is never shewn to strangers, except in presence of two of the council, and the secretary. It is a small manuscript, in quarto, consisting of 42 leaves of parchment, with a gold seal of 3 inches diameter, weighing 20 ducats, appended to it by a cord of yellow silk. It is written in Latin and Gothic characters, without diphthongs; and kept in a black-box, together with two written copies of a translation of it into the German language. This Bull, which they likewise call the Caroline Law, contains the rules and ceremonies to be observed in the choice of the emperor; settles the power and authority of all ranks of the nobility; and so binds the emperor and the princes to one another by oath, that neither may, with impunity, infringe or attempt any thing to the detriment or danger of the commonwealth, the country, the empire, or its neighbours; and, amongst other conditions for which the author of it is especially commended, it decrees, "That whosoever hereafter had a view to the Imperial dignity, should be well acquainted with the languages, particularly the Latin, Italian, French, Tuscan and German; that, when he was emperor, he might be able to answer his subjects in the several languages, without an interpreter."

An ingenious writer thus characterizes this famous city, and the inhabitants of it. "There are, (says he) few places, upon the whole, more disagreeable, and few towns in Germany where the common people are more unpolished. The burghers are not to be matched for affectation. As most of the electors and princes of the empire have their agents here, to whom they give the title of residents, they are for the greatest part, merchants of this city, who solicit the title, in order to be exempt from the authority of the senate, and from the payment of the customs, and to qualify themselves to place over their doors the arms of the princes to whom they send the newspapers."

While the empire was in the hands of the French the princes were all obliged to appear in person, unless they were excused by the emperor and electors; but now most of them send their deputies to save charges, which much retards their proceedings; because their deputies are often obliged to send for their instructions. To such abbots and bishops who are not deputies, the emperor does not write, but only to their directors, that they may give them notice. Though, since Maximilian's time, many of the princes have forborne to send deputies, yet they are as much obliged

obliged to do so. Some emperors do not require them, who do not want them. That of their notice to the electors according to they beg and him for calling the good of the fend officers, Mentz; but cretaries; deputies of the marshal of the emperor he has to put but all assent his robes to stop. They by two steps raised to him thing they do are put up for they are returned of the state and the fees profits from this, the emperor, when a day for meeting, anther, who to the emperor a law or constitution divided into cular.

The archbishops, though ecclesiastical, extraordinary order does formerly exist Westphalia, between the the ecclesiastical votes; for they allowed first their votes of the bench Franconia are also all deputies of members is held, sit at of the voice to them, a and Spire; circle of the All the votes exceed 250.

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obliged to submit to the resolves of the diet as if they did. Sometimes, in cases of great importance, the emperor not only sends letters, but ambassadors, to require their presence; and, in urgent affairs, those who do not send, make their ambassadors plenipotentiaries. All the princes bear their own charge, or that of their deputies. When they arrive, they give notice to the hereditary marshal of the empire, under the elector of Saxony, who assigns them apartments according to their quality. If the emperor be present, they beg audience of him, shew their summons, thank him for calling the diet, and promise concurrence for the good of the empire. If he be absent, the princes send officers, to notify their arrival to the director of Mentz; but if they are deputies, they send their secretaries with their full powers, as do also the deputies of the towns. When they are all come, the marshal of the empire acquaints them when and where the emperor, or his commissary, is to tell them what he has to propose. There is no upper and lower house, but all assemble in one room. The emperor goes in his robes to the throne, which he ascends by three steps. The electors sit on a bench, which they ascend by two steps; and the princes on other benches, not raised so high. If the emperor is present, the first thing they do is to attend him to church, where prayers are put up for a blessing on their consultations. When they are returned, the elector of Treves, in the name of the states, thanks the emperor for calling a diet; and the secretary of the empire, receiving the proposals from the vice-chancellor, reads them. After this, the colleges retire to their several apartments; and, when they have considered them, agree upon a day for meeting and imparting their thoughts to one another, which, when passed into a resolve, they send to the emperor; and, if approved by him, it becomes a law or constitution of the empire. The princes are divided into benches, called the spiritual and the secular.

The archduke of Austria, and the duke of Burgundy, though secular princes, sit formerly on the ecclesiastical bench, because they were princes of extraordinary eminence; and the master of the Teutonic order does the same. The Lutheran princes were formerly excluded from the diet, till, by the treaty of Westphalia, they were allowed a place by themselves, between the ecclesiastical and secular princes. All the ecclesiastical and secular members have not equal votes; for such of both as have princely dignities, are allowed single votes; but those who have not, give their votes by companies, as the deputies of the towns of the bench of the Rhine, or of Suabia. The towns of Franconia and Suabia, which include those of Saxony, are also allowed two benches, and two votes. The deputies of the Imperial towns make up the third rank of members. The deputies of the city where the diet is held, sit at a table by themselves, and take an account of the voices of the other delegates, which are brought to them, and registered by the two registers of Ulm and Spire; the former representing the cities in the circle of the Rhine, and the latter those of Suabia. All the votes in this august assembly are said not to exceed 250.

The emperor's throne is covered with cloth of gold; and the chairs and benches of the other princes and states, with cloth of silver, velvet, satin, silk, &c. according to their rank and quality. The elector of Treves sits at the foot of the throne, as director of the electoral college. The electors of Cologne, Bohemia, Palatine, and Brandenburg, sit on the right; and those of Mentz, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover, on the left. The ecclesiastical princes sit under the electors on the right, and the secular princes under the electors on the left. The deputies of the towns, and of the bench of the Rhine, sit under the ecclesiastical; and the deputies of the towns, and the bench of Suabia, sit under the secular princes. The deputies of Lubec and Osnaburg sit at the cross bench before the elector

of Treves; and the marshal of the empire sits at a table, in the middle of the hall, before the cross bench. The directoral table, with the officers attending it, is on one side, before the secular princes. Those princes only have a right to sit in the college of princes, and to have a deliberative and decisive voice, who contribute to the support of the empire, according to the Matricula. The directors of this college are the archbishop of Saltzburg, and the archduke of Austria, who preside alternately, as fresh matters come upon the tapis. The votes of the secular and ecclesiastical bench, which are taken alternately, are collected by the marshal; after which, the archbishop of Saltzburg, and the archduke, draw the result, and report it to the diet. Such princes as possess several dominions, have a vote for each. The magistrates of the city where the diet is held, are directors of the college of the towns. The abbesses, who are princesses, send deputies.

Though the point of precedence, among the electors, has been long since settled by the Golden Bull, yet the other princes, and the representatives of the cities, have not agreed on the matter to this day; inasmuch, that it occasions perpetual quarrels: and the diet would sometimes break up in confusion, if some of them did not, for peace sake, yield to the rest; entering a protest only, that such an instance should not be made a precedent. One fourth of a session is said to be generally spent in disputes on this subject; a second in drinking matches; a third in disputes with the emperor about their privileges; and scarce a fourth upon the business proposed to them from the throne; the emperor alone having the power of proposing what is to be debated in the diet.

There is another assembly of the empire, called the assembly of deputations; where the deputies, chosen for that purpose, determine things that have been referred to them by a diet; or when the elector of Mentz, in the emperor's name, summons the deputies, at the request of the directors or captains of one or more circles, to take orders about their affairs, or to settle controversial points, which they are not able to decide themselves.

The Lordship of OLLBRUCK belongs to the Waldbott-Bassenheim family; that of Dochstuhl belongs to the family of Oettingen-Baldern, and gives the proprietor a seat and voice in the diet of the circle: the Lordship of Britzenheim, on the banks of the Nahe, belongs to the elector of Cologne, who, in consequence of possessing it, enjoys a seat and voice at the diet of the circle; and the counts of Wurtemberg, for the little county of the same name, have a seat and vote in the diets of the Upper Rhine, and in those of the empire.

The Imperial city of WETZLAR, or WESTLAR, on the borders of the county of Solms, has nothing in it worth notice, but the great church. However, it is, at present, the seat of the Imperial chamber, which was removed hither from Spire in the year 1689, when that city was taken and destroyed by the French. The provostship of the town belongs to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, to do justice in his name. It stands on the confluence of the rivers Lahn and Dillen.

The Imperial City of FRIEDBURG is seated at the foot of a ridge of hills called De Hohe, and enjoys large privileges, granted by the emperor Frederick II. The mart now held at Frankfort was kept here till the year 1340, when it was removed thither at the desire of the merchants; and, in lieu of it, this city has four annual fairs; one of which is held on the first Sunday after Trinity, in remembrance of the dedication of their church on that day, which brought pedlars thither with toys, and at length caused the establishment of a substantial trade. Some of the emperors resided here formerly, certain months in the year. This town has suffered by terrible fires, particularly in 1383, when 900 houses were burnt; and in 1447, when 700 more shared the same fate. The last fire was said to be owing to a quarrel between two of the townsmen

men, one of whom fired the other's house, to be revenged on him. It was attended with such a loss to the citizens, that they were forced to sell or mortgage the villages in their territory, to defray the expence of rebuilding their houses. Friedburg is noted for the depth of its cellars, there being, in some houses, two or three one under another.

The Duchy of Deux-Ponts gave title to its dukes, a branch of the palatine family, one of whom was Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden; but it became extinct in 1732, in the person of Gustavus Leopold. Since that time it has been in sequestration; the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the abbot of Fulda, both Roman Catholics, being administrators. The elector palatine, as duke of Newburg, claimed this succession, as does also the prince of Birckenfeldt, who is a Protestant, and next claimant to the electoral dignity after the house of Sultzbach. The duchy, which is supposed to have been an ancient fief of the bishopric of Mentz, is divided into five bailiwicks; one of which, called Bischweiler, lies in Lower Alsace, where there are other lands belonging to the family. It is, upon the whole, a mountainous, barren country, but has some fertile vallies. It has two small rivers that join near the capital, from whence it has its name, and run south to the Saare. Calvinism was generally professed in this duchy, till the Swedes became possessed of it, when Lutheranism began to flourish, the king of Sweden giving some of the best livings and preferments to the Lutheran clergy, which created great animosities between the two opinions; but the late king of Sweden dying without issue, and the duchy devolving on, or at least being claimed by, a Popish family, the Protestant subjects thought fit to unite, lest their common enemy, the Papists, should take advantage of their quarrels.

The city of Deux-Ponts, which, in the German language, is called Zweibrücken, and, in the Latin, Bipontium, from its two bridges over the small rivers of Blüthe and Schwalb, whereon it stands, is small, but neat, and was once defended by a good castle, since demolished. It suffered much during the civil wars in Germany; and also in those between France and the empire, when it was taken in 1676, by the French; but restored to the king of Sweden by the treaty of Ryfwick.

The Landgravate of Hesse is situated on the north side of the river Maine. The whole country is bounded on the north by Westphalia; on the west by the duchy of Berg, and electorate of Triers; on the south by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia; and on the east by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringia. Its utmost extent, from north to south, is about 100 miles, and the same from east to west.

The air is cold, but healthful; the water wholesome, and the soil fruitful, producing much corn; and, towards the banks of the Rhine and Lohn, grapes. Here are large forests, with abundance of deer, and game in general. In the mountains are some mines of copper and lead.

The house of Hesse, which is one of the most ancient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches, Cassel and Darmstadt. The former comprises Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Rhinfels; the latter Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Homburg.

The rights and prerogatives of the sovereign princes of this house are great, they having three votes at the diet of the empire. They belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine; but Hesse-Cassel has a voice among the counts of the bench of Westphalia, for the county of Schaumburg. Causes, not exceeding 1000 florins, are determined by the courts of the county without appeal. These princes have several privileges in common, such as the right of protection and Imperial prefecture of the city of Wetzlar, which is at present exercised by Darmstadt alone. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are not deemed of age till they are 25; but those of Darmstadt are at 18.

The estates of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel are Lower Hesse, in which are the counties of Plets, Cassel, and Ziegenheim; Marburg, in Upper Hesse, and Frankenburg; the principality of Herfthield, a secularized abbey on the Fulda; the lower county of Catzenellenbogen; the county of Schaumburg, except Buckenburg, which belongs to the county of Lippe; and Smalwald, in the county of Henneburg; the bailiwicks of Rottenburg and Sachsenagen.

The landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is little inferior to the former, either in dominion or wealth, possesses the greatest part of the upper landgraveate, in which there are Gießen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg, &c. the county of Nidda, which consists of several bailiwicks; the lordship of Itter; the upper county of Katzenellenbogen, in which lies Darmstadt city; the land of Epstein, Braubach in Lower Katzenellenbogen, and Kirchbach in Suabia. The fucceffion also of the county of Hanau was, in 1736, upon the death of its count, awarded to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, as next heir, on condition of his paying a stipulated sum, by way of compensation, to the house of Cassel. The king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, ought to have had his share in the fucceffion; but his majesty gave up his rights to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel by a treaty.

The branch of Rhinfels possesses the greatest part of the lower county of Catzenellebogen, viz. Rhinfel, St. Goar, fort Catz, Schwaibach, and Gevernhäufen; the bailiwicks of Richenburg, Florenstein, and Bräu; Rotzenburg, and its district; Wanfried, Eckweiga, and Sontra in Lower Hesse.

The branch of Homburg possesses Homburg and its territory; Bingheim; and Wevelinghen and Helmstadt, with its dependencies. The prince of Homburg has moreover an appendage of about 1000*l.* a-year from Hesse-Cassel, and 2000*l.* from Darmstadt.

The branches of Caffel and Homburg are Calvinists; the branch of Darmstadt Lutheran; and Rhinfeis professes the Roman Catholic religion, which is, however, not tolerated in the dominions of the other three princes, except in the small principality of Herfeld. In these counties are several universities and academies. The situation of the country between Upper and Lower Saxony, and the neighbourhood of Westphalia, occasions the language of the people to be a mixture of High and Low Dutch. The laws most in force here are, the Roman or Civil, to which they join municipal laws of their own. The people are numerous and warlike, being raised and disciplined by the younger sons of the nobility, who are made lieutenants and captains in several districts, and receive pay of the regent. In the prince of Hesse-Cassel's military service are a general, two lieutenant-generals, a major-general, a colonel of the artillery, two commissaries-general of war, and one chief paymaster; two troops of life-guards, one of white, and the other of black-horses; three other regiments of horse, three of dragoons, and five of foot; one of which is guards; besides the militia commanded by a lieutenant-general. The landgrave has a privy-council, or court, for the game and forests; a chancery, or secretary's office; a treasury and consistory, for ecclesiastical affairs; and another court, called the French commission, relating particularly to the French in his dominions. All the privy councillors are members of the consistory, to whom are added a superintendent, a metropolitan, one of the court preachers, and a syndic.

The principal places in the landgravate of Hesse are the following :

Cassel, the capital city of the Lower Hesse, situated in a rich pleasant plain on the river Fulda, near the confines of the duchy of Brunswick, 40 miles south-east from Paderborn, and 98 north-east from Mentz, is a place of good trade for wool and other merchandize and is fortified to the west with walls, ditches and a strong citadel. It is the seat of the landgrave, whose

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palace stands without the town, surrounded by bul-
work, with apartments contrived in the very ramparts,
to lodge his family during a siege, out of the reach of
bombs. The palace is of free-stone, magnificent,
both within and without, and adorned with curious
gardens and fountains. It is observed as a reproach
to the inhabitants, that for want of industry, they suf-
fer other nations to run away with the profit of manu-
facturing their wool. There is a gymnasium, or aca-
demy, here, which has been much eclipsed by the uni-
versity of Marburg. Here is a great arsenal of free-
stone, with arms for 25,000 men; and in the room un-
der it are 200 pieces of cannon, some 64 pounders.
From the palace there is a prospect of no less than 60
towns, the least of which contains 300 houses. The
streets of this city are spacious, full of shops, and
contain several fine markets, with good provisions of
all sorts. The landgrave has a library well furnished
with books and curiosities. In the great church are
the monuments of the landgraves, in brass, copper,
and marble, of very good workmanship. The cathed-
ral, dedicated to St. Martin, is very spacious. There
are four other churches, which have two ministers
each, besides the soldiers church, which has but one.
There is a church likewise in the palace, for the wor-
ship of the court. A fine stone bridge over the river
divides the city into two parts, of which that called
the New Town is well built, with uniform houses; and
the streets are pretty even and spacious. The land-
grave, the founder of it, has also made one of the finest
aqueducts in the whole country.

Wetter formerly contained an abbey, the revenues
of which were allotted by Philip the Magnanimous,
to portion out the daughters of ancient noble families.

Louisdorf, in the bailwick of Guttmar, is inhab-
ited chiefly by French refugees.

Hania, on the Werra, contains one of the four
high hospitals of Hesse, in which 400 poor and sick
are carefully attended and maintained, out of the re-
venues of the Cistercian convent. The governors of
each of these hospitals are nobles, alternately nomi-
nated by the two princes of Hesse.

Rodenburg, a town on the river Fulda, is plea-
santly seated, and has a collegiate church, with a dean
and 20 canons, well endowed. This place stands in a
valley between two hills in Upper Hesse, and gives
name to a branch of the Heilian family. It is divided
into the Old and New Towns. In the Old there is a
castle, which was demolished in the year 1212, by the
Imperialists; but rebuilt by William IV. Landgrave of
Hesse, who, in 1524, adorned it with a fine garden,
and a church, built throughout with white marble,
dog out of a quarry at Mellun, a village just below
the town, on the same river.

Hannover, a town with a castle, in the Upper Hesse,
is the residence of the branch of the family, from
thence called Hesse-Homburg, which has the bail-
wick, of which this is the head town, for its appen-
dage.

Ziegenheim, on the river Schwalm, in the lower
landgravate, is a small but neat city, and gives name to
a county, of which it is the capital; and was united
by Lewis the Pacific, the landgrave, to his domain,
in 1543. The succession to this estate was formerly
disputed by the count De Hohenloe; but their claim
being referred to the diet at Worms, it was adjudged
in favour of the landgraves of Hesse, who have en-
joyed it ever since.

Gyslar, 12 miles north from Cassel, is the capital
of a bailwick in Lower Hesse.

Eichwege, 24 miles from Cassel, is a walled town,
built by Charles the Great, destroyed by the Huns,
and rebuilt by Henry II. It stands on the bank of the
river Werra, by which wood and coals, the principal
commodities of these parts, are conveyed down to the
Weser, and from thence to the neighbouring counties.
It is situated in the Lower Hesse, near the confines of
Thuringia; and has belonged, with its territory, to

the landgrave of Hesse-Rhinels since 1587, when it
was taken from the elector of Mentz.

Smalcald, a town on a rivulet of the same name,
has a good trade for iron ware, many mines of the
neighbourhood furnishing the inhabitants with plenty
of that metal, which they work, and send to foreign
parts. They also make and temper steel, from whence
a village near it is called Stahlburg. This place was
famous for the assemblies of the Protestant princes in
1530, 1531, 1535, and 1537, in order to make a
league for the defence of the Augsburg confession
against the emperor Charles V. and the Popish princes
of Germany, which league grew to powerful, that they
forced the emperor to a treaty, held in 1557, at Passaw,
by which Lutheranism was established in several parts
of the empire.

Marburg, which stands in a pleasant country, on the
river Lohn, was once a free and Imperial city, after-
wards subject to its own lords, and is the chief town
of the Upper Hesse, and the seat of the supreme court
of judicature, to which appeals are brought both from
Cassel and Darmstadt. It has a strong castle on a hill,
and is otherwise well fortified. The great church is a
stately building, and has many noble monuments.
The university here, founded in 1526, is one of the
most considerable in Germany. The professors are
Calvinists. The town is large and well built, with spa-
cious streets. It has a very large square, adorned with
a town-house of curious architecture. The castle is
separated from the town by the river. In the other
part is a stately building, the house of the commander
of the Teutonic knights. The palace of the land-
grave, stands on a rising ground, from whence there is a
view over large plains and valleys, watered by rivulets;
besides hills and vineyards, of which there is a fine
prospect also, from its free-stone bridge over the river.

Connefeld is a village with a fine white alabaster
rock near it; Mellun, on the Elbe, contains a seat belonging
to the prince; Friedwald contains another princely seat;
and Vach, on the Werra, which gives name to a bail-
wick, is a much frequented thoroughfare, between
Leipzic and Frankfurt on the Main.

Waldkappel and Allendorf both give name to bail-
wicks; the former having some coal-pits, and the
latter containing several salt-works.

Gieffenstein, on the Elbe, gives name to a bailwick,
and is famous for its bridge, where, in the open air, a
court of judicature is held, called the *Bridge Court*, in
which every defendant is obliged to deposit a fine;
but on acquittal it is returned him, and the plaintiff
immersed in double the sum.

Elburg contains a palace belonging to the land-
grave, and is defended by a castle; Gudenburg is re-
markably fertile, and contains Nudenstein, a very an-
cient town, and Merxhausen, one of the four high hos-
pitals of Hesse.

Frankenburg, a large town, said to be built by Theo-
doric, king of France, in 520, stands 15 miles north-
east of Waldeck, in the westernmost bounds of the land-
gravate of Upper Hesse, now in Westphalia. In
1500 some mines of silver and copper were discovered
here, but they turned to little or no account. About
six miles west is Sachfenburg, where are the ruins of an
old fort, built by the ancient Saxons, to secure their
frontier from any incursion by the French garrison at
Frankenburg.

Alsfeld, 10 miles east from Marburg, is one of the
ancient towns of Hesse, and had formerly very great
privileges, even power over life; but it lost its charter
in an accidental fire many years since; so that now the
inhabitants have only a memorial of it, by the chief
magistrate's having a sword carried before him. The
town-house is an handsome building; and over the
door is a monument in remembrance of the fire, with
a Latin inscription, denoting "That when things are
irrecoverably lost, it is the best way to forget them."
This was the first town in Hesse that embraced Luther's
reformation.

Giessen, a town in Upper Hesse, is defended by a strong wall, and regular fortifications, and has a well stored arsenal. Its trade is dressing and felling of cloth. It has four gates, and as many spacious streets, with a square or market-place in the centre. The compass of its ditch is about an hour's walk. It has one great church dedicated to St. Pancras; and is governed by a council and a magistrate, besides the officers of the landgrave. It has a fair between Easter and Ascension day, which lasts a week. Round the neighbourhood are several castles, as Solms, Königsburg, Fetzburg, Gleiber, &c. It once had an university, which began to flourish upon the desertion of Lutheranism by the professors at Marburg, and their adhering to Calvinism; but, in 1625, the landgrave Lewis, who was a Calvinist, suppressed this university, and recalled the students to Marburg.

St. Goar, the capital of the lower county, is situated on the west side the Rhine, where a toll is paid, the produce of which belongs in common to the two sovereign branches of the house of Hesse. On a high rock, in the vicinity, is the strong fortress of Rhinfels.

Goarshausen is a small town, on the east side of the Rhine, opposite to St. Goar; Rechenburg is a castle on a high rock, with a mineral spring; Granau is an hospital for women, and one of the four called the high hospitals of Hesse; and Langenschwalbach is a large village in the bailiwick of Hohenstein, famous for its mineral waters; in which bailiwick there is likewise Harlthalerleed, a celebrated medicinal bath.

Upper Rotbach, a small town, will be ever famous for the great victory obtained here over the French, by the king of Prussia, on the 5th of November, 1757.

Philippse is a palace, which was erected by the landgrave Philip III. Bredencap is famous for its iron works, foundery, and a silver mine; and Thal-Itter for a copper mine.

Freystadt, on the Rhine, was erected in the year 1745, by the landgrave Lewis, and contains an asylum for debtors.

Hofheim, one of the four high hospitals of Hesse, is situated in the bailiwick of Dornburg.

Zwingenberg is situated on the Berge-Strasse, or Hill street, a road so called, which extends 40 miles over the mountains from Darmstadt to Heidelberg.

Branbach, on the Rhine, is defended by two castles, and celebrated for its mineral springs, and copper and silver mines.

Fins is a large village, famous for its baths; and Old-Catzenleibogen has a castle, and some iron mines.

Darmstadt, situated on a river of the same name, at the distance of 12 miles south from Frankfurt on the Maine, is enclosed by palisades, and defended by a strong castle, which is the landgrave's palace. For the better security of the county, there are two forts; one on the Rhine, named Markburg, or Marienburg; and another on the Maine, called Ruffelheim. The palace is a stately structure, and, had it been finished according to its model, would have been one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe, not for lodging the emperor and all the nine electors; but the magnificent works that were intended, have been quite laid aside. However, the parts that are finished make a grand appearance, and are beautified with a spacious garden, abounding with all sorts of fruits, and yielding annually great quantities of rich wines. The emperor has, besides, two fine pleasure-houses, two miles from hence, Kranchstein and Sensfeld. Though the town is not large, it makes a good appearance, most of the houses being built of free-stone, and very high. Though well fortified, it has several times been surprised and taken. In this town the Germans first gave over tilts; because in 1403, the Franconians and Hessians having challenged one another to this exercise, several of the Franconian nobility, and nine of the Hessians, were killed on the spot.

The deer come sometimes close to the palisades of

the town; there being no province in Germany more proper for hunting, nor in Europe where there are more deer; the great plenty of which is very troublesome to the poor peasants, who are abroad day and night to watch their fields, and guard them from their encroachments. It is a flat even country, with a gravelly soil, which produces excellent pulse, and is interspersed with woods, through which are cut excellent roads.

The County of SPONHEIM was anciently divided into hither and farther, the former of which is now commonly called the county of Sponheim, and the other that of Starkenburg. It is situated between the Rhine and the Moselle.

In the hither county, of which three-fifths belong to the elector Palatine, and the remaining two-fifths to the prince of Baden-Baden, the principal place is

Kreutznach, or Creutznach, the capital, a well-built town, divided by the river Nahe into the Old and New Towns. The first emperors of the Franks had a palace here, in which they sometimes resided. Near the town is a castle, and, at no great distance up the river, two salt-works.

In the farther county, of which one half belongs to the duke of Deux-Ponts-Birkenfeld, and the other to the prince of Baden-Baden, are,

Birkenfeld, which once gave the title of duke to a branch of the family of Deux-Ponts. This branch afterwards succeeding to the duchy of Deux-Ponts, added Birkenfeld in their title to Deux-Ponts.

Tarbach, or Tranelbach, is a town lying on the Moselle, and containing a church common to the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, with a Lutheran gymnasium. In the neighbourhood are many vineyards. The town was once very strong, but the fortifications, have been demolished.

Starkenbourg is a castle on the Moselle, by the name of which this county is now generally distinguished, the counts having resided in it frequently.

The Principality and County of SOLM is situated between Lorraine and Lower Alsace; and, to distinguish it from the County of the same name in the duchy of Luxemburg, it is called the Upper county, and the other the Lower. The princes of Solm are now divided into two branches, Högelsat, or Solm-Zuldm; and Leutz-Loes, or Solm-Kirburg; each of which possesses an equal share of the estates belonging to the former counts, and vote alternately at the diets.

The Principality of NASSAU lies mostly in the Wetterau. The length of it is computed at about 50 miles, and the breadth at about 30. Though it is, in general, woody and mountainous, there are some fine pastures and corn-lands in it, besides excellent baths and mineral waters, and several mines of iron, lead, copper, and other metals. Most of the prince, and inhabitants are Calvinists. The principality is divided into several counties, belonging to the different branches of the family, which is one of the most ancient and illustrious of Europe, having produced, besides many other great heroes, Adolphus, emperor of Germany, and king William III. of Great Britain. The elder line, or that of Walram, consists, at present, of the branches of Nassau-Saarbrück-Utingen, Nassau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück, and Nassau-Waldburg. The representative of the last of these married the late prince of Orange's only sister. The other line, or that of Otto, which consisted formerly of the several branches of Nassau-Siegen, which was Popph, Nassau-Dillenberg, Dietz, and Hadamar, is now reduced to that of Nassau-Dietz, the representative of which, William, prince of Orange, enjoys all the territories that belonged to the other branches; and, on account of them, has several votes in the diet of the empire, and those of this circle and Westphalia. All the branches pay a matricular and chamber taxation; but those of the elder line have no seat, or votes, in the college of the princes of the empire, being only members of that of the Imperial Wetterau counts. The chief places in this principality are

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Dietz, the capital of another county, belonging to another branch of the Naffau family, of which the prince of Orange is the head. It is pleasantly situated on the river Lohr, 9 miles east from Naffau, and 19 south-east from Coblenz. It is walled, and has two fine castles, or towers, standing upon two hills in the town. It has a bridge over the river, which communicates with Fregen-Dietz. It had a collegiate church, subject to the electors of Treves; but since the reformation, the revenues have been applied to the university of Herborn. The county in which this town lies is about 14 miles long, and 10 broad. It is, in general, stony and hilly; has plenty of venison and sheep; but in the valleys there is corn and wine enough for the inhabitants.

Naffau is a small town on the Lehn, near which formerly stood Naffau-berg, a very ancient castle, which was the original seat of the family. From this castle the principality, family, town, and bailiwick, took their name. The castle, according to some, derived its own name from Naffau, the original name of the county, signifying, in the German, a marshy track, such as it antiently was; but, according to others, from Naffau, a famous German commander. Of the bailiwick, named from the town, a part belongs to Naffau-Dietz, another to Naffau-Weilburg, and another to Naffau-Utingen; and of that of Camberg adjoining, Naffau-Dietz, and the elector of Trier, are joint proprietors.

Weilburg is a handsome town on the river Lohr, which gives name to a county, and title to the prince thereof, who has a fine palace and gardens in the town. Over the river is a stone bridge; and in the neighbourhood of the town are a large menagerie and pleasure-house.

Weilmünster contains some silver and copper mines, and a great deal of iron ore.

Wiltbaden is a handsome, populous town, situated on the Rhine, and noted for its warm baths.

Bibarrich, a village on the Rhine, contains a palace; Schorleim is celebrated for its wine; Lohr, on the Schutter, gives name to a lordship; Oriweiler contains a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church; and Saarbrück, on the Saar, takes its name from a bridge over a river of the same name.

Homburg, a town situated on the Wetzgau, belongs to Naffau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück. The same prince has a share of some other districts in this part of the principality of Naffau.

The County of WALDECK terminates southward on Hesse, northward on the diocese of Paderborn, westward on the duchy of Westphalia, and eastward on Hesse, and the bailiwick of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz. Its length is computed at about 24, and its breadth at 20 miles. It yields iron, lead, copper, marble, slate, mineral springs, and abounds in grain, wood, and cattle. Gold is sometimes found in the river Eder. The inhabitants, in general, are Lutherans. There are some woollen manufactories, besides those of iron and paper, in the county. The title of the family of Waldeck runs thus: "Waldeck, prince of the sacred Roman empire, count of Pyrmont and Rappoltsheim, lord of Hohenock and Gerolstein, &c." The females, notwithstanding, are only countesses. The prince has not yet obtained a seat and voice among the princes in the diet of the empire, but in that of this circle he has. To the empire, his assent for Waldeck is 4 horse, and 18 foot, or 120 florins, monthly, in lieu of them; and to the chamber of Wetzlar 67 rix-dollars, 74 knitzers. The county is a fief of Hesse-Cassel; the succession to which was first settled on the eldest son, and his issue, in the year 1697. Here are the usual high courts and colleges, for the government of the county, and the administration of justice. The revenue of the county is pretty considerable; and the prince generally maintains five companies of foot. The chief places here are

Corbach, the capital, divided into the Old and New Towns, which contains a gymnasium, with two churches; in one of which is a stately monument of marble and alabaster, erected by the states of the United Provinces to the prince of Waldeck, who was field-marshal of their forces.

Lower Weldungen is a pretty large well built town, having the epithet of Lower, to distinguish it from Old Weldungen, a small town, with a castle, called Frederichstein. In the choir of the church belonging to the former of these towns, is a monument of alabaster, erected by the republic of Venice, to a prince of Waldeck, who was commander of their forces. In its neighbourhood also are some mineral springs.

In Rhoden is a feat belonging to the prince. Near Waldeck stands an old castle, which gives name to the county, and title to the prince.

Arolsen is a regular well built town, standing not far from the river Aars, and containing a palace, which is the usual residence of the prince, and a church for each of the three religions. Here is also the seat of the high colleges.

Adorf is a village in the bailiwick of Eifenburg, in which are iron works, with two copper mines, and a Lutheran foundation for ladies. There are copper works in some of the other bailiwicks; and at Kleinern, a village in the bailiwick of Waldeck, are two chalybeate springs.

The County of HANAU-MUNZENBURG is fertile in corn, wood, wine, and fruit. It produces likewise salt, cobalt, silver, and copper.

The rivers are the Maine, Kinzeg, and Nidda. The established religion is Calvinism; but Lutherans and Roman Catholics are tolerated. It is a populous manufacturing and commercial county, and the chief places are the following:

Hanau, its capital, is situated on the river Kinzeg, which divides it into the Old and New Towns, both of which are fortified. The New Town, which was built at first by Flemish and French refugees, who had great privileges granted to them, is regular and handsome. The castle, in which the counts used to reside, and which stands in the Old Town, is fortified, and has a fine flower-garden, with commodious apartments. The Jews are tolerated here, and dwell in a particular quarter. The Magistracy of the New Town, and the disposal of all offices in it, belong to the French and Dutch congregations. Here are an university, with several manufactories, particularly that of roll tobacco, and a very considerable traffic. A canal runs from the town to the Maine, on which river, near the town, is Philipine, i. e. Philip's Repose, a pretty villa, built by one of the counts of the name of Philip.

Biegen, a small town, yields excellent wine; Bieber is a thriving town, with silver, copper, iron, and cobalt mines and works; and Glenhausen, on the Kinzeg, 16 miles north-east from Hanau, was formerly an Imperial city, but now belongs entirely to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

In Nauheim, a small town, is a salt-work of considerable value.

Territories belonging to the Princes of SOLMS.

The house of Solms is divided into many branches, of which those of Solms-Laubach-Baruth, with their collateral branches, have their estates in Lusatia, and the electorate of Saxony. The matricular assessment of those of this circle is 252 florins; and, to the chamber of Wetzlar, about 130 rix-dollars. In the diet of the empire, and the college of the Imperial counts of the Wetterau, they have four votes, and the like number in the diets of this circle. The lines of Braunkels and Hoen-Solms are Calvinists, that of Sonnenwald Catholic, and all the rest Lutherans. In the territory of Solms-Braunkels are

Braunkels, a town situated on a high hill. Near it is a palace, strongly fortified in the ancient manner, and

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giving name to a bailiwick, which, with the town and cattle, belong to the Braunfels branch; and contains, besides other places, Altenburg, a Promontratenian convent for ladies; near which the highest court of the county is held annually in the open air, unless in stormy weather; and Burg-Solms, a village, in which stood formerly the ancient family seat of the counts of Solms. The bailiwick has also several iron mines and woods in it, and abounds in grain and cattle.

Hungen is a small town seated on the Horloff, in that part of the lordship of Munzenburg which belongs to this family. In the town is a palace of the counts, and without it a park for deer. In the same part of the above lordship stands also Arentburg, a rich abbey of Bernardines, subject to the archbishop of Mentz, the revenue of which is said to amount to about 30,000 florins.

Wolfsheim, Gambach, and Hoen-Solms, all give names to bailiwicks, and the latter contains a palace. Laubach, on the Wetter, gives name to a bailiwick, and title to a prince. In the neighbourhood of the latter town excellent fuller's earth is found in great abundance.

In the territory of Solms-Rodeheim are

Rodheim, a large county town on the Nidda, containing the count's palace, and giving name to a bailiwick, the greater part of which belongs also to a count; and Affenheim, a small town, situated at the conflux of the Nidda and Wetter, and giving name to a bailiwick, of the greater part of which the count is also proprietor.

The County of **KONIGSTEIN** lies in the Wetterau, along a ridge of mountains called the Hoe. The elector of Mentz at present possesses nearly the whole of the county, a small part only being held by the counts of Stolberg, who, however, have, at various times, pretended to have a right, and laid claim, to the whole. In the mean time both these princes continue to vote, on account of it, in the diet of the Upper Rhine, and both are members of the college of the Imperial Wetterau counts. Of the matricular attestation for Konigstein, Mentz pays 80 florins, and Stolberg 20. The place in this country are

Konigstein, which gives name to it, and contains a castle on a high rock; Solen, a free Imperial village, in which there are some salt-pans and a medicinal bath; Rantall, a small town belonging to the same count; and Odenburg, defended by a castle.

The County of **UPPER HENBURG**, so called to distinguish it from Lower-Henburg, on the Lower Rhine, was made a county in 1442, having been only a lordship before. It contains wood, corn, and wine; is well watered; and belongs partly to the house of Henburg, partly to that of Hesse-Darmstadt, and partly to the counts of Solms. The house of Henburg, on account of its portion of this county, has a seat in the diets of this circle, and also among the Wetterau counts. The principal places in it are as follow:

Berlein, famous for its iron mines; Lungen-Diebich, and Offenbach, on the Maine, belonging to the house of Henburg-Brittein.

Han-zur-Dreyelchen, in the Imperial forest of Dreyelchen; and New Henburg, a regular built town, belonging to the above-mentioned prince.

Biebingen, though a small town, is the capital of the whole county, and gives name to a district, which, with two others, belongs to the count of Henburg-Biebingen, who has a palace in the town. In its neighbourhood is a park for deer, with some salt-works and vineyards.

Wachterbach is a small town, giving name to a district, which, with the town, and two other districts, belong to the counts of Henburg-Wachterbach, who reside in the town.

Meerholz is a village on the river Kenzig, in which the counts of Henburg-Meerholz reside, and which gives name to a district belonging, with some others, to the same counts.

Of the Wild and Rhine-Graves, and their Territories.

The Wild, or Waki, or Rau-Graves, in Latin, *Comites salutarii, forestarii sive vestres, & birjati*, were so called from the rough and woody territories, which, as well as those of the Rhine-Graves, lay dispersed about the Rhine, between Badi and Bonn. In the 12th century the territories of the former fell to the latter, from whom are descended the counts of Salm, the counts of Grumbach, the Rhine-Graves of Stein, and Wild-Graves of Daun and Kirburg. Each reigning house sits and votes in the diets of this circle, and in those of the empire, in the college of the Imperial counts of the Wetterau, paying each a matricular attestation, and also to the chamber at Wetzlar. The Wild and Rhine-Grave lands are mostly fiefs.

In the territory of the counts of Grumbach are

Grumbach, a town which gives name to a lordship, or bailiwick, lying on the river Glan, and affording anethylls, cornelians, agates, mochas, &c.

Tionchen, on the Tron, gives name to a lordship, which contains Taltang, a market town, and 14 little villages.

The territories of the Rhine-Grave of Stein contain only Rhingrafensteln and Wildenburg, which have both castles; Grehweiler, which has a palace; and the large village of Weidall.

The Wild-Gravate of Daun contains Daun, an elegant seat on a hill, near the Suinern; Kirn, a town on the Nahe; Diemingen, a market town, which gives name to a bailiwick; and Putlingen, from which a lordship receives its appellation.

Leiningen, or Linage, the capital of its county, stands eight miles south-west of Worms, and north-west from Spire. This county, which borders upon Frankendale, is shared among four branches of the family, who take their name of distinction from the several parts of it in their possession. The county of Linage, properly so called, is a fief of the bishop of Mentz, and therefore was united to France in 1681; but, by the treaty of Ryswick, those counts were re-established in their ancient state, and they are therein expressly titled the counts of Leiningen. The principal places in it are New-Leiningen, Turchheim, Grunshadt, and Lantheim. The other branches of these counts, who are all Lutherans, are in possession of Hattenberg, in the middle of the Palatinate, not far from Worms; Broich castle, on the Rhine, near Dusseldorf; Dachsburg, in the Westreich, in Altace; and Wellerburg, in Waltheravia.

The Lordship of Reipolzkirchen belongs to the count of Hilleheim, on which account he has a seat and voice in the diets of the circle; as hath the count of Wied-Runkel for the lordship of Kirchingen.

The county of Falkenstein belongs entirely to the emperor; but contains only Falkenstein, a small town, defended by a castle; and Winweiler, which gives name to a bailiwick, and has a fortress.

The County of **WITGENSTEIN**, which is about 13 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, is environed by the territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Dillenburg, and the Duchy of Westphalia. It produces little grain, but good pasture, and plenty of wood; with mines of silver, copper, and iron; and is watered by the rivers Lahn and Eder. The counts, who are of the same family as those of Sayn, are divided into the two branches of Sayn-Witgenstein, of Witgenstein, and Sayn-Witgenstein of Berburg. The county entitles both branches to a vote in the college of the Wetterau counts, both at the diet of the empire, and those of this circle. The revenue of the county of Witgenstein, including that of the lordship of Homburg, which lies between the duchy of Berg and county of Mark, and belongs to the counts of Witgenstein, is considerable. In this county are

Witgenstein, a castle, seated on a high mountain, the residence of the counts of Sayn-Witgenstein, of Witgenstein;

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-Graves, in Latin, *Gravæ*, were formerly territories, which, after the fall of the empire, lay dispersed all over the country. In the 12th century, they fell to the latter, and were divided into counts of Salm, the counts of Stein, and the counts of Trier. Each reigning in his own territory, and in the name of the emperor, each a matricular ally of the empire. The counts were mostly fiefs.

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Witgenstein; and Berleburg, a small town, on the little river Berle, containing a fine palace, belonging, with the town, to the county of Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleburg.

THE CIRCLE OF THE LOWER-RHINE.

THIS circle is bounded on the east by Franconia, and the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine; on the west by the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine and Luxembourg; on the north by the circle of Westphalia; and on the south by that of Swabia. It contains, exclusive of the Palatinate, &c., the three archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Trier, or Treves, and Cologne.

The diets of this circle are held at Frankfort on the Rhine; and the elector of Mentz is the summoning prince and director of it. It is one of those called the anterior circles; and its contribution to the empire has generally been equal to that of the Upper Rhine.

In describing this circle we shall observe the following subdivisions.

The Archbishopric and Electorate of MENTZ lies on the banks of the Rhine, between the electorate of Trier on the west, the Palatinate on the south, Franconia on the east, and the Wetterau on the north. It is about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Besides the Main, it is watered by three other principal rivers, the Rhine, the Jaxt, and the Lahn. It is, in general, exceeding fertile, and produces great plenty of corn, cattle, wines, fruit, salt, flax, tobacco, and timber. It has several kinds of manufactures, particularly those of woollen and linen cloth, glass mirrors, and porcelain, in which, as well as in wine, almonds, chestnuts, flax, and tobacco, a considerable trade is carried on with the adjacent countries.

As the electorate of Mentz is under the dominion of an ecclesiastic, almost the whole property of it belongs to priests, monks, and nuns; and all places and offices are possessed by the clergy. The predominant religion of the electorate is the Roman Catholic; but, in several places, there are many Protestants.

The elector is chosen by the chapter, which consists of 42 canons, 24 of whom are capitulars. He is not only the first archbishop, but also elector of Germany, in consequence of his being arch-chancellor of the empire; and he always sits on the right hand of the emperor in all public conventions. He is visitor of all the courts of the empire, director of its posts, and guardian of the archives and matricula. He crowns the emperor, nominates a vice-chancellor of the empire, and holds a chancery at the Imperial court. To him also all foreign princes and states direct what propositions they make to the empire, as well as apply for the redress of grievances. In spirituals he stands immediately under the see of Rome. The bishoprics subject to this jurisdiction are those of Worms, Spire, Straßburg, Constance, Augsbourg, Coire, Wurzburg, Eichstätt, Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Fulda.

For the government of the country, and the administration of justice, the chief colleges are the privy conference, the privy chancery, the Aulic council, and the reversion judiciary; to the last of which appeals lie from the inferior judicatories.

The revenues of the elector are supposed to amount annually to about 100,000*l.* arising chiefly from the tolls on the Rhine and Main, the tax on wine, and that paid by the Jews, the latter of which is very considerable. He is able to maintain 5 or 6000 men at all times; but, to save unnecessary expence, seldom keeps above half that number of regular troops; for his income, when he is only archbishop of Mentz, without commandments, (which is seldom the case,) will not allow of any greater state or expences; and his household is suited rather to his sacred than his temporal character.

The most considerable places in this electorate are the following:

No. 71.

Mentz, which stands on the Rhine, near where the Rhine falls into it, is the capital of the archbishopric and electorate. It is called, in Latin, *Moguntia*, *Moguntiarum*; and, in French, *Mayence*. It is situated 15 miles west from Frankfort, 20 north from Worms, 48 from Heidelberg, 45 from Spire, 186 from Straßburg, 60 from Trier, and 74 from Cologne. It is a large and populous city; but most of the streets are narrow, and the common buildings very plain and irregular. The elector has several palaces in and about the city, most of which are ornamented with beautiful and extensive gardens. It was made an archbishopric in 729, by Pepin and pope Gregory III. The cathedral is a lofty vaulted building; and in it are some fine monuments, erected to the memory of deceased electors. The vestments in which the electors say mass are extremely rich; and the canopy under which the host is carried in procession is entirely covered with pearls. The elector's chief palace is built of reddish marble stone, embellished with ornaments, and is regular and magnificent, though but two stories high, and built after the old German manner. On the windows of this building, as well as on those of the cathedral, are painted a wheel, which is a part of the elector's coat of arms. Besides the cathedral, there are many collegiate and other churches, with several monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals. Here are likewise an university, founded in the year 1482, by the elector Diether; a bridge of boats over the Rhine; manufactories of stockings and stuffs; and two yearly fairs. But the most considerable building in this city is the charter-house, which, for elegance and extent, is one of the finest in Europe. It has apartments large and commodious enough to lodge a sovereign and his retinue, and is beautifully situated on an eminence fronting the Rhine. At the foot of this house stands the Favorita, a small but elegant electoral palace, with most delightful gardens.

Mentz has a flourishing trade, especially in Rhenish wines, of which the vineyards in this neighbourhood yield the best, particularly those of Hockham, from whence the finest sort of Rhenish wine has obtained the name of Old Hock. The city of Mentz claims the invention of the art of printing, which, if not invented, was at least much improved, by John Faust, or, as others say, by John Gutenberg, about the year 1450.

Alschaffenburg is situated on the conflux of the rivulet Alschaff and the Main. Here is a fine castle, in which the elector frequently resides during the season for hunting in the Spallart, together with a collegiate church, a college, and a large cloister. The town gives name to a bailiwick, in which are also Seligenstadt, a town situated on the Main, with a Benedictine cloister; the abbot of which styles himself lord of Geilbach, Omerbach, and Hoffladen; together with Oberburg, a small town, and Dettingen, a village on the Main, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1743, between the English and French, in which the latter were repulsed.

Bingen is a pleasant town, situated on the west side of the Rhine. It had a fort in the time of the Romans; and has a castle at this day, which stands on a hill, and overlooks the town. It is 15 miles west from Mentz, and was formerly an Imperial city; but it is now subject to the dean and chapter of Mentz. It has a handsome stone bridge over the river Nahe, which runs through the town, and empties itself into the Rhine. A toll is levied here for whatever passes up or down the Rhine, which is twice as broad at this place as the Thames at London. Not far from the town is the celebrated Bingerloch, where the Rhine is confined between two high rocks, which, with the waterfall, occasioned by the river Nahe's emptying itself there into the Rhine, renders the passage very dangerous. At a small distance from hence, in an island or rock on the Rhine, is the famous Moulthurm, that is, the Mice or Rats Tower, so called, as the people

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here will have it, from the following circumstance. An archbishop, who had a great antipathy to beggars, and used to call them the rats that eat the corn, was, by the just vengeance of heaven, so pestered with rats and mice, that though he fled to this tower to avoid them, yet they pursued him across the river, and at length devoured him. Others reject this story as fabulous; and think the tower was so called, from the Germans giving the name of rats to the officers that were placed in it to levy the tolls, old buildings being generally called rats nests.

Cronberg is a small town situated on a mountain, the inhabitants of which are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics. It once belonged to the landgrave of Hesse. The district, which it gives name to, contains some fine woods, with great numbers of chestnut and other fruit trees.

Eltsil, or Elfeld, a small town, five miles west from Mentz, has a strong castle, and is the capital of the Rhinegau, a track lying along the Rhine, and very fruitful, especially in excellent vines. There are several other small towns and cloisters in the Rhinegau.

Miltenburg, on the Main, contains a castle, a Franciscan cloister, and a gymnasium.

Fritzlar, a pretty strong town on the river Eder, contains two collegiate churches, with an Ursuline nunnery. It gives name to a territory which lies betwixt Lower Hesse and the county of Waldeck, and has another small town in it, called Naumburg, or Numburg.

Besides those already mentioned, there are several other inconsiderable towns in this electorate.

The Archbishopric and Electorate of TRIERS, or TREVES, lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers, on the north; Lorrain and the Palatinate on the south; Luxemburg on the west; and Wetterau on the east. Its extent, from north to south, is about 80 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, about 60. It is watered not only by the rivers Rhine and Moselle, but also by the Saar and Kyll. On the banks of the two former the country is populous, and fruitful in corn and wine, but elsewhere mountainous and woody, yet abounding in game and acid springs, as also in metals and minerals of various kinds.

The states consist of the prelates or abbots, with the representatives of the clergy, and of certain towns. The inhabitants are all Papists, except in such places as the elector possesses in common with other princes, where there are some Protestants. Under the archbishop are 3 archdeacons, and subordinate to those, 20 provincial deans. The ancient Treveri, from whom the city of Trier and the electorate take their name, were a very warlike people. Their general, Ambiorix, cut off a whole Roman army. They worshipped Mars, and Apollo, till Constantine established Christianity among them; but at what time the bishopric and archbishopric were created is uncertain. The church of Treves, however, is commonly accounted the most ancient in Germany. The chapter, which elects the archbishop from among themselves, and make him swear to a capitulation, consists of 16 capitular canons, all of whom are of noble descent. At every new election the pope receives large sums for confirmation, the pallium, and for annats, or first fruits. The archiepiscopal title is, "By the grace of God, archbishop of Treves, of the Holy Roman Empire, throughout Gaul and the kingdom of Arles, arch-chancellor and elector, and also administrator of Prüm." He is the second elector in rank, and at the election of an emperor has the first voice. The tolls on the Moselle and Rhine, his demesnes, and his office of noble guardian of the Minors, with the taxes he lays on his subjects, are supposed to bring him in about 70,000*l.* per annum. For the government of this electorate, and the administration of justice, besides the regency and revision court, there are the two aulic judicatories, to which appeals lie from the inferior courts. There are also two spiritual high courts. The hereditary officers

are the marshal, the chamberlain, the sewer, and cup-bearer. Among other prerogatives, this elector has power to banish excommunicated persons out of the empire, if they do not reconcile themselves to the church within a year; and to take possession of the estates of minors, till they are of age. He has also a right to re-unite all the fiefs of his diocese, upon failure of heirs, to the domains of his church. His subjects may appeal to the chamber of the empire, in all causes above 1000 florins. The regular troops he maintains, beside a militia, amount to between 11 and 1200; besides a lie-guard of 40 men.

The chief places in this electorate are the following:

Triers, or Treves, the capital of the archbishopric, is situated on the Moselle, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. It is 10 miles west of Mentz, 52 south of Cologne, and 82 north of Strasburg. This city vies with most in Europe for antiquity, having been a large and noted town before Angulus settled a colony in it. It was free and imperial till the year 1560, when it was seized, and subjected, by its archbishop, James III. The private buildings are very mean; and the city is neither well fortified or well inhabited. Near the cathedral, a large Gothic edifice, is the elector's palace, which was a few years ago rebuilt, and is a tolerable handsome building. Here are 3 collegiate and 5 parish churches, 13 monasteries and nunneries, an university founded in 1472, a house of the Teutonic order, and another of that of Malta, with some remains of the ancient Roman theatre.

Near Triers is a small town on the Moselle, called Pfalz, where, in the time of the Romans, stood a palatium. It gives name to a district, in which is Conz, a borough on the Sar, over which there is a bridge here, called Conzbrück.

Coblentz is a large town, situated near the conflux of the Moselle and Rhine, 35 miles north-west from Mentz, 40 south-east from Cologne, and 52 north-east from Triers. It is well built, and strongly fortified; has a bridge of boats over the Rhine, and another of stone, consisting of 14 arches, over the Moselle. Here are several collegiate and other churches, besides monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, an archiepiscopal seminary, and a castle. The Romans had a fort at this town; and the first kings of the Franks frequently resided in it.

On the other side of the Rhine, nearly opposite to Coblentz, is Hermanstein, or Eibrenbreitstein castle, an impregnable fort, well defended by out-works, on the summit of a steep rocky hill, which commands the city and the two rivers. It is esteemed one of the strongest citadels in Germany; and the ascent to it is by a winding road cut out of the rock, in the course of which are four handsome gates. On the outermost gate there is a statue of brass, above 15 feet high, representing the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms, and a lily in one hand. In the middle of the citadel is a square, on one side of which is the governor's house. The other three are occupied by magazines and barracks. Among other curiosities here is a prodigious cannon, 18 feet and a half long, a foot and a half diameter in the bore, and 3 feet 4 inches in the breech. The ball made for it to carry weighs 180 pounds, and its charge of powder is 94 pounds. According to the inscription on it, it was made in 1529, by one Simon. In another square is a very fine fountain, being a large basin of stone, in the centre of which stands a marble pillar on a brass pedestal, with the elector's arms, surrounded with four dolphins of the same metal. On the top of this column is a statue of the Virgin Mary, braving the head of the serpent, which is also of brass, about 12 feet in height. There is a well here, dug out of the rock, 280 feet deep, the water of which is clear, and exceedingly wholesome. At the foot of the castle is an electoral palace, enclosed on one side by the Rhine, and on the other by a rock. It is but an indifferent building; and the apartments are low, inconsiderable,

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modious, and much exposed to the sun; but they are adorned with beautiful tapestries and paintings; and the chapel is very elegant. The garden, though small, is embellished with statues, water-works, a charming orangery, and a bower, more than 300 feet in length, by the side of the Rhine, from whence, through the openings, which are well contrived for the purpose, are seen the Rhine, the Moselle, the city of Coblenz, the bridge across the Moselle, the charter-house, and a very fine country to the distance of three or four leagues. The way to the charter-house, which is a handsome building, beautifully situated about two miles from the castle, is full of chapels, in the manner of oratories, adorned with statues, representing the principal actions of Our Saviour, from his birth to his resurrection.

Oberweil is situated on the west side of the Rhine, at the foot of a hill, 21 miles south from Coblenz, and 18 west from Mentz. It was once an Imperial and free city, but has been subject to the archbishop of Trier ever since the year 1312. It has four churches, and a very large castle.

Limbürg, a town on the river Lahn, over which it has a stone bridge, contains a collegiate church with three cloisters, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which also is Lower Brechen, a small town, and Lower Selters, a village on the Emsbach. Near the last is the celebrated mineral spring, the waters of which are so much used and exported, that, in 1755, 18,000 rix-dollars per annum were offered for a lease of it. In this bailiwick also silver has been found.

Berncastell, on the Moselle, contains a strong castle and a Capuchin cloister, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which is a copper mine; and a place called Noviomagum, on the Moselle, where Constantine the Great had a camp.

Wittlich, on the river Lefer, contains a Franciscan cloister, and a castle, called Ottenstein; and gives name to a bailiwick, in which is a college of canons regular, where adoration is paid to a celebrated image of the Virgin, and whither many pilgrimages are made. In this district the French were defeated by the Imperialists in 1735.

Welfchillig is a small town, near which is a cloister of the Brother of the Cross.

St. Maximin is one of the oldest and richest abbeys in Germany. The abbot is the first among the provincial states here, as well as in the duchy of Luxemburg. The yearly revenues of the abbey are estimated at 6000 ducats. Besides the bailiwick of St. Maximin, with the jurisdiction and regalia therein, to the abbey belong also the signiory and burgraviate of Freudenburg on the Saar, and other estates, with the superiority, jurisdiction, and right of taxation in them.

Werheim is a borough, in which, and the bailiwick named from it, as belonging in common to the elector of Trier and the prince of Nassau-Usingen, both the Roman Catholic and Protestant religion are tolerated.

Munster-Meinfeld, a small town, gives name to a bailiwick, which yields some copper and gold, and contains Carden, a very ancient borough on the Moselle, with a collegiate church, and a Franciscan cloister.

Mayen, a small town on the Nette, contains a castle, and gives name to a bailiwick; in which also is Montreal, a strong little town, on the Elz; together with Kaverleisch, a small town, and the Benedictine abbey of Lock.

Boppard, a town and castle on the Rhine, where a toll is levied, contains three cloisters, and gives name to a bailiwick.

Engers has a strong castle on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Andernach, which gives name to a neighbouring territory. Here is a noble bridge, founded by Cuno, archbishop of Trier, who died in 1383.

The greater part of the Archbishopric and Electorate of COLOGNE lies on the western bank of the Rhine, where it runs near 100 miles in length; but the breadth is hardly any where more than seven or eight. It is

bounded by the duchy of Cleves on the north, and the electorate of Trier on the south; the duchy of Juliers on the west, and that of Berg on the east. It is a pleasant and fruitful country, (especially that part situated on the Rhine,) and produces excellent wine, corn, and most of the necessaries of life. The archbishop is the supreme lord of it, as also of a pretty large tract in Westphalia; and is richer and more potent than either of the other two ecclesiastical electors. His dominions contain 52 towns, and about 17 boroughs. He has the second suffrage in the electoral college; and crowns the emperor, when the ceremony is performed in his own diocese, or those of his suffragans. His see was raised from a bishopric to an archbishopric in the eighth century. His suffragans, at present, are the bishops of Liege, Munster, and Osnaburg; as were formerly also those of Utrecht and Minden; but he has no authority in spirituals over the Protestants of the bishopric of Osnaburg. His title is, "By the grace of God archbishop of Cologne, and arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire throughout Italy; as also elector and legatus-natus of the holy apostolic see, duke of Engern and Westphalia, &c." The right of electing the emperor, exclusive of the other princes, devolved on him, and the other arch-officers of the empire, about the end of the 13th century. The great chapter of Cologne is one of the noblest in Europe, consisting of 40 canons, who are generally princes or counts of the empire. Of these 25 choose the archbishop, and may advance one of their own body to that high dignity, if they are so inclined. The revenue arising from the archbishopric amount to about 130,000l. sterling; but the elector is generally possessed of several other great benefices. He has his hereditary officers and his life-guards, consisting of halberdiers and yomen, besides a regiment of foot-guards, which make a handsome appearance.

The chief cities and towns in this electorate are as follow:

Cologne, the capital, which gives name to the electorate, is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles south-east from Dusseldorp, 16 east of Juliers, 40 north from Coblenz, 60 east from Maestricht, 68 north of Trier, 70 south of Munster, 82 north-west of Mentz and Nimwegen, 100 from Brussels and Antwerp, and 120 from Amsterdam. It is one of the largest cities of Germany, and very considerable on account of its buildings, number of inhabitants, and great trade in Rhenish wine, and other commodities of Germany, which, by means of the Rhine, are brought hither, and transported to Holland. It is a free city, being governed by its own senate, who order and judge all civil matters and causes: but criminal causes are judged by the elector. It is called, by some, Second Rome, because of its senate, buildings, and extent; and, by others, the Holy City, because of the many churches and religious houses in it; here being, besides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent, though unfinished, pile, ten collegiate and 19 parochial churches, also 37 monasteries, and great numbers of chapels and hospitals. The walls of the city are flanked with 83 towers, and encompassed with three deep ditches, beautified with fine rows of trees; and all the churches and houses are covered with slates. The government of this city is in six burgomasters, seven eschevins or aldermen, and 150 common-council, who hold their offices during life. Only two of the burgomasters are regents, during a year, by turns. The eschevins are chosen by the archbishop, and the council by the companies of the city. There are only 50 of the council in power for a year, so that it returns to the same persons once in three years. When a burgomaster dies the council have power to choose another. Most of the inhabitants are Papists; but there are many Protestants, who are their chief traders. The Lutherans have a church in this city; and the Calvinists one on the other side of the Rhine, at Matheim. Most of the houses of the canons and prebends have large gardens and vineyards. In St. Green's church

church they pretend to shew 1000 heads of martyrs, who suffered in the reign of Maximianus. Some of the heads of the pretended virgin martyrs, most noted for miracles, are kept in cases of silver, in the church dedicated to St. Ursula; others covered with stuffs of gold; and some have caps of cloth of gold and velvet. Here is also a shrine, with a glass door, through which they shew several sacred relics. The whole revenue of this church, which must be considerable (exclusive of the offerings and gifts made by pilgrims and other devotees) belongs to an abbot and six canonesses, who must be all countesses, to do honour to St. Ursula. In the church of the Carmelites, the only one in the city whose altar is placed to the east, is a pulpit, the most magnificent in Cologne. In the Cordeliers' church is the tomb of the famous Duns Scotus, surnamed the Subtle Doctor, on which is engraved this epitaph: *Scotus me genuit; Anglia me suscepit; Gallia me docuit; Colonia me tenet.* Among other curiosities in the cathedral, they shew the tombs of the three wise men that came to worship our Saviour, called from hence the three kings of Cologne. They lie in a large purple shrine, spangled with gold, set up on a pedestal of brass, in the middle of a square mausoleum, faced within and without with marble and jasper. It is opened every morning at nine o'clock, if two of the canons of the cathedral are present, where these kings are seen lying at full length, with their heads bedecked with a crown of gold, garnished with precious stones. Their names, which are Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, are in purple characters, upon a little grate of the same metal with that before the shrine, which is adorned with an infinite number of large rich pearls and precious stones, particularly an oriental topaz, as big as a pigeon's egg, valued at above 30,000 crowns. Over-against them are six large branches of silver, with wax candles, which burn night and day. It is said, the bones of these men were brought to Constantinople by Helena, the mother of Constantine; from thence to Milan, by Eutropius, bishop of that see; and afterwards to this place, by archbishop Rainold.

Here is a very flourishing university, re-established by Urban VI. in 1388. The town-house is a vast fabric, after the Gothic manner, where are several rooms adorned with noble paintings; and others full of bows, arrows, bucklers, and all sorts of antique arms; particularly a cross bow of whalebone, 12 feet long, 8 inches broad, and 4 inches thick. From the tower of this house there is a beautiful prospect of the city and country. On the front of it is the figure of a man in Bas-relievo, engaged with a lion, representing one of their burgomasters, who, having exasperated their clergy, they put in a lion upon him, which he slew on the spot. In the grand hall are five pictures with inscriptions, to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Hochtlet. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here, the first in the year 346. Another was held by Charlemagne's order, in the eighth century; and several in the ninth, for reformation of manners, against incestuous marriages, and oppression of the poor. The pope generally has a nuncio here, to take care of his interests with the Popish electors. Though the elector, by his officers, administers justice in all criminal causes; yet so jealous are the citizens of him, that they will not permit him, in person, to reside above three days at a time in the city, nor to come into it with a great train; for which reason he generally resides at Bonne. Cologne was made an archbishopric in 755, and, in 1260, entered into the Hanseatic league. It has the precedence of all the Imperial cities, and is fortified in the ancient manner. It has upwards of 20 gates, guarded by the militia, which consists of four companies of foot; but the three, in general, are dirty, and badly paved; and the windows composed of small round pieces of glass.

A late traveller says, "though this is one of the greatest cities, it is one of the most melancholy in Europe; there being great numbers of priests, friars,

and students, many of whom beg alms with a song; and nothing to be heard but the tolling of bells." He says also, "That there are as many churches and chapels in it as days in the year; that there are very few families of quality; that the vulgar are extremely clownish; and that the noblemen of the chapter stay no longer in town than their duty obliges them." As a free Imperial city it has a seat and voice at the diets of the empire and circle; in the former of which it has the first place on the Rhenish bench.

On the other side of the Rhine, directly opposite Cologne, is a village called Deutz, inhabited chiefly by Jews tolerated by the elector; but they are not suffered to enter the city without a guard, nor to lie one night in it; and they pay a florin of gold for every hour they stay. The Jews in Deutz live by fattening herds of swine for the Chilians; so that more beasts than men are seen in the streets, which are extremely filthy and ill-paved; and the houses are built with pieces of timber intermixed with clay. The principal buildings belonging to this village are a Benedictine convent, and a parochial church on the brink of the river.

Bonne, the usual place of residence of the elector, is situated on the western side of the Rhine, 15 miles south of Cologne, 28 north-west from Coblenz, 21 south-east from Juliers, 57 north-east from Treves, and 62 north-west from Mentz, in a fruitful country, which produces very good wine. The woods abound with variety of game, as does a ridge of mountains on both sides of the Rhine, from hence as far as Bingen. It is a small city, but well inhabited. The elector's palace, situated in the castle, is a very elegant and spacious building. The churches are stately, especially the collegiate, dedicated to the martyrs Cassius, Florentius, and Marcellus, whose bodies, with several others of the famous Theban legion, are said to be buried in it, being brought hither by St. Helena, who founded this church to their honour. The town-house is well-built, and adorned with fine paintings. This was formerly an Imperial city, but is now subject to the elector. In the bailiwick, to which the town gives name, are several electoral pleasure-houses; and a small town, called Heymertien, on the Erft.

Andermach is a town on the Rhine, situated about 20 miles south-east of Bonne, upon the confines of the electorate of Triers, and the duchy of Juliers. It was formerly a free and Imperial city, but is now subject to the elector of Cologne. After it had lain a long time in ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It is fortified with a wall, castle, and bulwarks; is the boundary betwixt this archbishopric and that of Treves; and has a custom-house belonging to Cologne; but its principal trade is by lodging passengers. In 1702 it was taken by the prince of Hesse-Cassel, the more to strengthen Bonne, which was then blocked up by the confederates. This is mentioned as one of the fortresses which Drusus built to awe the Germans; and it is believed, that Caligula, his son, was born here. It is the handsomest and largest of all the towns from Bonne to Triers. It has three considerable monasteries in it, and several churches, the chief of which has two twin steeples, not unlike the towers of Notre-Dame at Paris. Two companies of soldiers are kept here by the chapter of Cologne. In the bailiwick, to which the town gives name, is an abbey called St. Thomas; and Rens, or Rees, a small town on the Rhine, near which is a remarkable piece of antiquity, called the Konigstuhl, a large round building, of free-stone, resting on nine pillars, the ascent to which is by 28 steps. In this building the electors formerly met to consult about the choice of an emperor, and other weighty matters; and some emperors have actually been elected here.

Zulpich, or Zulch, a small town, gives name to a bailiwick entirely surrounded by the duchy of Juliers.

Konigfeld, a borough and citadel, gives name to a district, in which is a Carmelite cloister, and a famous mineral spring.

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Nuys, a fortified town, near the conflux of the Rhine and Effi, has a brisk trade, and contains a college of canons regular of St. Augustine. It held out a siege for a whole year, against Charles the Bold duke of Burgundy; for which great privileges were granted to it by the emperor Frederick IV.

Zons, a small town, with a castle, on the Rhine, which gives name to a bailiwick, contains another small town, called Wering, or Weingan, and a premonstratensian abbey.

Rufferchied, a small town, contains a castle, and gives name to a county which belongs to a branch of the house of Salm.

Ahrweiler, a small town on the Ahr, is noted for producing excellent wine.

The district called the Palatinate of the Rhine is divided, by the Rhine, into two parts, the Upper and Lower Palatinate. The former lies in the circle of Bavaria, and belongs to the elector thereof; but the latter (in the circle we are now treating of) belongs to the elector palatine. The Lower Palatinate is bounded on the east by the county of Catzenellebogen, the archbishopric of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, and part of the territory of the Teutonic order in Franconia; on the west by Alliance, the duchy of Deux-Ponts, the county of Spanheim, the duchy of Simmern, and certain districts of the electorate of Mentz; on the north by part of the archbishopric of Mentz, and the county of Catzenellebogen; and on the south by the duchy of Wurttemberg, and the bishopric of Spire. It contains 41 towns, besides several boroughs; and its greatest extent is about 80 miles. The air is healthful, and the soil fruitful in corn, pasture, wine, tobacco, and all sorts of pulse and fruits, particularly walnuts, chestnuts, and almonds. This country also breeds abundance of cattle, and is well watered by the Neckar, the Nahe, and the Rhine. In the last of these, near Germerheim and Sebz, is found gold, the exclusive right of searching for which is farmed out by the elector.

The state of religion has varied greatly here since the reformation, Lutheranism and Calvinism having been uppermost by turns, till the electorate devolved to the Papish branches of the family, when Popery, with all its superstition, was established anew; so that the Protestant religion is now on a very precarious footing in the Palatinate; though most of the natives are still of that persuasion. The two sects of Protestants, the Lutherans, and Calvinists, have, indeed, greatly contributed to their own ruin, by their mutual jealousy and animosity; being no less rancorous against one another, than against their common adversaries the Papists. The Lutherans reckon themselves 50,000 strong, and are possessed of about 85 churches; but not one half of their preachers and schoolmasters have a competent maintenance. The number of Calvinist clergy here is estimated at 500, and that of the Roman Catholics at 400. Besides schools and Jesuits colleges in this country, there is one university, namely, that of Heidelberg; but there is very little trade in it except in wine. Authors are divided about the origin of the name Palatines, or Pfalzgraves, as the Germans call them; but it seems most likely to be derived from the palatia, or palaces, which the old Frankish and German kings, and Roman emperors, were possessed of in different parts of the country, and over which they appointed supreme stewards or judges, who were called Palatines, or Pfalzgraves. The countries where these Palatines kept their courts were, from them, called Palatinates, which name came at last to be appropriated, by way of eminence, to this country, as being the most considerable of them. The ancient electoral line failing in 1635, the electorate devolved to Philip William, duke of Neuburg; and up on the death of his second son, Charles Philip, to the prince of Sultzbach. This elector has the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, as well as the elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and is the fifth in rank among the secular electors. He is also one

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of the vicars of the empire, alternately with the elector of Bavaria, and enjoys many other prerogatives. In his own dominions he disposes of all vacant benefices; but allows the ecclesiastical council, composed of two clergymen and two laymen, to present two candidates, of which he chooses one. He is also master of all the tithes in his dominions; but he either grant them to the clergy or salaries in lieu of them, out of the revenues of the church. His title is, "Pfalzgrave of the Rhine, arch treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire; duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; prince of Mors; marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom; count of Veldens Spanheim, the Mark, and Ravensburg, and lord of Ravensstein." In this country is an order of knighthood called St. Hubert, the badge of which is a quadrangle cross pendant to a red ribbon, with a star on the breast. The whole of the elector's revenue arising from the Palatinate, the duchies of Berg and Juliers, the feigniory of Ravensstein, and the duchies of Neuburg, and Sultzbach, hath been estimated at about 300,000*l.* per annum. The military establishment consists of several regiments of horse and foot, besides the horse and Swiss life-guards. All the different courts and councils, usual in other countries for the different departments of government, are also to be found here.

The most remarkable towns and places in this Palatinate are as follows:

Heidelberg, the capital of the Palatinate, 10 miles from Mannheim, 12 from Spire, 38 from Frankfort, and 35 from Mentz, is situated near the river Neckar, in a good air, and encompassed on all sides, except to the west, with hills covered with vines. It takes its name from Heidel, which signifies a myrtle, and Berg, a mountain; there being, or having been, plenty of those trees on the mountains in the neighbourhood. It is an ancient city, and has been frequently besieged and taken, plundered and destroyed. Though it is at present small, it is neat, and well built. The electoral palace is an antique building, but, standing on a hill, commands a fine prospect. As to the famous library here, many valuable books and manuscripts were taken from it in 1622, (when general Tilly made himself master of the town,) and sent to Rome, Vienna, and Munich. The professors of the university here are partly Calvinists, and partly Roman Catholics. The Calvinists have also a gymnasium. Of the churches, some belong to the Calvinists, some to the Lutherans, and some to the Roman Catholics. In a college called the Sapience, which belongs to the Calvinists, 12 poor students are provided with lodging and board.

Opposite to Heidelberg is a high mountain, on which the Romans had a castle, and which, by some, is thought to be the Mons Pirus, mentioned by Aiminianus Marcellinus. It is now called the Holy Mountain, from a cloister erected on it in 1023, to which frequent pilgrimages are made. The famous tun here, which stood in a cellar under one of the towers of the electoral palace, and contained 600 hogheads of wine, was destroyed by the French in 1688; but the elector Charles Lewis caused a new one to be made, which is much more considerable.

Eight miles west of Heidelberg, on the east side of the Rhine, stands Mannheim, the place where the elector usually resides. It is one of the finest towns in Germany, and strongly fortified; but it labours under two capital disadvantages, the want of good water and wholesome air. The electoral palace is one of the most magnificent in Europe, and contains a grand collection of paintings, brought hither from Dniedkorp, besides antiquities and curiosities, among which is the crown of the unhappy Frederick V. king of Bohemia. The three religions tolerated in the empire have churches in this city. Here is also a Jewish synagogue, with a Capuchin and Carmelite cloister. Some manufactures, and a considerable trade, are carried on in this town; the latter chiefly by the Jews, some of whom are very rich.

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Bacharach

Bucharach is a town on the Rhine, the name of which, as some imagine, is a corruption of Bacchi Ara, i. e. the Altar of Bacchus; there being a stone opposite to it, on the Rhine, shaped like an altar, and called, by the inhabitants, the altar-stone, upon which, it is thought, victims were frequently offered to Bacchus, the neighbouring country yielding Muscadine wine. The inhabitants here, as in all other towns of the Palatinate, are a medley of Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. The town contains a cloister; and on a mountain near it stands the castle of Salsack.

Oppenheim stands on a hill near the Rhine, and was once an Imperial free city. In 1688 and 1689 it was laid waste by the French, as were the principal towns of the Palatinate; but it has since recovered itself. All the three religions have churches here.

Ingleheim is a borough on the Selz, in which Sebastian Munster, the geographer, and, as some think, Charlemagne, the emperor, were born.

Frankenthal, a considerable town, was formerly fortified, but afterwards laid waste, and dismantled by the French. In 1750 great privileges were promised to all Protestants and Roman Catholics who should come and settle in it.

Alzey, on the river Selz, contains a castle, with a church for each of the three religions, and gives name to a bailiwick. In the neighbourhood of this town is a stone monument, erected in memory of a dangerous leap, which the elector Frederick IV. made over a very broad ditch, on horseback.

Neustadt, on the Hart, has a college, a gymnasium, and gives name to a bailiwick, which yields an excellent wine, and contains several small towns. Near Neustadt is a castle.

Germerheim is a large town, with a castle, situated on the Rhine, where it is joined by the Queich, and where is a profitable fishery and a gold wash. The emperor Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, died in this town, which is supposed to be the Vicus Julianus of the Romans, and gives name to a bailiwick, containing also a commandery of the order of St. John, together with several small towns on the Rhine. At Selz is a gold wash; and at the same place was anciently a noble provostship, the revenues of which are now enjoyed by the Roman Catholics.

Mosbach contains a castle, with churches belonging to the three religions, and has a manufactory of cloth. It gives name to a bailiwick, in which are several towns, particularly Sinzheim, where there is a large cloister belonging to the Franciscans.

Ladenberg, is an ancient town on the Neckar, 16 miles from Heidelberg, of which one half formerly belonged to the elector, and the other to the bishop of Worms; but now the whole is the elector's. In the time of the Romans it was named Lupodunum. Here are churches of three religions.

Bretten is noted for being the birth-place of Philip Melancthon. It also gives name to a bailiwick.

Weinheim is a town situated in the finest part of the Bergstraz. The neighbourhood produces good wine, and contains a castle on a mountain.

The City of **ERFURT** is the capital of Thuringia, and was made a bishopric by St. Boniface, in the eighth century. Both the city and its territory, which is of considerable extent, are subject to the electorate of Mentz; but the inhabitants of both, or at least the greatest part of them, are Protestants, and entitled, by express stipulations, to the free exercise and enjoyment of their religion. The civil and criminal courts consist of an equal number of Roman Catholic and Lutheran assessors; and the members of the town-council are partly Catholics, and partly Protestants; the last having likewise a consultory of their own persuasion. The city of Erfurt is large and well fortified, but not very populous; and the buildings are mostly old-fashioned. The territory is pleasant and fruitful, both in corn and wine. The garrison consists of two battalions of imperial and electoral troops. There is a bell here, called

Sufanna, which is said to be the largest in Germany, weighing above 12 tons. Here also are two citadels, with many churches; some collegiate, some Roman Catholic, and some Lutheran; together with a rich Benedictine monastery; seven cloisters, of which one is the Scottish; a Lutheran gymnasium; an university of five colleges, the professors of which are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics; the Imperial academy of natural curiosities; a riding academy; a botanic garden; an astronomical observatory; an anatomical theatre; several good libraries; and an academy of the useful sciences. Several diets of the empire have been held here. In 1664 the city was besieged and taken by the elector of Mentz, with the help of the French and Lorrain troops; but, by stipulations with the elector and princes of Saxony, who were its protectors, its privileges were, in a great measure, secured. The territory belonging to the city contains 2 small towns and 73 villages, among which are 5 called the Kitchen Villages, as being obliged to perform certain services to the archbishop's kitchen.

That part of the Lower Rhine, called the **EICHSFELD**, is surrounded by Hesse, Thuringia, and the principalities of Grubenhagen and Calenberg. It extends about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Eichsfeld. The former is mountainous, but healthy and populous; the latter, though not enjoying, perhaps, so pure an air, is more level, warm, and fruitful, abounding in corn, cattle, flax, and tobacco. Great quantities of linen and serge are made in the upper; in which the rivers Leine, Lutter, Unstrut, Wipper, and Rume, have their sources. The Thuringian language is spoken in the upper, but in the lower Saxon. In both are 4 cities, 3 boroughs, and 150 villages. The diets, which consist of the representatives of the abbeys, nunneries, and certain towns, with the nobility, are held, if the weather will permit, in the open air, at a place called Jagobanks-Warte; if not, in the council-house at Heilingentadt. There are a few Protestants in the Eichsfeld; but the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, the country is divided into 10 provincial deaneries, and 81 parishes, in which are 2 collegiate foundations, 2 abbeys, and 6 nunneries. The right of patronage, in some places, belongs to the archbishop; in others to the cloisters and foundations; and in others to the nobility. At Heilingentadt are held the supreme temporal courts; and there also resides the lieutenant, or administrator; but the seat of the archiepiscopal commissary which has the spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Eichsfeld, is at Duderstadt.

The only places of note, in this part of the country, are the two following:

Heilingentadt, situated on the river Leine, in the upper district. Here is a fine castle, a collegiate church dedicated to St. Martin, with three other churches, and a school; and a town on the Hahle, in the lower district, containing an Ursuline nunnery, the superior of which is styled Worthy Mother, and is changed every three years. The inhabitants, many of whom are Lutherans, subsist chiefly by brewing of beer, and cultivating tobacco.

The Duchy of **WESTPHALIA**, which is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the east by the bishopric of Paderbon, and the territories of Waldeck and Hesse; on the north by the bishopric of Munster, and the county of Lippe; and on the south by the counties of Witgenstein and Nassau, and the duchy of Berg. The lower division of it is tolerable fertile in corn and cattle; and in some parts of it are salt springs. The higher part produces iron ore, calamy, lead, copper, fine woods, corn, cattle, game, fish, and some gold and silver.

The rivers, that either pass through the duchy, or along its borders, are the Rhur, the Lenna, the Bigga, the Dimel, and the Lippe. There are 28 towns in it, besides boroughs and cloisters. The provincial diets

are held at Frederick. The archbishopric succeeds in Arentsburg. The duchy archbishop, Haarstrank, Raden, the quarters.

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argest in Germany, are two citadels, one Roman, the other Gothic, together with a rich library, of which one is a university which are partly Lutheran; the Imperial riding academy; a observatory; an anatomy; and an academy of diets of the empire. The city was besieged by Mentz, with the troops; but, by stipulations of Saxony, who were, in a great measure, to the city consisting, among which are, being obliged to the bishop's kitchen.

called the EICHSFELD, and the principality of Mentz. It extends in breadth, and is called Eichsfeld. The city and populous; the city, to pure air, is abounding in corn, quantities of linen, in which the rivers and Rume, have their age is spoken in the Saxon. In both are villages. The diets, of the abbies, nuns, nobility, are held, open air, at a place in the council-house, where Protestants in the region is the Roman Catholic matters, the cathedral deaneries, the foundations, 2 abbies, patronage, in some up; in others to the others to the nobility. The supreme temporal lieutenant, or administrative commissary over the whole

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through the duchy, or the Lenna, the Bigga, are 28 towns in it. The provincial diets are

are held at Arenberg. In the year 1180 the emperor Frederick I. made a donation of this duchy to the archbishopric of Cologne, which was confirmed by succeeding emperors; and, in 1368, the last duke of Arensburg ceded to it also the county of Arensburg. The duchy is now governed by a bailiff, under the archbishop, and is divided into the Ellwage, the Hantfrank, and the Surland; or otherwise into the Ruden, the Werl, the Bilslein, and the Brilon quarters.

In the Ruden quarter, besides the town which gives name to it, situated on the river Mons, and containing a Capuchin monastery and nunnery, is

Giecke, a small town, in which is a foundation for ladies, and a cloister of Observantines.

In the Werl quarter, besides Arensburg, the capital of a county, and a handsome town, situated on the Rhur, or Ruer, 47 miles north-east from Cologne, are the small towns of Werl and Belsike; the first containing a Capuchin cloister, and the other a Benedictine provostship.

The same quarter contains also several abbies, nunneries and castles, a mineral spring, a commandery of the Teutonic order, with a stud, and hunting-seat of the elector.

In the Bilslein quarter are the towns of Fredeburg, Drolshagen, Olpe, and Attendorf, with several cloisters and castles.

In the Brilon quarter are nine small towns, with several castles and cloisters.

The County of RECKLINGHAUSEN is bounded by the bishopric of Munster, the duchy of Cleves, and the county of Mark, lying on the east side of the Rhine, and extending about 20 miles from east to west, and 10 from north to south. It belongs to the see of Cologne, and is governed by a lieutenant. It contains only one place that merits any attention, namely,

Recklinghausen, a town, giving name to the county, and containing a strong castle, with a nunnery, the abbess whereof hath power of punishing capitally. She alone is obliged to make a vow of chastity; for the nuns, after having been a certain number of years in the house, may marry.

The County of LOWER-ISENBURG lies near that of Wied, in the circle of Westphalia. The greater part of it is possessed by the elector of Trier, who has a seat and voice on account of it at the diets of this circle. The rest of it belongs to the counts of Wied-Runkel, and the barons of Walderdorf. In that part of the county belonging to the elector is a small town, called Herborn.

The Burgravate of REINECK lies on the Rhine, between the duchy of Juliers and the archbishopric of Cologne. It had formerly burgraves of its own; but now belongs to the counts of Zinzendorf, of the family of Brunn line, who, on account of it, have a seat and a voice in the diets of this circle. The only town in it is Reineck, from which it takes its name.

The principality of AREMBERG is surrounded by the archbishopric of Cologne, the duchy of Juliers, and the county of Blankenheim. The dukes of Arenberg and Arschot are a branch of the house of Ligne. Till 1576 they were only counts, but were then made princes of the empire; and, in 1644, dukes. They have a seat and voice both at the diets of the empire and circles, and in the college of princes. They take their title from Arenberg, which, though a small town, has a castle, and is the capital of the principality.

The princes of Thurn, or Tour, and Taxis, though they have no immediate estate in this circle, yet have a seat and voice in its diets, as also in those of the empire. The first they obtained in consequence of advancing to the circle, in the year 1724, by way of purchase, 80,000 rix-dollars; and the other in consequence of an Imperial decree, founded upon their having had the office of post-master of the empire erected in their favour into a free estate. They took their seat among

the princes in the diet of the empire, for the first time, in 1754.

The Teutonic order of knights are possessed of a bailiwick in this circle, named from the town of COSENTZ, which entitles them to a seat and voice among the prelates of the empire, and also in the diets of the circle. To this bailiwick, which has its seat at Cologne, belong seven commanderies, or commendams.

THE CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA.

FRANCONIA is bounded by the circle of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Saxony, and Bohemia. The bishop of Bamberg, and the margraves of Brandenburg-Barcith and Anspach, are summoning princes for the circle; but the bishop is sole director. The diets are held at Nuremberg, the archives are kept at Bamberg; and the inhabitants are a mixture of Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

The Imperial City of NUREMBERG, which is situated 35 miles to the south of Bamberg, was made Imperial by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It is one of the largest, finest, and richest cities in the empire; and considering its great distance from the sea, the wonder of Europe for trade, and number of people.

Nuremberg, in general, surpasses all other cities in Germany, except Berlin, in the stateliness of its buildings; but exceeds that, as it does all the others, in the wealth, ingenuity, and industry of the inhabitants. It is eight miles round; defended with large ditches faced with stone, and high triple stone walls, with 365 towers on them, of which 183 are of free-stone, mounted with 300 pieces of cannon. Here are 550 streets and alleys; and most of the houses being uniform, are of free-stone, 6 or 7 stories high, painted on the outside, and adorned at the top with gilded balls. The streets are large, very commodious, open, and well paved; and next to those of Hanau, the neatest in Germany; but they are not very strait, neither are they on a level. Here are 10 market places, regularly built, 13 public baths, 12 conduits, and 118 wells. Their chief fountain is adorned with many brass statues; one of Neptune on the top, three yards and an half high, and above 2200 weight; and others of nymphs and feathered larger than the life. This fountain will throw out 200 hogheads in an hour, and cost near 3500 crowns. The river Pegnitz is let in by 12 large arches under the walls; and, after running through the middle of the city, is let out by 12 other arches. It forms several pleasant islands, wherein are most agreeable walks and meadows, where they whiten linen; and also supplies the ditches and town with water. Upon the stream there is a great number of mills for tanners and braziers, as well as for corn, paper, iron, and making sword-blades, knives, and other iron-wares. There are 60 mills within the walls, many of them for grinding corn; and 7 wooden and 11 stone bridges over this river. One of these bridges has one arch only, of 97 feet from one base to the other, like the Rialto at Venice, though not so high or so long, and is accounted a wonder in architecture. At one end of it there is a large market, built of hewn stone, on the gate of which the butchers have placed a vast ox of stone, lying on his belly, with gilded horns and hoofs.

The inhabitants are about 60,000; yet have but 2 parish churches properly so called. The first is as stately as any one of its kind in the empire, viz. that built by St. Sebald, a Danish prince of the blood royal, by whom this country was converted. It is a large Gothic pile, has 7 gates, an immense bell, and a brass monument erected to his memory, with noble antique figures. The sextons have a rare collection of relics, which they shew only to travellers of quality. The second is St. Laurence's church, another Gothic fabric, which is chiefly frequented by the Lutheran nobility and gentry. It has eight gates, two steeples in the front, and is the largest in the city. Here the chief of the citizens have their tombs and effigies; and there

there is a register of all that have been buried here for 500 years, specifying the time and manner of their death. Besides these, there are the churches of the Virgin Mary, St. Giles, the Holy Ghost, and the hospital of St. James, in which are the monuments of many princes and counts of the empire. Near St. Laurence's church are three fountains, one of them an octagon basin, with a large brass pillar in the middle, from whose chapters project six muzzles of Lions, spurting water out of each by a twisted pipe. On the cornice are the six cardinal virtues, spurting water from their breasts. On this pillar stands a less one fluted, on which are six infants, every one of them leaning on an escutcheon, bearing the arms of the empire, those of Nuremberg, &c. and they all have trumpets, out of which jets plenty of water; as it does likewise from the breasts of a fine statue of Justice, on the top of this second pillar, and from a large ostrich which supports it. The whole is of brass, enclosed by an iron grate, carved and gilt.

The castle, where the emperor resides when here, is well fortified, and stands on a high hill, or rock, from whence there is a fine prospect of the city. It has many curious pictures. Within the first gate is a small antique chapel, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Credo and Hirnenful, two divinities worshipped by the ancient Germans, whose stone statues are against the wall on the outside. Here is a well in the rock 1600 feet deep; and the chain of the bucket is 300 weight. The ceiling is supported by four Corinthian pillars, each 45 feet high. In the emperor's apartment there is the picture of the homage paid by the magistrates to the emperor Matthias in 1612. This castle has four towers, two of which look towards the town, and the two others to the east and north.

The stadthoufe is a stately beautiful fabric of hewn stone, 100 paces in breadth, and much larger than that of Augsburg. It has three great porticos, with marble pillars. The front is very fine, having a noble portal in the middle of it, adorned with several statues. There are two other very grand gates to it, at equal distances, which are no less splendidly ornamented. There is a long gallery, on the ceiling of which a famous tournament, that was held here above 500 years ago, is represented in relief. The council-chamber, dining-room, and other apartments, are well painted and gilt, filled with the arms of all nations, and adorned with curious pictures, medals, excellent works, both antique and modern, idols, shells, plants, minerals, and other natural productions. The council-chamber is small, and not suitable to the dignity and power of the senate. The floor of the senate-house is paved with gilt stones, intermixed with others of different colours; so that it exceeds that of Amsterdam; and in one of the chambers is a large picture, that quite covers one side of the wall, representing the entertainment which the emperor Ferdinand III. gave in the grand hall here, to the plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Munster. Here are the pictures also of all the princes, and most other great personages in Germany, who have been entertained here. The deputies of the circle of Franconia meet every day. Those of the bishop of Bamberg, and the marquis of Brandenburg-Baireith, preside at it; but the deputies of the ecclesiastical princes have the right hand. These deputies are, in all, 18, and are attended by nine secretaries, who sit at another table to write their resolutions. Within this chamber, over the door, is a picture of three brothers, princes of Saxony, viz. John George, Frederick, and John Christian, who supported Luther in his reformation. The second of these holds the Imperial crown, which he would not accept of. The tapestry of this chamber contains the history of Nebuchadnezzar.

The arsenal, which has arms for 10,000 men, is one of the finest, and best furnished, in Germany. Here are good ramparts, and a numerous garrison. The

city has six gates, each defended by a large tower. The public library was composed, at the beginning of the reformation, of all the books belonging to the convents of this city and its neighbourhood. It consists of four galleries, and 26,000 volumes; particularly a Greek MS of the Gospels, and some of St. Paul's Epistles, above 1000 years old; with the prayers and hymns formerly used in the Greek church. The characters are very different from those now in use. Here are a letter, of Luther's hand-writing, to the magistrates of this city; a pocket-book of John Frederick, elector of Saxony, being scraps of sermons he heard him preach; and a figure of Moses, which, though but a foot high, has a great part of the Pentateuch written upon it.

This city, among many other privileges, has the custody of most of the Imperial ornaments made use of at the emperor's coronation; such as Charlemagne's crown, about which there is a mitre enriched with a vast number of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; and, on the front, a cross of diamonds of great value. His Dalmatic robe, or mantle, embroidered with large pearls; the golden apple, or globe; his sword; his golden sceptre; the Imperial cloak, embroidered with eagles, and bordered with large emeralds, diamonds, sapphires, and chrysolites; the buskins, covered with plates of gold; the gloves, embroidered with curious stones. These are kept in the church of the hospital, and were all brought from Prague by the emperor Sigismund, on account of the troubles that were in Bohemia in his time. Here is also a large chest, suspended in the air by iron chains fastened to the ceiling, in which are a vast many sacred relics; but they are never shewn, except to sovereign princes, and their attendants.

The council is composed of 42 persons, whereof 28 are selected from the ancient patrician families, and the rest from among the burghers; so that there are 13 eschevins, or aldermen; as many counsellors, or common councilmen; 8 other senators, who are all patricians; and 8 other councilors, elected out of the corporations of trades and crafts, who are consequently, plebeians; but these acquiesce so implicitly in the decision of the patricians, that they may be said to have no vote. There are two burgomasters, one chosen out of the eschevins, the other out of the council, who have the superiority, the one of the military, the other of the civil government, and are changed every month.

The raising of troops, taxes, and other matters of great moment, are referred to a select committee of seven, named the Septemvirate, who call in three or four civilians for advice. They have salaries for their attendance on such occasions. But no lawyers are allowed any vote, or share in the administration. In extraordinary cases there is a great council of 400, chosen out of all the callings and trades in the city; and they annually chuse the members of the other courts. The magistrates never allow mechanics to meet publicly, except at worship, weddings, and funerals, for fear of tumults; and the senators are, in general, so very circumspect, that "*as prudent as a Nuremberg senator*," is become in the country, a common proverb.

No Papist is allowed the freedom of the city, there being but few here; and these are obliged to worship in a chapel, or small church, in the house of the Teutonic order. The Calvinists were formerly obliged to go a league out of town to a church, in the marquisate of Anspach; and the Lutheran ministers, in the town, baptized their children; but the father of the late king of Prussia, whom the Nurembergers feared much more than they loved, having demanded that they should be allowed a place for worship nearer the city, they now meet two or three mulquet-shot without the gates, in a long hall, which holds about 500 persons.

The Jews, who live in a village without the city, where they have a synagogue, are not allowed to lodge here, or to come into it, without paying a florin for every hour they stay, as at Cologne, and that on the same

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fame pretext, a design to poison the wells and fountains. The religion, as well as quality, of every person here, may be known by their habits; which regulation was made by the magistrates, both of this city and Augsburg, to restrain the luxury of the meaner sort in clothes, and to detect rioters, who are but too common in all free cities.
No city in the world has a greater number of curious workmen, in metal of all sorts, ivory, wood, &c. or affords artificial commodities cheaper. They are particularly famous for clockwork. There was a coach made here, for the king of Denmark, with springs, so as to go forward or backward, or turn about, and travel a league on stones, without horses, and only managed by two boys within. The same workman made, for the Dauphin of France, a representation of a squadron of horse, engaged with a battalion of foot, both of them marching, and firing, by spring-work. The Nuremberg brass is said to be the most durable, the brightest, and the least subject to flaws, of any in Europe; and is made, chiefly, out of the Tirol copper.
The Imperial city of **WEISSENBURG**, which is 28 miles south of Nuremberg, and situated on the Norgau, has a seat and voice both in the diet of the circle and of the empire. Its territory is very small, and contains but one inconsiderable village.
The Imperial city of **SCHWEINFURT** stands on the Maine, has a good bridge, and a gymnasium. The territory is small, but celebrated for its excellent wine; and the inhabitants are Protestants.
The Imperial city of **WINDSHEIM**, 27 miles from Nuremberg, stands on the Aitch, and is very ancient. It has a seat and voice at the diets of the empire and circle, is a small territory; and the inhabitants are Lutherans.
The Imperial city of **ROTHENBERG** is situated near the Tauber. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It has a seat and voice in the diets of the circle and empire, a considerable territory, and contains several churches, a gymnasium, Teutonic house, &c.
The feignories of **SEINSHHEIM**, **REICHELBERG**, and **WIESENTHIED**, entitle their lords to a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle: but the feignories of **WELZHEIM** and **HANSEN** have not those privileges.
The combined feignories of **LIMBURG** and **SPICKFELD**, entitle its proprietors to two voices at the diet of the empire, and in the college of Franconian counts.
The county of **ERBACH**, on the south side of the Maine, is 27 miles long, 20 broad, tolerably fertile, and inhabited by Lutherans. It gives a seat and voice in the college of Franconian counts, and at the diets of the circle and empire; and contains Erbach, a town on the Mumlung, with a castle; and Michelstadt, the seat of a regency and superintendency. In this county the estates of all who die unmarried after the age of 25, are forfeited.
The County of **WERTHEIM** lies on both sides the Maine, between the archbishopric of Mentz and the bishopric of Wurtzburg, a part of it terminating also on the county of Erbach. It abounds in corn, wine, pasturage, wild fowl, and venison. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants. A part of the county came by marriage to the family of Lowenstein, who derive their pedigree from that of the elector Palatine, and are divided into the two branches of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Virnenburg, and Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort, the former of which are Protestants and counts; the latter Roman Catholics and princes, or princely counts. They take the title of Lowenstein from the county of that name, under the jurisdiction of the duke of Wirtenburg, of which they are proprietors; besides other feignories in the empire, Bohemia, and the Netherlands. They have two voices in the Franconian college of counts of the empire, and have also
No. 72.

a seat and voice among the counts in the diets of the circle. The rest of this county, besides what is possessed by the counts of Lowenstein, belongs to the bishop of Wurtzburg, and the counts of Caifle. The chief in it are
Wertheim, which gives name to it, and is its capital, lying at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber. Here each of the above-mentioned branches of the Lowenstein family have a palace. The inhabitants are partly Protestants and partly Papists; but the magistracy is wholly Protestant.
Brenberg, a strong castle on a mountain, gives name to a feignory, which had anciently lords of its own. Little Heuback, a market town on the Maine, contains a castle, and gives name to a bailiwick.
The county of Rieneck gives its possessor a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle, and in the college of Franconian counts; but contains only Rieneck, a small town, with a castle.
The County of **CASTELL** lies between that of Schwartzzenburg, and the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and west from Bamberg. It is about 27 miles long, and 8 where broadest; and belongs to its own counts, divided into two principal lines, Remlingen and Rudenhauten, descended from the ancient dukes of Franconia. This county is a fief of Wurtzburg, to which the counts are hereditary cup-bearers. They have two voices in the college of the Imperial counts of Franconia, both at the diets of the empire, and those of the circle. The oldest of the reigning counts is always administrator of the feudal feignories of the whole house, and cup-bearer to the bishop of Wurtzburg. The chief places are
Castell, a village, containing a fine palace, in which one of the collateral lines of the principal Remlingen line resides, and giving name to a bailiwick belonging to the same line. Near the village formerly stood a castle, that gave name to the county, and was the residence of the counts.
Remlingen is a market town, from which one of the principal lines takes its title.
Rudenhauten is a village, which gives title to the other capital line, and contains a palace belonging to them.
The Bishopric of **BAMBERG** is bounded on the north by the principality of Coburg and the Vogtland; on the south by the principality of Brandenburg-Barch, the territory of Nuremberg, and the principality of Schwartzzenburg; on the west by the bishopric of Wurtzburg; and on the east by the territory of Nuremberg and Brandenburg-Barch. The length of it is about 60 miles, and the breadth 40. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and liquorice; yielding also, in some places, laurel, fig, lemon, and orange-trees, with woods of forest-trees, and some metals. The county abounds likewise in cattle, and is well watered by the Maine, and several other rivers and brooks that fall into it. The inhabitants are all zealous Roman Catholics. Here are no estates. Before the year 1006 this county was called the county of Babenberg, and had counts of its own; but was then allotted for a bishopric by the emperor Henry II. which pope Benedict VIII. exempted from all archiepiscopal jurisdiction. The bishop's privileges and prerogatives are very great. He is the only one in Germany who has the privilege of wearing a cardinal's hat, together with the pillium; and there lies no appeal from his decisions, in secular matters, to the courts of the empire. The king of Bohemia is his cup-bearer, the elector palatine his steward, and the elector of Brandenburg his great chamberlain. These, or their proxies, if summoned, must attend, and do the duties of their offices on the day of his installation. He is able to bring into the field 4000 men. The revenue arising from his bishopric, besides his bailiwicks in Carinthia, amounts to above 50,000l. The chapter, by whom the bishop is elected, consists of 20 capitular canons, and 15 domicelli all of noble birth. All his estates,
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excepting those in Carinthia, are held immediately of the empire. At the diet thereof he has the fourth place on the spiritual bench in the college of princes, and is a summoning prince and director of this circle. Here are all the usual courts, councils, and offices, for the different departments of government, as war, foreign affairs, and the finances. The following are the chief places in the bishopric:

Bamberg, its capital, pleasantly situated near the river Rednitz, is about 34 miles north of Nuremberg, and in the center of Germany. It is surrounded with walls and a ditch; and is, in general, well built and populous. Here are two episcopal palaces, or castles; one called Peterburg, and the other Gayerwerth; an university, founded in 1648; several monasteries, nunneries, and churches; besides the cathedral of St. George, in which is the monument of Henry II. who founded the bishopric, and his consort Cunigunda, with a treasure of jewels and relics. Several diets, both of the empire and circle, have been held here. Not far from the town stands the bishop's summer palace, called Marquardsburg. Among other curiosities in the treasury of the church of St. George, is a folio manuscript of the four Gospels, in Latin, upon fine vellum, in a neat Roman character, with some Gothic letters intermixed; and most beautiful miniatures to be seen every where. The binding is wood, covered with curious sculptures, in ivory, of Our Saviour's passion; and bordered with a gold edging, on which are the heads of Our Lord and his Apostles, as are those of the four Evangelists at the four corners. The whole is enamelled; and the intervals between the figures are garnished with pearls and precious stones. There is another Latin manuscript in folio of the four Gospels, with a commentary by St. Jerom, and fine miniatures, but not comparable to the former. There is a third in Gothic letters, the corners of which are also enriched with pearls and precious stones, much in the same manner with the first, with a square of ivory in the middle, representing St. John baptizing Our Saviour. The said emperor also gave a fine large shrine of gold for relics, which is also set with precious stones. In short, it would be tedious to mention the vast number of antependiums of altars, which are extremely rich; the candlesticks, lustres, lamps, censors of gold and silver, and other rich articles of this treasury.

Here is an ancient church, whose front is adorned with the statues of several saints in niches; but the inside is very indifferent. The Dominicans have another, with an altar. The Augustine friars have a monastery, dedicated to St. Stephen; and the Benedictines an abbey, dedicated to St. Michael, and standing on an eminence of the same name. One of its abbots, who was a great botanist, caused the church to be painted, within and without, with all sorts of known plants and simples. A council was held at this city in 1011, to put an end to the difference among the German bishops; and, in the time of Henry IV. its bishop, Otho, converted the Pomeranians to Christianity. An university was founded here in 1653, by Melchior Otto, one of its bishops. There are several public fountains in the town, but no fortifications more than its walls; so that in time of war, the bishop resides, and has commonly a very strong garrison, at Forcheim.

Forcheim, 10 miles south-east from Bamberg, the Lacorum of the ancients, is strongly and regularly fortified, having walls of free-stone on the confluence of the Wilent and the Rednitz: yet duke Bernard, of Weymar, the Swedish general, took it in 1633, at the first onset. The buildings are generally old, and out of repair. Baudrand gives it the Latin name of Forcheim. There is a popular tradition here, that this was the country of Pontius Pilate. The parish church of St. Martin was made collegiate in 1354.

The neighbourhood of Bamberg is very agreeable; but as one comes to it from Nuremberg, through a forest of fir-trees, there is an avenue to it for a quarter of a

league in length, formed of wheels and gibbets, on which are exposed the bodies of malefactors, by which this road has been infested from all quarters; for this bishopric being contiguous to seven or eight different states, the city lies in the greatest road of all Germany. This city had formerly a wall; but the inhabitants, for their rudeness to the bishop in 1435, were condemned, at the council of Basil, to raze the walls, and never to rebuild them. In 1609 the Popish boors here attempted to plunder the Jews, and the neighbouring Protestants; but were soon suppressed, and their leaders punished.

The bishopric of Wurtzburg extends 80 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, is well watered, and fertile in corn, fruit, herbs, wine, plants, pastures, &c.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; yet there are a few much oppressed and persecuted Protestants in the country. Christianity was first introduced here by St. Kilian, a Scotchman, about the end of the seventh century: and St. Burchard, the first bishop, was appointed and consecrated by St. Boniface, who is also said to have been a Scotchman, and was the chief apostle of the Germans, and first archbishop of Mentz, to which see the bishop of Wurtzburg is suffragan. The bishop's title runs thus: "Prince of the holy Roman empire, bishop of Wurtzburg, and duke of east Frankeland." His revenue amounts to about 60,000*l.* a year, with which he maintains a considerable body of troops, even in time of peace, with a splendid court and household, horse and foot guards, &c. being absolute in temporals, and living in all the state of a sovereign temporal prince, but in spirituals an appeal lies against him to his metropolitan, or the Pope's nuncio. His chapter consists of 22 capitular canons, and 30 who are domiciled. These must all be of noble birth, and each has an income of 3000 German crowns per annum. The bishop has the honour of the pall and croix, with a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle.

Wurtzburg, the name of the capital, signifies a town of herbs, a great variety of which is found about it. It stands in the very center of Franconia, on the banks of the Maine, 40 miles west of Bamberg, and is well fortified. There is also a strong fort near the town, containing an episcopal palace, magazine, and a church; but the palace, in which the bishop usually resides, stands in the town, and is a noble structure, the first stone of which was laid in the year 1720. The cathedral, together with a seminary, is dedicated to St. Kilian, the patron of Wurtzburg and Franconia. As this city is under the dominion of an ecclesiastical prince, it contains a great number of churches, monasteries, nunneries, and other religious foundations. Here also is an university, founded in 1403; a house of the Teutonic order, and another of the order of St. John; a foundry for cannon and bells, a handsome college, and several hospitals. At the entrance of the bridge, over the Maine, is a triumphal arch of hewn stone. Of the abbies, one, large and magnificent, belongs to the Scots Benedictines. The cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, is richly adorned within with statues, altars, pillars of marble and silver, finely executed; besides paintings, sculptures, gilding, and vessels of gold and silver. Every thing almost is carved and gilt in the church, such as the pulpit, the organs, the benches for the canons, and the altars. Most of the statues are also gilt. The great hospital of St. Julian here, is one of the richest and most magnificent in Europe, having a greater estate and income than the bishop himself. In the castle is a fine train of artillery, with all the implements necessary for gunners, and vast quantities of ammunition in general.

The soil of the Franconian Principalities of the Margraves of BRANDENBURG is, upon the whole, fertile; and the mountains abound with copper, lead, sulphur, marble, fine clay, gold, iron, vitriol, antimony, crystal, terra figillata, silver, &c.

The country contains many woods, is well watered, and abounds in fish. The established religion is Lutheran, but Calvinists and Roman Catholics are tolerated.

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The principality of Bareith, the palace, erected by the emperor, and one of the most magnificent chapels, &c. and in the neighbourhood called the Heide.

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rated. The manufactures are of stockings, porcelain, woollen cloth, hats, white and brown earthen ware, &c.

The principal places are the following:
Baireith, the capital, which contains a magnificent palace, erected subsequent to the year 1753, two Luth-
eran and one Calvinist church, a mint, a Roman Catho-
lic chapel, &c. The seat of the high colleges is here;
and in the neighbourhood, in a wood, is a neat house,
called the Hermitage.

St. Gorg. am-See, a town on a lake, contains a
noble palace, fine gardens, a porcelain and marble ma-
nufactory, &c.

Streitburg, a market town, has a castle, and is famous
for the yellow marble dug in its environs.

Hof, on the Saale, contains four churches, a woollen
manufactory, and a gymnasium; Neila is famous for
its copper and iron mines, and quarries of green
marble; and Winiedel is a considerable town on the
Roßlau.

Culmbach stands on the Maine, not far from Fich-
telberg, nor from the source of the Red Maine, one
of the rivulets that forms the Maine. Some take this
to be the very center of Germany. In 1430 it was
plundered by the Hussites. In 1553, upon the ap-
proach of the inhabitants of Nuremberg, with the
princes their allies, the citizens, finding they were not
able to sustain a siege, set fire to the town, and retired,
with their best effects, to the neighbouring castle of
Blauenburg, or Plauenburg. Their enemies, however,
advanced to the town, extinguished the flames, made
a great booty, took the castle, after a long siege,
and demolished it: but the Nurembergers were after-
wards obliged to rebuild it; and it is well fortified.
In it are kept the ancient records of the family of
Brandenburg, consisting of title-deeds, Imperial di-
plomas, acts, and other important and fundamental
pieces.

Near Weissenstadt, an old town on the Eger, were
formerly mines of tin and crystal. A large lake takes
its name from it, abounding with delicious carp and
perch.

Lechtenberg is a market town, giving name to a
bailiwick, in which are a copper and iron mine, besides
several forts of marble and medicinal springs.

Golderonach is a town on the river Cronach, where
was formerly a gold mine. Marble of various kinds is
found hereabouts.

Erlang is one of the six head-towns (as they are
called) of the principality, situated at the conflux of
the Rednitz with the Schwabach, and distinguished
into the Old and New. The latter, which is also
called Christian-Erlang, having been begun by the
margrave Christian Ernest, in 1686, is one of the finest
towns in Germany. It lies close to Old Erlang, being
almost environed with a wall of free-stone, and con-
taining a margraval palace, with a fine garden, an
university, and several churches. Some manufactures
are also carried on here, especially those of hats and
stockings.

Neustadt, on the Aisch, one of the head-towns of
the principality, contains a margraval palace, and gives
name to a bailiwick. Besides this principality, the
margraves are possessed of considerable fiefs in the arch-
duchy of Austria.

The Bithopric of EICHSTETT is bounded by the
Upper Palatinate, Upper Bavaria, the duchy of Neu-
burg, the county of Papenheim, and the principality
of Anspach. It is a fruitful country, about 40 miles
in length; but the breadth is small in comparison, and
very unequal. The bishop is a prince of the empire,
but suffragan of Mentz, and has a revenue of between
9 and 10,000. The chapter consists of 14 capitulars,
and 14 domiciled, who must all be noblemen by 16
descents. There are few landed estates here; and the
inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. The bithopric
was founded by St. Boniface, who made his sister's son,
Wilibald, afterwards canonized by pope Benedict XIII.
first bishop thereof, in the year 745. Here are the

usual hereditary offices, and high colleges. The bishop
is perpetual chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt,
and lord of several fiefs possessed by princes and counts.
The only considerable place in the bithopric is

Eichstett, or Aichstätt, i. e. the Town or City of
Oaks, so called from the huge oaks that formerly grew
near it. Here, besides an episcopal palace, and a ca-
thedral, dedicated to our Lady, are several cloisters and
churches, with a large college. In St. Werburg's
church is a rock, or altar, as it is styled, containing
the breast bones of the faint, from which, what they
call an oil, but which, in reality, is only a vapour,
(for it neither burns nor swims upon the surface of wa-
ter,) is said to flow, and force itself through the stone
twice a year. This holy oil is put up in small phials
for the use of pilgrims, and other devotees, who are
assured of its miraculous virtues, and for that reason
resort hither in great numbers to purchase some of it,
and pay their devotions to the bones of the faint. It
has a curious cathedral, to which one of their bishops
presented a fine pixis for the host, which is of pure
gold, in form of a sun, of great weight, sumptuously
adorned with diamonds, fine pearls, rubies, and several
other precious stones. In 1704 this town was taken
by a French detachment. It lies in a valley; but the
bishop resides, for most part, at the fortrefs of Willi-
baldsburg, commonly called Walperberg, which is
about two miles off, upon a hill. The archives are
kept here; and it likewise contains an arsenal and
library.

The Principality of ANSPACH has Wurtzburg on the
west, Bamberg on the north and east, and Swabia on
the south. It yields grain, wine, iron, timber, fruits,
tobacco, marble, medicinal springs, &c.

Some parts are mountainous; yet the others produce
good pasture, in which abundance of cattle are both
bred and fed. The woods are well stored with game;
and the rivers with fish. The chief of the latter are
the Rednitz, the Altmühl, the Jaxt, the Wornetz, and
the Tauber. This principality, exclusive of that of
Baireith, brings a considerable revenue to its sovereign.
The predominant religion is Lutheranism; but at
Schwabach the Calvinists have the free exercise of
theirs. At Anspach is a military academy. The prin-
cipal manufactures of the country are tapestry, stock-
ings, cloth, stuffs, gold and silver lace, wire, needles,
porcelain, leather, and mirrors. The reigning mar-
grave has a seat and voice in the college of princes, and
at the diets of the empire and circle. His military
establishment is a life-guard of horse, and one regi-
ment of foot. The principal places in the principa-
lity are,

Anspach, the capital, which stands on the Under-
Retza, and contains a palace, in which the margraves
commonly reside. Here the chief courts, councils,
and offices are held. There is also a public library
here, with a collection of medals, a mint, a gymna-
sium, a porcelain manufactory, barracks for some com-
panies of foot, besides two gardens, with a fine oran-
gery and green-house, belonging to the prince, and se-
veral churches. The town is small, but well built, and
surrounded with walls.

Bruckberg is a beautiful pleasure-house belonging to
the margrave, standing on an eminence.

Schwabach, on a river of the same name, is popu-
lous, and carries on great trade in gold, iron, brass,
cloths, tapestry, stockings, silver, steel, hardwares,
stuffs, lace, and tobacco.

The TEUTONIC ORDER of KNIGHTS was founded
in the year 1190, in Palestine; and were, at first,
called Knights of the Virgin Mary, or Brothers of the
Teutonic House of our Lady of Jerusalem. They
must be all Germans, and of ancient nobility. They
are to bind themselves by vows to defend the Christian
religion, and the Holy Land, and to protect and assist
the poor and the sick. In the years 1226 and 1228,
after they had been obliged to quit Palestine, they ob-
tained a grant of all the lands they should conquer from
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the Pagan Prussians; whereupon they subdued all Prussia, Courland, and Livonia; but afterwards lost them all. The superior of this spiritual order is styled the Grand and Teutonic Master, Administrator of the Grand Masterdom in Prussia, Master of the Teutonic Order in Germany and Italy, and Lord of Freudenthal and Eulenberg. He is a prince of the empire, and, as such, has a seat and vote in the diets of the empire, and of this circle. Both Roman Catholics and Protestants may be invested with the order; and the Protestant knights are permitted to marry. The estates, which they are possessed of in Germany, were obtained partly by purchase, and partly by donation, and consist of what is properly called the masterdom of Mergentheim, and twelve bailiwicks. The Grand-Master is chosen by the chapter, consisting of the counsellors and commanders, or commanders; the latter of whom are administrators and judges of the bailiwicks and commenderies; but, in weighty matters, an appeal lies from them to the Grand-Master. The counsellors also, and the commanders, are chosen by the chapter; the latter out of the former, and confirmed by the Grand-Master.

The County of **HENNEBERG** is about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Besides considerable quantities of grain, it yields also tobacco, medicinal and salt-springs, with mines of silver, copper, and iron. The chief river is the Werra, into which several smaller streams fall. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, except at Schmalkalden, where the Calvinists have a church. The chief manufactures of the county are those of arms, hard-ware, and fustians. The proprietors of it are the elector of Saxony, the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Meinungen, Gotha, Coburg-Saalfeld, Hilburghausen, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Some of these princes are entitled by it to voices in the diets of the empire and circle; and all of them contribute to the payment of its assessment to the empire and chamber-court. The principal places in the county are,

Schlientingen, lying on the little river Schlenz, and belonging, with its bailiwick, and several others, to the elector of Saxony. Here is a castle, in which the princes of Henneberg used sometimes to reside. The town is not large, but has a gymnasium in it, belonging in common to all the dukes of Saxony, who have a share in the county, and a commandery of the order of St. John. Not far from it is a medicinal spring, called Wilhelmsthrun.

Ilmenau is a small town on the Ilm, belonging to Saxe-Weimar, and containing a mine-office, on account of the copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood, which were formerly more considerable than at present.

Meinungen is a town situated on the river Werra, and giving title to a branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, who have a palace in it, with a library and cabinet of medals. In this palace also are kept the Henneberg archives, belonging in common to the princes of Saxony. In the neighbourhood of this town tobacco is much cultivated.

Salzungen is a small town on the Werra, taking its name from its salt springs, and belonging to Saxe-Meinungen. Near it also is a medicinal spring.

Schmalkalden is a large, populous, thriving town, having salt springs, and a citadel near it called Wilhelmsthrun. A great trade is carried on here in iron and steel wares, there being mines of iron in the neighbourhood, and forges in the town, which is famous in history, on account of the meetings held in it by the Protestant princes, concerning the reformation, and the league concluded by them in 1531. This town, together with several bailiwicks and districts, belongs to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

The County of **SCHWARTZENBURG** is about 16 miles in length, but very narrow in proportion. Some of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and some Lutherans. The prince has a seat and voice in the col-

lege of princes in the diets of the empire and circle; and is possessed of other estates in the empire besides this county.

The County of **HOHENLOHE** is 20 miles long, and nearly as many broad, tolerably fertile, and well watered; and the only considerable place is

Ochrenge, the capital, situated on the Ochren, containing two palaces, a gymnasium, and several churches.

THE CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA.

THE circle of Austria is bounded on the north by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circle of Bavaria; on the south by the Adriatic Sea, and the territory of Venice; on the east by Hungary; and on the west by Switzerland. It is the largest circle, and the first in rank, in Germany; and the inhabitants, in general, are Roman Catholics. The principal part of it belongs to the illustrious house which bears its name, and which hath been upwards of 300 years in possession of the Imperial dignity.

The Archduchy of **AUSTRIA** is divided in Upper and Lower; the former being situated westward, and the latter eastward. It is bounded by Bohemia on the north, Stiria on the south, Bavaria on the west, and Hungary on the east. It extends near 70 miles from north to south, on both sides the Danube. It is, in general, level, fertile, and well watered. The diets consist of princes, counts, provosts, barons, knights, bishops, abbots, and town representatives; and in them they treat of contributions, taxes, military affairs, &c. The diets of Lower Austria is held at Vienna, and that of Upper Austria at Lentz. The Protestant religion, for some time subsequent to the reformation, made a very considerable progress; but at length was proscribed, and, in a manner, suppressed. The archbishop of Vienna is a prince of the holy Roman empire, and bears the pall and croix. The manufactures are silks, cloth, stockings, mirrors, plate, hard-ware, gold and silver lace, stuffs, linen, porcelain, brass, gunpowder, &c. Great quantities of allum, saffron, wine, &c. are exported; but few commodities are permitted to be imported; and those which are allowed are loaded with so many imposts and duties, as to amount almost to a prohibition. At Vienna there is a chamber of commerce, an exchange, and a loan bank, which was established in the year 1704.

LOWER AUSTRIA was divided into four circles in the year 1753. Two of these are situated on the south, and two on the north, side of the Danube. Those to the southward are called the circles below and above the forest of Vienna; and those to the northward, the circles below and above the mountain of Manhartsberg. The principal places in Lower Austria are the following:

Vienna, not only the capital of the circle of Lower Austria, but the metropolis of the whole German empire, and the residence of the emperor, is situated in 48 deg. 14 min. north lat. and 16 deg. 57 min. east long. This city, which is watered by the Danube, is, by the Turks, called *Beez*; by the natives *Wien*; and, by the Poles, *Wieden*. The Danube is here very wide, and forms several beautiful islands, which are well stocked with wood. This city was famous in the time of the Romans; but since that period we have but very little account of it till the year 1158, when Henry I. of Austria, rebuilt it. In 1192 it was enlarged, beautified, and surrounded by a wall, with the money paid for the ransom of Richard I. king of England. This ransom was 140,000 marks of silver, in Cologne weight; so prodigious a sum for those times, that the English were forced to sell their church-plate to raise it. It was made an Imperial city by Frederick II. in 1236; but four years after it became subject to the house of Austria. *Aeneas Sylvius*, who wrote at least 250 years ago, says, this city abounded with palaces fit for kings, and churches which vied with those

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better now, even though it has sustained divers memo-
rable sieges; particularly by Matthias Corvin, king of
Hungary, who took it in 1490, and died here in 1495.
By the grand seignior, Soliman the Magnificent, in
1529, when he made 20 attacks upon it with 300,000
men; but Philip, elector palatine, bravely defended
it; and the emperor, Charles V. coming to its relief
with 90,000 men, obliged the Turks to raise the siege
on the 14th of October following. By the Turks in
1532 and 1543; and again in 1683, when Kara Mu-
stapha, grand vizir, besieged it with 100,000 men, who
cannonaded it from the 24th of July to the beginning
of September, and laid part of the Imperial palace,
as well as several other grand structures, in ashes: but
count Staremberg, though reduced to great straits, gal-
lantly held it out till relieved by John Sobieski, king of
Poland, who came up with his army; and, being joined
by the Imperialists, under the electors of Saxony, Bava-
ria, and Hanover, Charles, late duke of Lorraine, and the
brave prince Eugene, attacked the besiegers on the
12th of September, N. S. and totally routed them;
so that they not only quitted their camp, but their can-
non and baggage; and the vizir, who left his tent for
the king of Poland to sleep in, was, by the grand
seignior's order, strangled, on his return to Belgrade.

On the 19th of April, 1725, a treaty of peace was
concluded here between the emperor and Spain, after
four years had been spent, in little but ceremony, at the
congress of Cambray. On the 16th of March, 1731,
that called the second Vienna treaty of peace and al-
liance was concluded here, between the emperor and
Great Britain, whereby the latter guaranteed the Pra-
gmatic Sanction; and the former consented to the in-
troduction of the 6000 Spaniards into Italy; and soon
after agreed to the same with the king of Spain him-
self, by that called the third treaty of Vienna, con-
cluded the 22d of July following, between the em-
peror, Great Britain, and Spain.

Besides the old inner wall, which was built with the
ransom-money of our king Richard I. this city is well
fortified, after the modern manner, with large broad
battions, faced with brick, and edged with free-stone,
viz. two towards the river; ten towards the land; and
a very deep ditch, into which they can let the river,
but generally keep it dry, for the sake of their cellars.
Including the suburbs, it is of large circuit; but the
city itself is not above three miles round. It is very
populous, and never without stranger, in the habits
of most of the European nations; here being generally
not less than 30 ambassadors, and other ministers, at
a time, from foreign princes and states, and from the
princes and states of the empire, besides vast numbers
of quality of the hereditary dominions, who are of-
ten at court. But no Turkish ambassador is ever per-
mitted to lodge in the city. It contains about 600,000
souls. Some of the houses are well-built of stone, six
stories high, with flat roofs, after the Italian manner;
but those which are otherwise, are generally contempti-
ble, being covered with pieces of timber, in the shape
of tiles. The streets are of a middling size; and
many of the houses have four cellars, one under ano-
ther, with an open space in the middle of each arched
roof, for a communication of air; and from the lower-
most of all there is a tube to the top, to let in the air
from the streets. The malignity of the air, which
might be more unwholesome were it not for the winds,
is generally ascribed to the loads of mud and dirt in
the streets, owing to the neglect of the scavengers.
Between the city and suburbs, all round the wall,
there is an empty space of about 600 paces in breadth,
in which none are permitted to build. The city con-
tains above 1500 houses, 29 churches, and 8 chapels.

This city was at first a bishopric, but is now the see
of an archbishop. Its cathedral, dedicated to St. Ste-
phen, founded by Henry I. of Austria, and finished by
Henry II. is a stately fabric; but the windows are
darkened by its painted glass. The steeple and spire are

the finest in Germany. It is 480 feet high; and un-
der the cross, on the top, there were formerly the Turk-
ish arms, a half-moon and star, set up by the citizens;
because, when Soliman the Magnificent besieged the
city, he would on no other conditions spare the steeple,
and though he was obliged to raise the siege, and march
off, yet the arms continued there till the Turks belieg-
ed it again in 1683; after which, because they fired at
the steeple, they were taken down. This spire has
large crochets, above a yard long, adorned with foliage-
work; and there is a most noble prospect from it of
the city and adjacent country, and of the course of the
Danube through most of Austria, and almost to Pres-
burg in Hungary. In the tower there hangs a case of
wooden hammers, with which they call the people to
church, from Good Friday to easter day; because
they will not suffer the bells to ring out during the time
that Our Saviour is supposed to have lain in the grave.
At the entrance of this church there is a stone placed
in the wall, which they fancy to be one of those where-
with St. Stephen was stoned to death. It looks like a
pebble and is worn very smooth by the superstitious
people, who think they gain some merit by touching
it. In this church are many sumptuous monuments of
princes and other great persons; but the princes of the
Austrian family, who have been so long in possession
of this empire, have chosen to be buried in the chancel
of the Capuchins church, without any pomp, or leav-
ing any memory of their names or actions, on their
monuments. The Aulic church, where the most im-
portant ceremonies are performed, is not the court
church; though it is so near it, that there is a passage
to it, from the palace, by a long gallery.

Here are many other noble churches, and rich con-
vents; particularly for Scotchmen, in honour of their
countryman St. Colman, who was reckoned the pa-
tron of Austria; and whose body, long kept here, had
miraculous cures ascribed to it; but it was afterwards
carried to Alba Regalis. The church of the Austrian
friars, which is very large, has a chancel resembling
that called the Santa Casa, or the Virgin's Houfe, at
Loretto in Italy, on the top of which are many columns,
standards, and other trophies, taken from the Turks
and Tartars. Here are likewise two elegant and spa-
cious colleges. Before that which faces the piazza
there is a column of copper, in the center of the mar-
ket-place, on a pedestal of white stone, bearing the
statue of the Virgin Mary, with the serpent at her feet,
and four angels round her, with inscriptions, recom-
mending Austria to her patronage. St. Peter's church
is much esteemed for its antiquity, being the oldest
in the city, and built in the same place where former-
ly stood the Ara Flavianæ, dedicated to St. Domitian.

Here is a noble university, founded by the emperor
Frederic II. who endowed it with great revenues and
privileges. It was afterwards enlarged by Ottocar,
king of Bohemia, and completed by Albert III. of
Austria, who divided it into four classes, with their
peculiar rules and immunities. 1. The Austrian class,
which takes in the students of Austria, Italy, and
other provinces beyond the mountains. 2. That of
the Rhine, which takes in the west part of the empire,
France, Spain, and the Netherlands. 3. The Hun-
garian includes Hungary, Bohemia; and 4. That of
the Saxons, takes in Saxony, the north of Germany,
all the northern kings on the continent, Great Britain,
Ireland, &c. The chancellor and the master have
power of life and death over the students. In 1706
the emperor Joseph erected an academy for painting,
sculpture, and architecture. The public library con-
tains chiefly classical and civil law-books. Protestants
are not tolerated publicly to exercise their religion, ex-
cept in the chapels of ambassadors. The Jews were
once permitted to reside in a suburb beyond the river
called Judentadt; but being suspected of secretly
carrying on a correspondence with the Turks, they
have since been entirely banished from Austria. The
Imperial palace is mean, low, dark, and badly fur-
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nished; though the library, which consists of eight rooms, is well stocked with manuscripts and printed books; and the museum contains many admirable rarities both of art and nature. The theatre is superb; and the tables are capacious buildings, of a vast length, but no taste, being divided into seven pavilions, which appear, at first sight, to be so many different houses; but the inner rooms are ill contrived; and the long one, for the houses, is so narrow, that they stand all in one row. Indeed, a bad taste here is too prevalent in the fundings in general. There are, it must be admitted, some hotels, and even palaces, wherein the rules of architecture have been preserved; but then they are ever charged with sculpture, which derogates from the ancient architecture. Here is, however, the best arsenal in the empire; where is shown, to strangers, the head of the grand vizir, who was strangled at Belgrade, after he had miscarried in the siege of Vienna. The German soldiers, when they took Belgrade, in a former war with the Turks, opened his tomb there, in hopes of treasure, but found nothing, except the body in its shroud: and the governor, remembering that this famous grand vizir, when he laid siege to Raab, (which he was also obliged to raise,) threatened that, if he massacred the town, the head of its bishop, then count Colloitz, should be cut off, because he took the money out of the convents to encourage the garrison, sent the vizir's corpse to the count, who gave it to this arsenal.

In one of the balloons there is a great magazine of naval stores for the emperor's galleys, &c. on the Danube. The seven channels, into which the Danube is here divided, contain several islands, communicating together by seven bridges made of timber. The high bridge is formed by the intersection of two streets by equal angles; the foundation of one being as high as the tops of the houses; and, in the other, an arch is built in the lowermost street, to let the uppermost pass over it. Here are two remarkable columns, of which one is called the Conception of the Immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity. The various suburbs of the city almost embrace it like a bow, and appear like so many different towns; the principal being called Leopoldstadt, and abounding with handsome houses of the nobles and gentry. The Pratz, a wood in an island formed by the Danube, is much frequented in fair weather. In its vicinity is a walk, called the Emperor's Garden; and the ruins of a palace, which was destroyed by the Turks. Another island, named St. Peter's, is capable of encamping a large army.

At the cabinet council the emperor presides; and next to him sits the king of the Romans: and, in the privy-council, the prime minister is president. There are 10 secretaries, the principal of whom signs the emperor's letters. The council of war has two generals as presidents, and seven majors-general as members, with proper secretaries, &c. The Aulic council consists of an equal number of Roman Catholics and Lutherans, nominated by the emperor. It is equal in power to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar, as there is no appeal from either. The court of chancery, for the business transacted at the Imperial court, where the elector of Mentz is always chancellor; but the vice-chancellor presides in his absence, and has an assistant, an assessor, two secretaries, and a referendary. The writs are either in the German or Latin tongues. Here is a council of finances, and an Imperial council, where is also a president, consisting of many lords and gentlemen; among whom are the governors of the Hungarian cities where the mines lie, with the chief officers for the civil affairs of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Silecia, &c. who send directions from hence to the respective governments of those countries.

Though other chief courts may exceed the Imperial in pomp, yet, for real grandeur, this outstrips them all. Most of the officers of state, and of the household, are princes or counts, as are also the captains of the horse and foot guards: and there are not less than 100 gen-

tlemen of the bed-chamber, with golden keys at their breasts, who are all counts and barons; of which quality are also 60 pages; yet ceremonies and etiquette are a name by which they call ancient usages, give this court an air of constraint that is to be seen nowhere else; and though it is universally exclaimed against, it is as punctually observed as if it was an article of religion. They are very fond, in the city, as well as at court, of the days of gala, which is the name they give to those of festival and ceremony, when there are commonly operas and comedies. There are three classes of them; the court gala, which is universal, both for the Imperial family, and for the nobles and plebeians; at which time, especially on the birth-days of the emperor and empress, the court is extremely gay, and glittering with gold and diamonds. On these days the archduchesses (because it is the custom at Vienna for sisters to dress alike) must be dressed all in their hair, as well as their maids of honour; and they wear robes much like childrens veils, with great trains. The grand gala, which are kept in the city, is for the festival of some minister. The little gala is when the ladies are let blood: for if any lady of distinction does but send for a surgeon to open a vein, it is enough to put the whole city in gala: nay, the husband makes a gala here for his wife, the wife for her husband, the children for their parents, and brothers and sisters for one another; so that for this cause two-thirds of Vienna are always in gala. It is a singular custom at this court, that the empress-dowager can never quit mourning; for though their officers and other domestics wear coloured clothes, their apartments and coaches must always be hung in black: neither must they be present at a play, ball, or concert; so that by losing their husbands, they lose the pleasures of life. The emperor's pleasure-houses are no better than his palace in the city. The castle of the Favorita, which is in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, is a great irregular Gothic building, full of turnings and windings, like the street it looks into, and appears more like a great convent of Capuchins, than the mansion of an emperor. The gardens are pretty large, but otherwise mean.

Luxemburg, though a neat convenient box, is even much inferior to the Favorita: but the court only resides there a month or six weeks, during the season for heron-hunting. The ministers, who attend the emperor there, have houses, which, though not grand, are commodious; but any other person who goes thither to pay a visit, must return to Vienna for a bed. The court used to spend a great part of the summer at the palace of New Favorita, which gives name to one of the suburbs; but the princes of Menscheld have built one there which is much more magnificent. The emperor Joseph, indeed, began a fine house at Schonborn, or Schonbrunn, about a league from this city, which, if finished according to its plan, might have been as Versailles; but his empress-dowager, to whom he left it, suffered the works to run to ruin.

The palace of the great prince Eugene, of Savoy, is very stately, but situated in a narrow street, with a very little court before it. Here is a spacious saloon, adorned with large pictures, representing the chief victories of the prince over the French and the Turks; and in two rooms next to this, a suit of rich tapestry, made by the famous Devos, at Brussels. In the bed-chamber beyond these, there is a lustre of rock crystal, said to have cost 400,000 florins; and rich tapestries, rolled up in pilasters of green velvet, embroidered with gold, and adorned with figures of needle-work, so that they seem to be miniatures; and the closet next to it is gilt all over.

The palace of Lichtenstein, which is larger, and full as magnificent, is worth seeing, were it only for its paintings. The palaces of the suburbs, in general, are infinitely more grand than those of the city, and they have both court-yards and gardens. Prince Eugene had one here too, where he used to pass the fine season. It is a superb structure, with magnificent gardens, in which

which are a forest with the parts of the low stairs, all ceiling of white.

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which are a fine cascade, an orangery, and a menagerie, stored with the most uncommon creatures that the four parts of the world can furnish. There is a saloon below stairs, all lined with marble of several colours, the ceiling of which is finely painted.

The civil government of this city is administered by a Stadtholder, who must always be a person of noble extraction, and an officer of the army. The governor has seldom any other title than colonel of the city; and he has a lieutenant-general to command in his absence, who has the direction of the fortifications, the arsenal, and the garrison, which never flits from Vienna, and consists of veteran soldiers, or the burghers and artificers of the city. The employments in this corps are very lucrative, but not being on the road to honour, not much solicited by persons of extraction. It is maintained at the charge of the city, and used to mount guard at the emperor's palace, as he has no other foot-guard. Vienna abounds with coffee-houses, where the news-writers are not less free with the characters of their generals, statesmen, &c. than they are at London. There being no hospital of invalids here, the church doors are always plied with begging soldiers that have been disabled in the service. All round, upon the city walls, are barracks, or huts, for the garrison, which are very well built, but not all of them occupied by the soldiers, some being tipping-houses, and others for common women.

Kloster-Neuburg is a rich foundation for Augustine canons; Belsen is famous for its hot baths; and Neustadt contains a military academy.

Molk is a market town on the Danube, near which is an exempted cloister of Benedictines, the greatest and richest foundation of the kind in all Austria. The abbot is primate of the lower estates of this circle, and president of the seat of prelates. The abbey is dedicated to St. Colman, whose tomb it contains. This St. Colman was the apostle of Austria, and of the blood royal of Scotland; but his fate was somewhat singular; for, in passing through this country in the habit of a pilgrim, he was taken up and hanged as a spy.

Upper Austria is divided into four quarters, Hausruck, Traun, Michel, and Black.

The principal places in the Hausruck quarter are,

Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, standing on the Danube. Here is a wooden bridge over the Danube; and in a hill in the neighbourhood is a citadel, which is formerly the residence of the emperor. The town is well built of white limestone, and populous, containing several handsome churches, cloisters, squares, and fountains, and is much resorted to by the nobility, who have villas in the neighbourhood. It is also the seat of several counts and colleges for Upper Austria; carries on a considerable trade in gun-barrels and linen cloth; and has handsome suburbs, with two great yearly fairs, at Easter and Bartholomew-tide. In the neighbourhood likewise are plantations of hop.

Wels is a well built town, on the river Traun, said to have been founded by the emperor Valerian, after his expedition against the Sarmatians in Pannonia. Here is a castle, in which the emperor Maximilian I. died. From this town also the neighbouring extensive barren heath of Walsar takes its name.

Gmund is a town situated on the lake of Gmund, or Traun, which abounds with fish. It has a considerable trade in salt, made at Halstadt, in the neighbourhood, brought hither by the lake, and exported as far as Vienna. The salt-pits were first discovered in 1303, by Elizabeth, consort of Albrecht I. On an island in the lake is a royal citadel, called Ort.

Focklabruck, or Voklabruck, is a well-built town on the river Vokl, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to all slaves, whose burghers and merchants, with their wares, are toll-free, throughout all the Austrian dominions. Near it, in 1626, the rebel Bavarians were defeated.

Frankenburg, a town standing on the borders of Bavaria, and containing a citadel, which, together

with the country denominated from them, and the incorporated feignories, is the property of count Khevenhuller.

Kainmer is a citadel in the Attersee, which is the largest lake in the whole country, and abounds in exquisite fish, of which it yields a new species every month.

Schaumberg is a citadel, which gives name to a county, now belonging to the family of Stahrenberg, but formerly an immediate county of the empire.

The county of Neuburg also was formerly an immediate county of the empire, but now belongs to the bishop of Passau. Though this county is a part of Austria, it is surrounded on all sides by Bavaria, and has several citadels in it.

The most remarkable places in the Traun quarter are,

Ens, in Latin Anisia, Anafum, or Anassanum, a strong, well-built town, situated on the river of the same name. It was built in the year 990, on the site of Lauriacum, a Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns, about the year 450, and the seat of some Roman emperors. Ens was formerly subject to its own count, till the emperor Rodolph purchased it, and annexed it to the dominions of Austria. The river Ens falls into the Danube two miles below the town.

Steyer is a considerable town, situated at the conflux of the two little rivers Steyer and Ens, and inhabited chiefly by smiths, cutlers, and other artificers, who, by means of the Danube, transport their workmanship to various places.

In Michel quarter are Schlog, a cloister on the river; and the Millack-Bad, a celebrated medicinal bath near the Danube.

In Black quarter are Freystadt, a strong, well-built, royal town, on the north side of the Danube; and Grein, which contains a Franciscan cloister, a Loretto chapel, a mount calvary, and an hermitage.

The Duchy of STIRIA is divided into Upper and Under Stiria; and bounded to the north by Austria, properly so called; to the south by Caricola; to the west by Salzburg and Carinthia; and to the east by Hungary. The air is unwholesome; and the inhabitants are greatly troubled with fevers and swelled throats, which latter complaint is owing to the great quantity of snow-water which they drink. Upper Stiria is very mountainous, and exceedingly cold, but yet tolerably fertile. The mountains contain silver, lead, copper, and iron; and the summits are covered with forests, which supply wood for smelting these metals. The steel of this country is reckoned the best in Europe.

In the whole duchy are 20 boroughs, near 100 market towns, and about 500 citadels. The common people generally speak Wendish, or a very harsh dialect of the German; and the better sort are masters not only of these, but also of the Italian and French. The land estates of this duchy consists, as in Austria, of the prelates, lords, knights, and royal towns; and their assemblies are held at Gratz. The Roman Catholic is the only religion tolerated in Stiria. Seckau is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Salzburg, whose vicar he is in most parts of Stiria. At Gratz is an university; and in some other places are gymnasia, and several good colleges. The principal manufactures of the country are iron and steel works, of which there is a considerable exportation. Stiria continued a marquisate, till the emperor Frederick Barbarossa erected it into a duchy. It has been constantly subject to the house of Austria, since Rodolph I. and to this day retains peculiar immunities. The counts of Trautmanndorf are supreme hereditary stewards, the counts of Wildenstein chamberlains, the counts of Saurau marshals, the counts of Wendish Gratz masters of the horse, &c.

The principal places are the following:

Gratz, or Grac, the metropolis, lies on the river Muhr, 20 miles from the Drave, and 74 south of Vienna, and is a neat, well-built city, in a pleasant, fruitful country,

country, and defended by a wall, ramparts, and castle, on a rocky hill, and other fortifications, that render it almost impregnable. The castle is on a high hill, that commands a neighbouring country, where is the archduke's palace, which is finely furnished, and has a good library and museum. Here is a large college, well endowed, which has the privilege of conferring degrees; so that it is ranked among the universities of Germany, and is well filled with students. This town is the residence of the governor of Stiria, as it was formerly of the archdukes of Austria, particularly Ferdinand II. afterwards emperor, who called themselves by its name. Its suburbs, which are large, are washed by a rivulet of its own name; and its territory is very populous.

Marburg, celebrated for its Roman monuments, is also remarkable for its manufactures.

Rakelburg, or Rakelburg, situated on the river Muhr, is one of the strongest towns in Stiria. The neighbouring country produces plenty of grapes, and other fruits. The burghers have the sole privilege to buy all the new wines during a stated time, after which the peasants may sell to whom they please.

Leutenburg, a market town, is noted for the best wine in these parts.

Cilli, or Zilli, was formerly the capital of an independent county, which the emperor Frederick III. took possession of in 1457, when the last count was killed, leaving no heirs, and incorporated it with Stiria. In this county stands the high mountain Bacher, or Pacher, rich in all sorts of ores, as the mineral waters that issue from it evidently shew. The highway between Cilli and Pettau was originally a Roman causeway; and several Roman mile-stones, and other monuments, have been found near it. The inhabitants of the county are all Slavonians, otherwise called Wends, or Winds. The town, styled, in Latin authors, Cilia, Celia, Celeia, and Zelia, is very ancient; and, by many Roman coins, and other monuments, discovered in and about it, appears to have been anciently a place of great confederation.

Gussanwitz is a market town, near which is a remarkable spring, being warm in winter, and cold in summer.

Studenitz has a noble female foundation, or priory, belonging to the order of Dominicans.

In Upper Stiria are the following places:

Judenburg, the capital, situated on the banks of the Muhr, in a plain, surrounded with high mountains, continually covered with snow, contains a royal fort, two cloisters, and a college. Here also are two great yearly fairs.

Leuben, a neat pleasant town, standing upon the same river, was once the capital of a county. Here is a college, two cloisters, and a great trade in iron. Near it is the rich nunnery of Gols.

Seckau is a considerable town, and an episcopal see, under the archbishop of Salzburg, by whom the bishop is elected and invested.

Bruck, on the Muhr, is noted for a great cattle fair, a fine public square, and two monasteries.

Eisenartz is a considerable town, and famous for its mines and forges of iron, whence it has its name. It supplies all Germany with steel, and many places with iron; vast quantities of both being disposed of at the great yearly fair, and at other times.

A part of the Duchy of CARINTHIA was anciently called Carnia, and the inhabitants Carni; but the former afterwards Carinthia, and the latter Carantani, and Carinthi. The county of Carinthia is bounded to the south by the territories of Venice and Carniola; to the north by Stiria, and the archbishopric of Salzburg; to the west by Tirol, or Tyrol; and to the east by Stiria. The air is cold, the soil barren; the rivers, brooks, &c. abound with fish; and the mountains yield many minerals. The principal places are as follow:

Clagenfurt, the capital of the whole duchy, standing 140 miles south-west of Vienna, (being anciently called

Claudia, and the seat of the dukes) is well built and fortified, and contains several churches and convents, with a large college, a gymnasium, and a provincial house, in which the states assemble. Here is also an equestrian statue of the emperor Theobald. *Æneas Sylvius* says, "That in his time, if a man was strongly suspected of theft, they used first to hang him, and then try him three days after. If he was found guilty, they let his body hang till it rotted; if innocent, they took him down, buried him at the public charge, and prayed for his soul." Between this town and St. Veit are some remains of an ancient town, supposed to be Tiburnia, where Roman coins have been found, and other antiquities. The Lutheran religion was supplanted here anno 1600.

Villach, near the Drave, over which there is a bridge, is a populous town, a great thoroughfare, and famous for its mineral waters. The situation of this town is among hills, and the churches are noted for their fine paintings. The governor is nominated annually, the emperor naming him two successive years, and the bishop of Bamberg a third.

The Duchy of CARNIOLA is bounded by the Gulph of Venice to the west, by Slavonia and Croatia to the east, by Carinthia and Stiria to the north, and by the Adriatic Sea to the south. It is 110 miles long, 50 broad, rather cold, but, at the same time, tolerably fertile. The lower class of people speak the Slavonian, or Wendish language; the better sort the German; but both with a very indifferent dialect. The peasants are a very hardy set of people, going barefoot in the midst of winter, never covering their breasts from the inclemency of the weather, and sleeping on a hard bench, without bed or bolster. In the Upper and Lower Krain the people wear long beards; and such as live by exporting the commodities of the country on pack-horses are called Samers, or more properly, Saumers. The states of Carniola consist of the clergy, the nobility, knights, and royal towns. Christianity was first planted in this county about the middle of the eighth century; and, in the sixteenth, Lutheranism made a considerable progress in it; but, excepting the Walachians, or Ukokos, who are of the Greek church, and stile themselves Staraverzi, i. e. Old Believers, all the inhabitants at present are Roman Catholics. In the whole duchy are 3 bishoprics, 24 cloisters, 4 commanderies, and 134 parishes; but to the bishopric of Lezbach belong also many parishes in Stiria and Carinthia. The principal commodities exported from hence are iron, steel, quick-silver, white and red wine, oil of olives, cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, a kind of woollen stuff called Mahalan, Spanish leather, honey, walnuts, timber, together with all manner of wood work, as boxes, dishes, trenchers, spoons, sieves, &c. Carniola was long a marquissate or margravate; but, in the year 1231, was erected into a duchy. On the extinction of the margraves, the inhabitants made choice of Frederick II. duke of Austria and Servia, for their sovereign. The arms of Carniola are an eagle crowned, on whose breast and expanded wings is to be seen a diced crescent. The counts of Thurn are supreme hereditary stewards in Carniola and the Wendish Mark, the house of Averborg chamberlains and marshals, the prince of Lamberg master of the horse, the count of Cobenzel cup-bearer, the barons of Eck and Hohenwart sewers, the count of Gallenberg ranger, the count of Katzenstein keeper of the jewels, the baron of Eck staff-bearer, count Sauer of Ankenstein carver, and the count of Laniheri falconer. The principal officers for the government of the county are the land captain, or the governor in chief, the burgrave of Laubach, land lieutenant, and land vicar.

This duchy has several immaterial subdivisions, such as Upper, Lower, Middle, Inner, &c. but the principal places are the following:

Laubach, the capital, stands on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Save 10 miles below it. The air here is not reckoned wholesome; yet it is a

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a populous, well built city, which the emperor Frederick III. made the see of a bishop, formerly under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Aquileia, but now dependent on the pope. It has a cathedral, and a large castle; but it is commanded by a hill; and the town is not very strong, especially towards the river. However, it held out a siege in 1440, till the emperor Frederick III. came to its relief. The princes of the house of Austria have the right of appointing the prelates and the chapter here, which only consists of six canons, of whom, indeed, the bishop nominates one. Here is a fine house, where the states of the duchy meet; and the prince de Averberg has also a palace in it. There are several convents for both sexes; and the river is noted for breeding the largest cray-fish in Europe.

Crainberg, or Krainberg, on the banks of the Save, over which it has a bridge, stands on the top of a hill, and is fortified with a strong castle. It has three churches; and in its suburbs, a monastery of Capuchins. It once gave title to a marquis of the ancient Bavarian family. Supposed to have been a Roman colony; because coins and medals, with other Roman monuments, are frequently dug up in and about the town.

Ratimondorf, in this neighbourhood, on the north side of the Save, has also many Roman antiquities, and gives title to a Roman family in Stiria.

Lack, or Bilhoplack, is a city, which was plundered and burnt in 1451; but is handsomely rebuilt and fortified, and is subject to the bishop of Freyding, to whom the emperor Henry III. gave it; and the governor of it is his lieutenant.

That part of Stiria which belongs to Austria is very fertile; and divided into the county of Metterberg, and lordship of Caltua. The chief places are Metterberg, which gives name to the county, and is its capital. It is without walls or ramparts, but has a castle to defend it. Antiquana, a large town; Biben the see of a bishop; Bercketz, a town with an harbour, on the Adriatic; and Caltua, which gives name to a lordship.

St. Vierz, situated on a bay of the Adriatic, has a strong castle, is otherwise well fortified, and possesses a good trade on account of its excellent harbour, by which large quantities of goods are exported and imported. The neighbouring territories yield abundance of wine and fruits, particularly figs. The governor of the town is styled captain, and resides in the castle. On the opposite side of the river there is a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary of Loretto. The neighbouring gulph abounds in fish; among which is a species called gatta, the skin of which, forming a kind of flagreen, is used for the cases of watches, caskets, telescopes, &c. This town was formerly incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, and bore a share in its taxes; but, at present, it is neither reckoned a part of its territory, nor is it subject to its imposts.

Kirknitz, or Czirnitz, is remarkable for its famous lake, called the Czirnitzer Lake, or Sea, which is 10 miles long, and 8 broad, encompassed with mountains and forests at some distance, and on the east side with a forest of pear-trees. The water sinks under ground every year in June, through many large holes in the bottom, leaving it quite dry till September, when it returns spouting out of those holes, with such violence, that it soon rises to the height of a pike, and covers all the ground again, making that space a sea, which was before fields of corn, pasture, and hunting: for, after the retreat of the water, the people sow corn here, which ripens for the sickle before September: and the grass grows here so quick, that it affords pasture for the cattle and deer that are turned into it from the neighbouring hills and forests, which are taken off before the springs rise again. The fish that abound here are carp, eels, tench, &c. which none mull catch without license from the Prince Eckenburgh, who is lord of the manor, till the water retires; and then the peasants catch great numbers, by laying their nets over

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the holes. The adjacent inhabitants say, the lake constantly observes this course, but can give no reason for this strange phenomenon.

Laas lies near this lake, with a castle, on the river Boick, that runs into it 20 miles south-east from Czirnitz, and is noted for a breed of well-shaped horses, though not so good for service as those bred in Karlitia.

Upper Laubach, on the same river, is considerable for being a mart for Italian goods, which are brought hither in great quantities over the mountains from Gortz, and sent to all parts of Germany.

The province of Windischmark, in Latin Vindorum Marchia, lies in the south-east corner of this duchy. Some reckon it a Slavonian principality, and subject to the emperor, and not a part of Carniola, to which it adjoins. Though it is a mountainous barren country, especially towards the south, it produces corn and excellent white wine. Its inhabitants are thought to be a branch of the Venedi. Their language is a mixture of the Slavonic and German, and their religion Roman Catholic.

Metling, or Motling, the chief town of the Windischmark, stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the river Culp, and the frontier of Croatia. The chief trade of its inhabitants is fattening swine, in two neighbouring woods of chefnuts and oaks. This town lies full in the road from Laubach to Croatia. The wood through which it leads is rough and stony, but the rest of the country is pleasant and fruitful. In the year 1431 this town was surprised by the Turks, and most of the inhabitants massacred; and in 1578 it was again stormed and plundered by those infidels. There is a house here of the Teutonic order.

Rudolphsworth, Rudelfwerd, or Newstadt, which stands on the river Gurck, it is said to have been a Roman colony, but subdued by the Goths, whose king, Dieterich, resided here. It is a well-fortified town, and famous for the best wine in those parts. About 1435 it was besieged by Albert of Austria, and Ulrich, count of Cilli; but the troops of the emperor Sigismund obliged them to raise the siege; and he granted the town great privileges for its brave opposition. It has an abbey, a convent of Recollects, and hot baths, at four miles distance, much frequented by foreigners. Newstadt is the name commonly given to the town, and Rudolphsworth to the abbey.

Gortz, or Goritz, is an ancient town on the river Lozono, in Goritia, situated in the middle of a wood, and by some thought to have been the ancient Noricia, or Norcia, near which Dieterich, king of the Goths, defeated Odoacer, king of the Heruli. The Old, or Upper Town, was taken in 1507, by the Venetians, who fortified it, but regained by the emperor Maximilian I. two years after; and in 1616, they again attempted to surprize it, but were forced to retreat.

The Slavonian tongue, which is spoken in these provinces, reaches no farther west than this town, where the common people speak a corrupt Latin, more like French than Italian; but, in the courts of judicature, they speak High Dutch, as do also the gentry. It is the residence of the governor, and other persons of quality. The inhabitants pretend it is a distinct province, and that their ancestors were a colony of Germans brought hither from Swabia. However, it is deemed a part of Carniola. The river on which the town stands falls into the Gulph of Venice. The lower part of it is quite open, and has a college, a convent of Franciscans, another of Capuchins, and some very fine houses. The town-house, where the states of the county meet, is not large, but well built. In the Upper Town, which is called the Fortrefs, there is a good guard. Appeals are made from the courts here to the regency of Austria. The road from hence to Laubach is very stony. The county or district of Goricia, of which this town is the capital, is 35 miles long, and 15 broad, and has fine vineyards. It had formerly its particular

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ticular counts, the branch of which being extinct, the emperor Frederick IV. took possession of it in 1473; so that it belongs to the house of Austria.

Seiffenburg is a market town of note, on the banks of the Gurk, which supplies it with plenty of fish, particularly the best cray fish in the country. It is subject to the counts of Averperg.

Landlatic is a strong town, almost encompassed by the Gurk. It has jurisdiction over the neighbouring hills and valleys, which were formerly a wilderness for several leagues, but of late ages well inhabited; the valleys having been converted into meadows and pasturage, by a company of Walachians, that settled here by the name of Uloken, who are of the Greek church, pay the emperor no tribute, but own him for sovereign, and, upon occasion, furnish him with men in proportion to their numbers.

Reinitz is a noted town on the borders of Carniola, near the Zirnick See, being the chief of a barony of the same name belonging to the family of Trigler, and the place where the Imperial trained bands of this county muster. The Turks burnt most of it down in 1480.

The province of Karstia is reckoned a part of the duchy of Carniola, though it formerly belonged to Friuli, betwixt which and Istria it lies. It is a peninsula, almost encompassed with the rivers Alben and Lifonzo, about 35 miles long, and 25 broad, and remarkable for a breed of good horses, which are bought up by most of the Italian nobility. It was dismembered from Friuli in 1500, and is divided into Upper and Lower Karstia.

In this province is the famous river Timavus, mentioned by Virgil, in the first *Æneid*. It is called at first Recca; and, after running under ground for above 40 miles, Timavus, as soon as it breaks out again, and falls into the Gulph of Trieste by 12 small channels.

Trieste, the chief town of this province, stands on the Adriatic Sea, at the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name. It was a Roman colony, and built from the ruins of the ancient Tergestum of the Carnians, the ruins of which are still to be seen on a neighbouring mountain. It is a small but strong and populous place, with a large harbour, the only one the house of Austria has in this country. It is also a bishop's see, under the patriarch of Aquileia. The Venetians seized it in the beginning of the 13th century, on account of the piracy of the inhabitants; but Maximilian I. took it from the Venetians, A. D. 1507, and his successors have been in possession of it ever since. Great quantities of salt are made here and exported; and the neighbouring country produces good wine. There is a fine town-house in the middle of a large square, near the port, where are two beautiful stone pillars; one with the image of the Virgin Mary upon it, and the other with that of the emperor. Here are a cathedral, a college, and a church. The town is well built; and the rocks run into the sea here in the form of moles, which break the waves, and render it safe riding, even for ships of burden, when in port; but it is only frequented by small vessels, just to cross over to Venice: though the emperor Charles VI. who has no other sea port in his hereditary dominions before the treaty of peace at Rastadt, which threw Italy, Sicily, and the Spanish Netherlands, into his hands, made this a free port, and gave great encouragement to the ships and merchants of all nations to come to it, designing to make it the center of the Austrian commerce in this part of the world: but the merchants of Trieste not having a flock, the Venetians themselves came among them, and carried on that very trade for them, by which they were to sanguine at one time, as to think of supplanting even Venice itself: for from this port the Venetian merchants struck into a new commerce, by the river Save to Belgrade, and from thence to Sinope in the Black Sea; and likewise to Constantinople. The most the Germans have yet done

here, has been to send some ships among the Archipelago islands, from whence they bring back wines, cotton-yarn, fruits, and some silk, program-yarn, camels hair, &c. But the chief misfortune which the Austrians laboured under in carrying on the great trade proposed from this port, was, that they had no fund of goods for exportation, either for their produce or manufactures; the only article they could export, of any value, being the wrought iron made in Carinthia, Stiria, and the adjacent countries; which, indeed, is of great service to the Venetians, because they have no iron works near them. The Venetians have a navigation also through Stiria by the river Muhr, to the Danube, and so to Vienna; and they have the like in Carniola, by the great river Save, which runs into Croatia and Hungary. From these Countries the Venetians receive a great quantity of large black cattle, which are bought lean, from Croatia, and then brought down to the salt marshes of Venice, and fed there till they are fat. Some also are bought at the several fairs on the frontiers of Carinthia; and they afford the best beef, when fed in the rich lands of Lombardy, that is to be found in that part of the world.

The Idrian bottom is situated between Carniola and the county of Goritz. The name is derived from Idria, a royal market town, which is immediately subject to the Austrian aulic-chamber Gratz, and lies in a deep valley, amidst high mountains, on the small river Idria. This town is defended by a castle, and celebrated for its quicksilver mines. The common sort of quicksilver is extracted from the ore by means of fire; but the virgin quicksilver is found in numerous small drops, or trickles through the veins of the mountains. Malefactors are condemned to these mines to work for life, as this kind of labour is the most unwholesome that can be.

As we cannot prevent the reader with a more accurate description of these mines, or a more pathetic display of the miseries of those who are doomed to toil in them, than what are contained in two letters, written by a learned and ingenious traveller, of the name of Everard, we insert them without farther apology.

LETTER I.

"AFTER passing through several parts of the Alps, and having visited Germany, I thought I could not return home without visiting the quicksilver mines at Idria, and seeing those dreadful subterraneous caverns, where thousands are condemned to reble, shut out from all hopes of ever seeing the cheerful light of the sun, and obliged to toil out a miserable life under the whips of imperious task masters. Imagine to yourself a hole in the side of a mountain, about five yards over: down this you are let, in a kind of bucket, more than 100 fathom, the prospect growing still more gloomy, yet still widening as you descend. At length, after swinging in terrible suspense for some time in this precarious situation, you then reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollowed found under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, seems thundering at every step you take. In this gloomy and frightful solitude, you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps, here and there dispersed, so as that the wretched inhabitants of these mansions can go from one place to another without a guide; and yet let me assure you, that though they, by custom, could see objects very distinctly by these lights, I could scarce discern, for some time, any thing, not even the person who came with me to shew me these scenes of horror.

"From this description, I suppose, you have but a disagreeable idea of the place; yet let me assure you that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants: such wretches my eyes never yet beheld. The blackness of their villages only serves to cover an horrid paleness, caused by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they in general consist of malefactors condemned for life to this task, they are fed at the public expence; but

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among the Archipelago back wines, cotton-gram-yarn, camels, which the Austrian great trade company had no fund of its produce or manufacture export, of any trade in Carinthia, which, indeed, is because they have no sailors have a navigation Muhr, to the they have the like in, which runs into the Countries the Venetian large black cattle, and led there till at at several times they afford the best Lombardy, that is all.

between Carniola and is derived from Idria, immediately subject to, and lies in a deep the small river Idria, and celebrated for its sort of quicksilver is of fire; but the virgin small drops, or trickles ins. Malefactors are for life, as this kind that can be.

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but seldom consume much provision, as they lose their appetites in a short time, and commonly in about two years expire, through a total contraction of all the joints of the body.

"In this horrid mansion I walked after my guide for some time, pondering on the strange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accosted by a voice behind me, calling me by my name, and enquiring after my health with the most cordial affection. I turned, and saw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me, and with a piteous accent demanding, "Ah, Everard, do you not know me?" Good God! what was my surprise, when through the veil of this wretchedness, I discovered the features of a dear and old friend. I flew to him with affection; and after a tear of consolation, asked how he came there. To my surprise, he, not having fought a duel with an officer of the Austrian infantry, against the emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into the forests of Idria, where he was near taken, and afterwards sheltered by some banditti, who had long infested that quarter. With these he lived nine months, till, by a close investiture of the place, in which they were concealed; and after a very obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to Vienna, in order to be broken alive upon the wheel. However, upon arriving at the capital, he was quickly known; and several of the associates of his accusation and dan- ger winning his innocence, his punishment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual banishment and labour in the mines of Idria—a sentence, in my opinion, a thousand times worse than death.

"As my old friend was giving me this account, a young woman came up to him, who at once I perceived to be born for better fortune: the dreadful situation of this place was not able to destroy her beauty; and even in this scene of wretchedness, she seemed to have charms sufficient to grace the most brilliant assembly. This lady, was, in fact, daughter to one of the first families in Germany; and having tried every means to procure her husband's pardon without effect, was at last resolved to share his miseries, as she could not relieve them. With him she accordingly descended into these mansions, from whence few of the living return; and with him she is contented to live, forgetting the gaieties of life, and with him to toil, despising the splendor of opulence, and contented with the consciousness of her own constancy.

LETTER II.

"MY last to you was expressive, and, perhaps, too much so, of the gloomy situation of my mind. I own, the deplorable situation of the worthy man described in it, was enough to add double severity to the hideous mansion. At present, however, I have the happiness of informing you, that I was a spectator of the most interesting scenes I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my last, a person came post from Vienna, to the little village near to the mouth of the great shaft. He was soon after followed by a second, and he by a third. The first enquiry was after my unfortunate friend; and I happening to overhear the demand, gave them the first intelligence. Two of these were the brother and cousin of the lady: the third was an intimate friend and fellow-soldier to my friend. They came with his pardon, which had been procured by the general, with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly cured of his wounds. I led him, with all the expedition of joy, down to this dreary abode, presented to him his friends, and informed him of the happy change of his circumstances. It would be impossible to describe the joy that brightened upon his grief-worn countenance; nor was the young lady's emotions less vivid at seeing her friends, and hearing of her husband's liberty.

"Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple; nor could I, without

a tear, behold my friend taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working clothes, to a third his household utensils, such as were necessary for him in that situation. We soon emerged from the mine, where he once again revisited the light of the sun, that he had totally despaired of ever seeing again. A post-chaise and four were ready the next morning to take them to Vienna, where, I am since informed by a letter from himself, they are returned. The emperor has again taken him into favour, his fortune and rank are restored, and he and his fair partner have now the pleasing satisfaction of feeling happiness with double relish, as they once knew what it was to be miserable."

The county of Tirol is partly level and partly mountainous: the places of the former are fertile, and those of the latter covered with woods, abounding in game, and rich in mines. The men are robust, the women fair; and both, in their characters, have a mixture of the German and Italian.

A particular kind of salutation is used all over Tirol. When a person comes into a house, he says, "Hail! Jesus Christ." The answer is, "May Christ be praised, and the Holy Virgin his mother." Then the master of the house takes the visitor by the hand. This salutation is fixed up in print at all the doors, with an advertisement tacked to it, importing, that pope Clement XI. granted 100 days indulgence, and a plenary absolution to those who should pronounce the salutation and answer.

The emperor has forts and citadels so advantageously situated on rocks and mountains all over the county, that they command all the valleys, avenues, and passes that lead into it. The inhabitants, however, (to keep them in good humour) are more gently treated, and not so highly taxed, as those of the other hereditary countries. As to the states, they are much the same in this county as in the other Austrian territories, except that the peasants here send deputies to the diets. Tirol came to the house of Austria in the year 1363, when Margaret, countess thereof, bequeathed it to her uncles the dukes of Austria. The arms of Tirol are an eagle gules, in a field argent. Besides the governor, here are three sovereign colleges, subordinate to the court at Vienna, which sit at Inspruck on the Inn, the capital of the county, situated 225 miles west of Vienna. The city is small but elegant; the suburbs are large, and the whole is pleasant. It contains several handsome churches, convents, market-places, fountains, and palaces, is the residence of the governor, and seat of the colleges. The cattle is large, but not regular; convenient, but not beautiful. It is adorned with many fine paintings, a cabinet of curiosities, groves, gardens, and walks that lead from it to five different churches. Adjoining to it is a wooden palace, whither the court used to retire when an earthquake happened, to which the city, by being shut up among so many mountains, is frequently subject.

The fortifications are not extraordinary; but, about a mile off, is the strong castle of Ambras, or Ambras, which commands the town. In the Franciscan church is a noble monument, erected by Ferdinand I. to his grand-father Maximilian; and a chancel, called the silver chancel, because there is an image of the Virgin of solid silver, as large as the life, in the middle of the altar, together with many other images of saints, all of the same metal. In this city Christina, queen of Sweden, first abjured the Protestant religion in 1655; and, in 1719, the prince of Sobieski was detained here by the emperor's orders, when he was going to Italy to be married to the Pretender. However, the soon made her escape, and was married to him.

Hall, which stands a league north-east of Inspruck, on the Inn, and is reckoned the second city in Tirol, is famous for its salt-works, there being, in this neighbourhood, a salt-mine, out of which large blocks of salt are dug, and thrown into pits filled with fresh water; from whence the salt, when melted, is conveyed

ed by wooden troughs to Hall, and there boiled in huge pans or cisterns. A great number of peasants are continually employed in felling trees in the woods of fir, with which the double range of mountains along the Inn are covered. These being rolled down from the mountains into the river, are conveyed by it to Innsbruck and Hall. Here is a mint, which, with the salt-works, mines, &c. render this a very flourishing place.

Ambras, or Amras, a strong castle, lies about one mile and a half east of the city. The name was derived from the design of it, which was a shady summer-house. It is pleasantly situated at the end of a fine park, over-looking the river Inn; but would hardly be visited by travellers, were it not for its curiosities; the apartments containing little more than the bare walls; though they were sumptuously fitted up formerly for the archdukes of Austria, who used to spend their summers here, as they did their winters at Innsbruck. Ambras is adorned with such a number of statues, and such an infinite quantity of medals, &c. that, in 1601, a large book was printed with an account of them. Besides the immense treasure in gold and precious stones, the several princes, ranged on horseback in all their rich old tilting accoutrements, and a thousand other remarkable things, here are the armour of Charles XI. king of France, and the statue of Francis I. on horseback, in plaster-work, exactly representing him in his armour, and his horse in his trappings, just as he was taken at the battle of Pavia. Here is likewise the armour of several emperors, kings, and princes; with the picture of each prince, drawn to the life, just by it. In short, here are abundance of spoils and trophies taken in some of the most important victories obtained by the house of Austria for 3 or 400 years past; particularly the effigies of two Turkish bathaws on horseback, with the costly habits and harnesses in which they were taken, embellished with gold, silver, and precious stones. One very extraordinary phenomenon among the collection of rarities, is the trunk of an oak enclosing the entire body of a deer, which philosophers suppose to have perished in the snow; and that, being brought down, upon a thaw, by a torrent from the neighbouring hills, and covered with mud, it was there first enclosed by the roots, which, as the tree grew, forced it by degrees up into the trunk. Noah's rainbow is so admirably painted on one of the ceilings, that the great duke of Tuscany offered 100,000 crowns for it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery full of busts. The chatellan, or keeper of this castle, who is generally some invalid, comes purposely from Innsbruck to shew the apartments to strangers; and when he does it, is always attended with a strong guard, and expects a suitable reward for his trouble.

At a little distance from the town, on the south side, is the famous monastery of Wilheim, where the monks pretend to have the body of their founder Haymon, a gigantic prince, 12 feet and a half high, who, they say, killed a monstrous dragon, which threw down as much of his monastery by night as his men built by day. There is a pillar before its gates, with an inscription, importing, that the road from Italy towards Augsbuurg lay across the field where this monastery stands; and that it was repaired for near 100 miles together, in the time of the emperor Septimius Severus.

Tirol, from whence this country has its denomination, is only remarkable for its situation in a pleasant valley, and its ancient cast.

The margravate of Burgau, between the Danube and Lech, with the city of the same name, and landgrate of Nellenberg, and the county of Hohenberg, all belong to the house of Austria.

The territory of Briggaw, which came to the house of Austria by purchase, in 1367, contains

Friburg, on the Treifan, which was formerly very strong, and had stood many sieges; but its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1745. The town is large, populous, and wealthy, having an university,

a college, and several cloisters. The lapidaries here are famous for polishing the granites, jaspers, and other precious stones, that are found in Lorraine and the neighbouring countries. The tower of the great church is so high, and so curiously carved and constructed, that there is nothing of that kind in Germany to be compared to it, except that of Stralburgh.

Brilack, called Old Brilack, to distinguish it from the New, (which was built and strongly fortified by the French, on the other side the Rhine, in Alsace,) came to the house of Austria by mortgage, and was once an Imperial city. It was reckoned very strong until 1741, when its fortifications were razed by order of the queen of Hungary.

Neuberg, on the Rhine, was formerly an imperial town, but in the 14th century, fell under the dominion of the house of Austria.

The abbey of St. Blase, whose abbot, in 1747, was made a prince of the empire, is also hereditary arch-audic-chaplain of the house of Austria, in the interior Austrian countries; but subject, in spirituals, to the bishop of Constance.

The four fortified towns are Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldthut. The first is the capital of a county, and was once a free Imperial city; but was mortgaged, in 1415, by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, to the dukes of Austria. Hard by is the village of Kaisers-Augst, on the Rhine, where anciently stood the Augusta Rauracorum. The second is a small town, and held in fee of its abbess. The third is the capital of an ancient county, well fortified, and seated on both sides the Rhine. It is held as a fief of the foundation of Seckingen, and came to the house of Austria in 1400, when the line of the counts of Habzburg-Laufenburg became extinct. The fourth is a small but strong town, being, as its German name imports, a key to the Black Forest. It was built and fortified in 1249, by Albert, count of Habzburg, who granted it several privileges.

The landgrate of Ortenau belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the immediate imperial knighthood of the circuit of the Ortenau.

The bishopric of Brixen is 45 miles long, 30 broad, and, though situated among the Alps, is fruitful. The wine here is excellent. The bishop is a prince of the empire, and the chapter consists of 18 canons, of which nine are noble.

Brixen, the capital, is only a post stage from the territories of Venice. It contains an episcopal palace, a castle, two convents, a cathedral, two other churches, several squares, many handsome houses, painted on the outside, &c. Mount Brinner, in the vicinity, is cultivated to the very top, where there is a post-house, tavern and chapel.

The bishopric of Trent lies among the Alps, south from Tirol, north and west from the dominions of Venice, and east from those of the Grisons. It is near 60 miles from east to west, and 40, where broadest, from south to north. Some make it a part of Italy; but the bishop of Trent, having been a prince of the empire since Ferdinand II. the Germans reckon it in the circle of Austria. The river Adige runs through it from north to south, receiving several small rivers, that rise in the mountains on each side of it. Its soil produces a good pale red wine, oil, fruit, and pasture; but not much corn. The ancient inhabitants were the Tridentini of Pliny. The common languages of the present are the German and Italian. Though the house of Austria were the temporal sovereigns and owners of the county, yet they provided handomely for the bishop, who has a considerable revenue, not only from the city of Trent, but Riva, Bolzano, Roveredo, &c. He is suffragan to the archbishop of Saltzburg; but, before the treaty of Munster, he was suffragan to the patriarch of Aquileia, whose bishop, Hermagoras, was the founder of the see, A. D. 50. When the bishop dies, the emperor sends a governor, who presides till another is chosen by the chapter, which is composed of 18 canons, who always chuse the bishop out of their body. This

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diocese was much enlarged by the emperor Conrad II.
and confirmed by his successors, who made the count of
Tirol protector of the bishops, and obliged him, in case
of an invasion, to assist him. Several princes, both of
Germany and Italy, pay homage to him for part of the
cities which they hold of this see, particularly the duke
of Mantua; and the emperors, as counts of Tirol, pay
him quit-rents, as do many earls and barons.

Trent, the capital, receives its name from three
mountains, or peaks, which hang over it, and is situated
on the river Adige, at the distance of 255 miles south-
west from Vienna. The high mountains about it ren-
der the air excessive cold in winter, and extremely hot
in summer, as well as expose the town to frequent in-
undations. The city is small, but populous, surrounded
by a wall, defended by a castle, and contains several
palaces, churches, convents, &c. The cathedral is
magnificent, the episcopal palace large, and adorned
with fine paintings. The church of St. Mary has an
organ of a prodigious size, that imitates various musical
instruments, the singing of many sorts of birds, the
cries of several different kinds of wild beasts, the sounds
of drums, trumpets, &c. The famous council, called
the Council of Trent, was held here.

Rei, or Reva, on the lake De Garda, is famous for
the excellent oranges and lemons which grow in the
neighbourhood, for a celebrated image of the Virgin,
and for a considerable trade.

The bishopric of Chur, or Chiro, is governed by a
bishop, who styles himself a prince of the empire; and,
as a bishop, is under the archbishop of Mentz. Though
he is much a Roman Catholic, most of the inhabitants
of the lands, subject to his temporal jurisdiction, are
Protestants. His chapter consists of 24 canons, of whom
some are nobles. Both he and they reside on an em-
mence near the town of Chur, called Holf, where is a
spacious and well built choir. He has the right of
coarage, and is possessor of several fine estates and fields,
not only among the Grisons, but in some foreign coun-
tries, as Tirol and France. Before the reformation, he
had also some jurisdiction over the city of Chiro. His
title runs thus: "By the grace of God, elected bishop
of Chur, or Chiro, prince of the holy Roman empire,
lord of Furtenburg, Funtanen, &c." The see is very
ancient; and its power, both temporal and spiritual,
before the reformation, was very great. At present its
episcopal, or spiritual jurisdiction, extends partly into
the hereditary countries or the house of Austria, and
partly into Switzerland.

The Teutonic order has two bulwicks in the circle
of Austria, on account of which it is reckoned a state
thereof, namely, one in the archduchy of Austria, and
another on the Elbe, and the Gebirge in Tirol.

The little signory of Crap, belonging to the prince
of Dietrichstein, lies on the borders of Tirol, in the
valley of Ingelden. The emperor Leopold made a
present of it, together with the supreme jurisdiction, to
prince Ferdinand Joseph of Dietrichstein, who, on that
account, in 1787, obtained a seat and voice in the col-
lege of princes at the diet of the empire.

THE CIRCLE OF BAVARIA.

THIS circle is bounded by the circles of Austria,
Swabia, Franconia, and the kingdom of Bohem-
nia. It receives its name from the duchy of Bavaria,
which constitutes the greatest part of it, is 195 miles
long, and 115 broad where widest. The diets are
usually held at Ratisbon; and the elector of Bavaria,
and bishop of Salzburg, are joint governing princes.
The elector of Bavaria is likewise a commander
of the circular forces. The inhabitants are of various
religious persuasions. The air is wholesome, the coun-
try mountainous; and the principal rivers are the Dan-
ube, Lech, Inn, Isar, Aarber, and Isar.

The Archbishopric of Salzburg is near 100 miles
in length, a 36 in breadth. It is, in general, moun-
tainous, but many places contain fine pastures, where
No. 74.

excellent cattle and horses are bred. It abounds in salt,
copper, silver, lead, iron, lapis calaminaris, marble,
mineral waters, &c. The lands belong to the clergy, as
here are not any nobles; but the peasants are, in gen-
eral, trained to arms. The Romish is the established
religion; and the oppressions of the Protestants have
been such, that they have continually emigrated from
hence: in particular, in 1732, above 30,000 quitted
the place, and dispersed themselves into divers parts of
Europe and America.

The archbishop, who is one of the richest prelates in
Germany, is prince of the empire, perpetual legate to
the see of Rome in Germany ever since 1073, and pri-
mate of Germany by the treaty of Munster in 1648.
He sits in the diet on the first bench next to the elec-
tors; and, in the college of princes, he and the archduke
of Austria preside by turns. When the emperor writes
to him, he gives him the title of Your Friendship;
whereas the other prelates have only the title of Your
Devotion, or Your Piety. He has, moreover, the
first voice in the diet of any of the ecclesiastical princes,
after the electors. His spiritual prerogatives are very
great. There lies no appeal from this archbishop to
the nuncios at Vienna, Lucern, and Cologne, as there
does from the other bishops of the empire. He more-
over nominates to the canonics vacant in the months
of the pope, in which months the pope has a right of
nomination, by virtue of the German constitution. He
may, as well as the archbishop of Cologne, dress in
the habit of a cardinal. He has the disposal of the
four bishoprics of Gurck, Chiemsee, Lavant, and Seg-
gau, or Seckau. Only the nomination of the bisho-
prie of Gurck is alternative, between this prelate and
the archduke of Austria. His suffragans are the bish-
ops of Ratisbon, Freisingen, Passaw, and Brixen.
His revenue amounts to near 80,000l. The very salt,
which is carried into Bavaria and Swabia, brings him
in 30,000 crowns per annum. He has better than
6000l. a year for his private purse; and, for officia-
ting at three solemn services, he is paid near 2000l. for
each; but, as he is absolute, he is master of all the re-
venues of the country, and by no means accountable
for what he lays out. Besides he commonly holds the
deanery in commendam, which brings him in an ad-
ditional sum of 2000l. He is able to raise 8000 men;
and, under the archiepiscopal mitre, he bears, in his
arms, the sword on the right, and the crozier on the
left, denoting both the temporal and spiritual power.
His chapter is composed of 24 canons, who must be
all nobles by eight descents, and are only obliged to
four months residence in the year. They admit of no
princes to be members, that they may have a plea for
refusing those of Bavaria, of whose power they are lea-
sious; though they are obliged to them for most of their
wealth. These canons have no vote, or revenue, till
they have been ordained priest. They have each a
house, and some of them palaces. Though they do not
sing in the choir of the cathedral, they lose a perqui-
site if they are not present: and though they have
eight months vacation in the year, to go where they
please, yet they are so strictly tied down to one year's
constant residence in the city, that if they happen to
lie abroad but one night, they must begin the term *de
novo*. Both the provost and dean have the crozier and
mitre; as have also the provost and dean of Passaw.
At his coming to this see, he must pay 100,000 crowns
to Rome for the pall: but the country generally raises
it for him; besides making him a free gift of the like
sum at the same time. This prince has a great num-
ber of officers and attendants, besides a numerous and
splendid retinue. He also confers the order of St. Re-
pert, (whose knights wear a medal with that saint's ef-
figy, and the red cross of the order on the neckle,) which
was instituted in 1702, by the archbishop John
Ernest, who has thereto annexed six commanderies, or
prebends, of a considerable revenue. He has two vil-
las, Gleithelm, and Heilbron, or Heimbros, which
are both magnificent and beautiful. The latter espe-
cially,

cially, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg, is worth visiting on account of its fine waters and cascades, rich statues, &c. and the various prospects both of the city and country, from two fine summer-houses at the farther end of its gardens.

Salzburg, the capital of the archbishopric, takes its name from the river Salza, on which it is situated, and over which it has a bridge. It is well fortified, and the residence of the archbishop. The castle here is very strong, and as strongly garrisoned, and well provided with provisions and warlike stores. The archbishop's palace is magnificent; and in the area before it is a fountain, esteemed the largest and grandest in Germany. The city, of which one part stands on a steep rock, is well built; but the streets are narrow, and badly paved. Besides the above mentioned, there are two other stately palaces belonging to the archbishop, one of which is called the Neubau, and the other Mirabellia. The latter of these has a very beautiful garden, and most extensive orangery. The river Salza runs close by the walls of this garden. There are many other fine structures in the city, public and private, such as palaces, monasteries, hospitals, and churches. In the cathedral, dedicated to St. Rupert, the apostle of Bavaria, all the altars are of marble of different kinds. The winter and summer riding-schools here are noble structures. The university was founded in 1620, and committed to the care of the Benedictines. Besides it, there are two colleges, in which young noblemen are educated.

Galtein is a town remarkable for its gold, silver, and lead mines, and for a warm bath.

Hallein stands in a valley crossed by three rivers, formed by torrents from the mountains, which bring down a vast deal of floating wood that is stopped here by the piles, which either cross or shut up the rivers. This wood they lay up in store for the salt works. Its salt is carried in great quantities through Bavaria, and a corner of Tirol into Switzerland, where it is paid for in French money, which is one reason that there is scarce any coin current in Bavaria but that of France. There is a great high mountain on the west side of the town, the earth of which being mixed with a sort of alum, or salt petre, they throw it into large trenches, which they fill with fresh water, and let it stand three or four weeks; till the earth part is sunk to the bottom, and they let it out, and boil the saline part in iron pans three feet deep, and 10 or 12 in diameter; and when the water is evaporated from the salt, which it leaves at the bottom, they take it up, and put it to dry and harden in deal casks, without head or bottom. This mountain is pierced in a thousand places, like that of Potosi in Peru: therefore, those who go out of curiosity to see the works in it, have need of very good guides, for fear of being lost in the infinite variety of tracts, or crushed by the fall of the earth.

There is no seeing these works without much ceremony. Before they enter, they generally repair to a church on the top to perform their devotions. This done, they take a hearty breakfast at a public house near the church; and being accommodated with some bottles of Rhenish wine, they are surrounded with a furtout of canvas, &c. &c. with leather over their right arm and back, the better to enable them to make their way through the timber-works. They put great bonnets on their heads, so that but little of the face is seen, to keep out the cold. Being thus fitted out, every man enters with a lighted candle or torch in his left hand. A great number of guides and others go before and behind the spectators, lest they should be frightened in the dismal caverns. The candles sometimes go out, by reason of the prodigious rapidity with which they descend from one beam to another; but if none should happen to be left burning to light the rest, the guides quickly strike fire, and re-kindle them. After having visited all the subterranean curiosities, which takes up five or six hours, they give money to the guides, and then go to the town to regale. Boats are continually going up and

down the river, with the salt made here, for Salzburg; from whence it is carried elsewhere. On the opposite side of the river there are forges, where they melt the copper that is dug out of the mines of this archbishopric.

The Electorate of BAVARIA is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Those parts near the Alps are mountainous, cold and barren; but produce wood, game, wild-fowl, cattle, salt, mineral waters, silver, lead, iron, copper, &c. The parts that are situated towards the Danube are much more level and fertile, yielding grain, fruits, pasturage, &c. The many rivers which water this country, and the various lakes which it contains, abundantly supply the inhabitants with fish. A committee of the states, consisting of prelates, nobles and knights, assemble at Munich, whenever emergencies require. The only religion tolerated is the Roman Catholic. The convents are numerous, and the clergy rich; but the peasants are miserably poor. The manufactures are silk and woollen stuffs, clocks and watches, coarse cloth, velvet, tapestry and stockings.

The title of the elector is, "By the grace of God, duke of Upper and Lower Bavaria, as also of the Upper Palatinate; palatgrave of the Rhine, arch-steward of the Holy Roman empire, and landgrave of Leuchtenberg." He has five hereditary officers, a master of the household, a steward, marshal, cup-bearer, and huntsman. In 1729 the order of St. George was received by the elector Albert, the ensign of which is a cross enamelled blue, and worn pendant to a broad sky-blue ribbon, with a black and white border. The elector has the fifth seat in the electoral college, and several votes at the diets both of the empire and circle, in the colleges of the princes and counts. His ordinary revenues, arising chiefly from the monopoly of corn, salt, beer, and tobacco, tolls, mines and contributions, amount to between 7 and 700,000*l.* per annum. With respect to his military establishment, he maintains, in time of peace, about 12,000 regulars, exclusive of 10,000 militia. His court, for magnificence and splendor, is exceeded by none in Germany. During an inter-regnum he is vicar of the empire, alternately with the elector Palatine, in all places belonging to the vicariate of the count Palatine of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into Upper and Lower. The principal places in the former are as follow:

Munich, the capital of all Bavaria, and the residence of the elector, situated on the river, at the distance of 214 miles west of Vienna, is one of the most populous and agreeable cities in Germany. It was originally erected on a spot of ground belonging to a convent, and had from thence the name of Munchen, which signifies Monk's Town, and which since has been corrupted into the word Munich. The elector's palace is a most magnificent structure. It was built by Maximilian the elector, at a most enormous expence. The inside is far more beautiful than the outside; the architecture of which is not very regular, because it was built at different periods. It contains 11 courts, 23 great halls, 10 galleries, 2600 large cross windows, 6 chapels, 16 great kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 vaulted apartments, all on a floor, in which are 300 great rooms, richly painted, furnished, &c. and there is hardly a cornice, niche, or grate, but has a bust or relief of marble; which are also the ornaments of almost every chimney piece. The particulars most remarkable are the long gallery, adorned with pictures of 100 illustrious persons, by the greatest masters; and another gallery, the ceiling of which represents the principal towns, rivers, and castles of Bavaria. In the former are the effigies and names of 36 princes, the predecessors of the two last electors. The Antiquarium, or Statuarium, containing a vast number of old and new pieces, in marble, stone, wood, &c. The great hall, called the emperor's, a beautiful apartment, 118 feet long, and 52 broad, which Gustavus Adolphus said he was sorry he could not get transported to Stockholm. The

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The staircase leading to it is, from the bottom to the top, marble and gold. This noble room is adorned with curious pictures of sacred history on one side, and profane on the other, with a Latin distich under each. Beyond this there is a fine hall, where the electors give audience to the foreign ministers. Here are eight great compartments, shewing the different manner in which foreign princes give audience to ambassadors, besides other pictures, accompanied with hieroglyphics, &c. The hall, filled with antiquities brought from Rome, exceeds all the rest; here being 354 bulis of Jasper, porphyry, brats, and marble, representing Grecian captains, Roman emperors, generals, &c. besides numbers of idols, and vessels of the Pagans; valuable for workmanship, as well as antiquity. The library, wherein, besides a vast collection of printed books, in most languages, ancient and modern, there are a great many valuable MSS. particularly a Latin treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to be written by pope Clement I. to St. James the Apostle; and the New Testament, in the Indian, Arminian, and Wendish tongues. A chamber of rarities, containing, besides the figures of Parnassus and the nine Muses, with landscapes, &c. in coral, and the Pagan deities, a neat perspective globe, in the circumference of which there is the whole history of Our Saviour's passion, which being inverted, shews the elevation of the serpent in the wilderness on one side, and Our Saviour's crucifixion on the other. Here are flowers and plants cast in gold, several drawers full of ancient and modern coins and medals, and a remarkable picture of Christopher Frechemmer, a most notorious assassin. A little chapel belonging to the elector's apartment, where scarce any thing is to be seen but gold and silver, pearls and gems. The very organs are of silver in relief; and the cabinets of rock crystal, worked in figures. The furniture, in short, of the whole palace, is rich beyond imagination. In the treasury there are whole services of gold, and many other costly vessels, vast number of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; rare pictures, curious works, medals, &c. and, among the rest, a cherry-stone with 140 heads distinctly engraved upon it; and a boat, of palm tree wood, petrified. There is a vast quantity of marble in this palace, which is artificial, but so well hardened and polished, that it looks like natural; and there is a prospect, through little galleries, to all the churches and convents in the city. In the beginning of the year 1730 this new apartment was burnt down by a fire which broke out in the night time, so that scarce any of the fine furniture was saved; and the elector and electress were in imminent danger of being burnt in their bed. The nearest church to this palace is that of the Theatins, which, together with their monastery, was built by the wife of Ferdinand-Mary, elector. The friars, who are 27, must be all men of quality. They dare not ask alms, though they may receive them; and when they have suffered extreme want, at any time, for three days to other, they are allowed to ring a bell, as a token of their distress; but the electors seldom let them want. Round one half of the garden there is a grand piazza, adorned with pictures, representing the several histories of the princes of the Bavarian family. At the end of this piazza there is a very fine building, the lower part of which is an orangery, and the upper part a summer house, where in that season, the elector has a drawing room. Near this there is a kind of menagerie, in which lions, and other wild beasts, are kept. The piazza leads to one of the finest riding-houses that is to be seen. It is 366 feet long, and 76 broad; has 80 great windows; and all round within there runs a fine corridor, or gallery, for the spectators, when there are carousals, or tournaments. There is a grand box for the elector, richly carved, large enough to contain all the electoral family. Here is also a magnificent opera-room, with a stage suitable to it, and superb decorations to each. Upon festival days, or others, when there is an opera here, it is remarked, as

a very unaccountable custom, that just as they begin to play the overture, a lustre of extraordinary grandeur and structure comes down unexpectedly through the ceiling, from the top of the stage; and as soon as the first act is over it is drawn up again.

The manufactures of Munich are those of silk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapestry; and it has two annual fairs, at which great quantities of salt, wine, &c. are sold. The streets are broad and regular, and most of the houses well built, and painted on the outside. The market-place is extremely beautiful. The servant maids at the great inns here, on holidays, wear a silver chain round their necks, consisting of three rows. Their breasts are likewise laced with two other chains of the same metal. It was formerly a general custom to place a green garland, on a bundle of straw, before every house containing the corpse of an unmarried person. The common salutation here, and in the other Catholic countries of Germany, is, "Praised be Jesus Christ;" and the answer returned, "For ever, Amen." Two popes having granted an indulgence of 100 days each time to all that use it. Not far from Munich are four other palaces, with fine gardens, belonging to the elector, viz. those of Schleibheim, Nymphenburg, Dachau, and Stahrenberg. The first and last are about three leagues from the capital; the second about half a league; and the third about two, at a market-town of the same name.

Ingoldstadt, a fortified town on the Danube, 45 miles north of Munich, contains several convents and churches, a college, an excellent arsenal, and an university, which boasts of having produced the learned Bel-larmine. This university is accommodated with an admirable library, and a cabinet of curiosities. The castle where the governor resides is exceedingly strong. Over the Danube there is an elegant bridge. In the great church there is an image of the Holy Virgin of great value.

Rain is a well-fortified town, where the celebrated count Tilly received his mortal wound.

Reichenhall, on the Tala, is famous for an excellent salt-spring, some of the waters of which are conveyed above 12 miles over mountains to Traunstein, and some are boiled on the spot. A surprising aqueduct, about a mile and a half in length, and 12 fathoms beneath the surface of the earth, passes under the town. Boats may pass through it in about a quarter of an hour; but the whole was constructed in order to carry off the superfluous waters of the salt-spring.

Donawert has its name from the Danube, on the north side of which it stands, near the conflux of the Wernitz, within 10 English miles north-east of Hochstet. Though the town is small and ill built, yet, being near the road from Augsburg, it is pretty much frequented by travellers. All that go up and down the Danube are obliged to land here, and pay a final toll, which brings the town a great deal of money; as does also the passage of their bridge over that river, (where it receives the Wernitz,) because of the many great towns in its neighbourhood. It is a strong place, which, revolting from the duke of Bavaria in 1420, was made imperial by the emperor Sigismund, and so continued till 1607; when it was put under the ban by the emperor Rodolph II. for embracing the Protestant religion, and afterwards obliged to submit to the duke of Bavaria, who invested it with a numerous army, took it by capitulation, but, contrary to the terms of it, disarmed the citizens, and put the Jesuits in possession of the chief Protestant church. The Swedes took it twice in the civil wars of Germany; and by the Munster treaty it was reinstalled in its privileges, to the great joy of the Protestant princes and states; though it was restored to Bavaria, by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. It recovered its liberty by the proscription of its elector Maximilian, when he took part with France; but it was restored to him again by the treaty of Rastadt. The river Wernitz, which falls into the Danube here, after receiving the Eger, rises near a town of the same name in Franconia.

Schellenberg

Schellenberg is famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704, when the confederates, chiefly the English and Scots soldiers, forced the trenches, and next day made themselves masters of Donawert. There is a very agreeable prospect from hence, of the towns of Donawert, Hochstet, Newburgh, and Ingolstadt, together with several hamlets and villages, and a fine country on both sides of the Danube.

Lower Bavaria contains Landshut, a town situated 33 miles north-east of Munich, on the river Iler. It is well fortified, and had the name, which signifies the Bulwark of the Country, from Otto of Bavaria; who, when Ratibon threw off its yoke, and was made a free Imperial city, built a palace here, which his son enlarged, and, about 1704, added a castle to it. It stands in the richest and pleasantest part of all Bavaria, and is the seat of the elector's deputy, or lieutenant of Lower Bavaria, who has a court here, and several officers for the government of the country, which consists of 6 bailiwicks, 32 market-towns, 14 monasteries, and 74 noblemen's seats, with their dependencies. The town is, in general, well built, being formerly much frequented by the nobility, who attended the court, as it is now by the elector's officers. Its principal church, St. Martin's, has a tower which is reckoned the highest in the empire, having a prospect of almost all Bavaria; and therefore it is called Landshut, i. e. the Hat of the Country. The new buildings in the duke's palace are of neat architecture in the Italian taste. Here is a bridge over the Iler, and a suburb on the other side, called Saldental.

Radstamhof is exactly opposite to Ratibon, on the other side of the Danube, both places having a communication by means of a bridge.

Atach, a market town on the Danube, is celebrated for an excellent mineral spring, the taste of which is very disagreeable, but the virtues very great.

The UPPER PALATINATE is so called to distinguish it from the Lower, belonging to the elector Palatine, to whom this also belonged until about the year 1620, when the elector, assuming the title of king of Bohemia, in opposition to the emperor, it was transferred to the duke of Bavaria, Maximilian I. who the title of elector; both which were confirmed to the family by the treaty of Munster; but on condition, that in case of the failure thereof, they should revert to the Palatine branch. Since this country came to the house of Bavaria the diets have been discontinued. This Palatinate is bounded by a part of Franconia and Swabia on the west, Saxony on the north, and part of Bohemia on the east. On the south, excepting a small part of it, which lies on the other side of that river, being almost wholly a desert, and a breadth, but intersected by the territory of Sulzbach, and the district of Viteck, belongs to Bamberg. Though it is not so fruitful in grain, as other riches arise from its mines of silver, copper, and iron. The places of note in it are the following.

Amberg, the capital, standing on the river Vils, 28 miles north of Ratibon, is the residence of the governor and regency, contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is well fortified. In its neighbourhood is an iron mine.

Freiwitz, on the Preimb, has a castle, where Frederick, duke of Austria, was confined, when he was taken prisoner by the elector.

Wasserburg, an abbey of Cistercian monks, the abbots of which were princes of the empire in former times.

The bishopric of Passau is surrounded by the circle of Bavaria, and the bishop is a prince of the empire. Treving, on the Iler, is the principal town, containing several convents and churches, a cathedral, a seminary, a bishop's palace, &c.

The feignory of Ehrenfels belongs to the elector palatine, who, on its account, has a seat and voice among the counts of the empire and circle; but the elector of

Bavaria possesses the same privileges for each of the three Protestant feignories of Sulzbach, Pyrbaum, and Breileneck, and the Roman Catholic feignory of Hoen Waldeck.

The little Protestant county and town of Ortenberg jointly belongs to their own counts; the county of Harg belongs to the elector; the provost of Berchtolsgaden is a prince of the empire; and the county of Sternlein belongs to the Lobkowitz family.

The bishopric of Passau, or Passau, stands on both sides of the Danube, where it receives the Inn on the one side, and the Ilz on the other. The three rivers above-mentioned divide it into three parts, viz. Passau itself, on the south side of the Danube, and the west side of the Inn; Inntal, on the east side of the Inn, and the north side of the Danube; and Inntal, on the north side of the Danube, and the banks of the Ilz.

This bishopric was founded in the year 634, by Theodore III. duke of Bavaria; and its diocese extends 20 miles on the north side of the Danube, bordering on Austria and Bohemia. It was commonly given to a younger son of the house of Austria, before the last vast aggrandisement of that house, and yielded near 15,000l. a year before the erection of the bishopric of Vienna. In 1720 the pope made the bishop independent of the metropolis of Salzburg, and allowed him the pall, to indemnify him, in some sort, for the loss of 69 parishes, 2 abbies, a provostship, and a priory, which were dismembered from his diocese, on the erection of the new archbishopric of Vienna. The chapter consists of 24 canons, who are all of rank.

Passau, the capital of the bishopric, is noted for many meetings and consultations of the German princes, and particularly for the treaty made in it anno 1552, for quieting the troubles of Germany, in the contention between the emperor Charles V. and the protestant princes; whereby the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, were now established in the free exercise of their religion. It is a rich, populous, trading city, and naturally strong, being fenced on all sides with rocks and rivers; and so pent in by a mountain, that it runs in a narrow slip at the bottom of it, from east to west, above a mile in length. It is an Imperial free city, but under the protection of its archbishop, who is a prince of the empire. The private buildings here are of wood, for which reason it suffered much by a fire in 1664; but it has been rebuilt in the Italian taste; and the churches are stately, especially the cathedral, which is full of fine tombs, and other monuments, and dedicated to St. Stephen. The bishop's palace, the chapter-house near it, and the church of St. Gregory's Hall, near that part of the town called Inntal, are handsome buildings. The other part, called Inntal, is supposed to have been the Bonodorum of the ancients; and, indeed, the Romans have more of the air of antiquity than those of Passau. Here are, besides the cathedral, three other churches, a monastery, and a handsome college. Without the town there is another church and monastery. The castle was erected in 1210. There is another fort at the bottom of the Ilz; and they both belong to the bishop. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1704, but soon surrendered it to the Imperialists; and in 1741, it was surprised by the late elector. This is reckoned one of the ten principal cities on the Danube; and the river Ilz produces pearls, that belong to the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, each of whom has an officer here to take care of his interests. People here dress in a very brilliant and sumptuous manner.

The landgrate of Leuchtenberg belongs to the elector of Bavaria, who, on account of it, has a seat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle. Leuchtenberg itself is a market town, has a castle defended by a fortress, and gives name to a bailiwick.

The Principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach lie mostly in the Upper Palatinate. The former princes thereof were branches of the Palatine family. Of the Neuburg branch Philip William became elector; but

both

both his sons succeeded to the electoral dignity, the inhabitants of the principal place.

Neuburg, standing on the Danube, and well fortified, contains an electoral seat of the empire. Hochstadt, at the village of the elector, and prince of the empire, and French and celebrated.

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both his sons dying without male issue, the other branch
succeeded to the palatinate, the duchy of Neuburg, and
electoral dignity. Each has a regency of its own, and
the inhabitants of both are a mixture of Roman Catho
lics and Lutherans. In the duchy of Neuburg, the
principal places are,

Neuburg, which gives name to it, and is its capital,
stands on the Danube, 40 miles north of Munich,
and west of Ratibon. It is well built and fortified,
contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is the
seat of the regency.

Hochstadt is a small town on the Danube, near which,
at the village of Blenheim, the duke of Marlborough,
and prince Eugene, obtained a signal victory over the
French and Bavarians.

This famous battle is thus elegantly described by the
celebrated Addison:

Behold, in awful march, and dread array,
The long extended squadrons shape their way.
Death, in approaching terrible, imparts
An anxious horror to the bravest hearts;
Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
And thirst of glory quells the love of life.
No vulgar fears can British minds controul:
Heat of revenge, and noble pride of soul,
O'erlook the loss, advantag'd by his post,
Lessen his numbers, and contract his host.
Tho' tens and floods possess the middle space,
That, unprovok'd, they would have fear'd to pass,
Nor tents, nor floods, can stop Britannia's bands,
When her proud towers rang'd on the borders stand.
But oh! my Muse, what numbers wilt thou find,
To sing the furious troops in battle join'd?
Motion is I hear the drum's tumultuous sound
The victor's shouts and dying groans confound;
The dreadful burst of cannon rend the skies,
And all the thunders of the battle rise.
'Twas then great Marlbro's mighty soul was prov'd;
That, in the shock of charging hosts, unmov'd
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,
Examin'd all the dreadful scenes of war;
In peaceful thought the field of death survey'd,
To saving squadrons sent the timely aid;
Impuls'd his puls'd battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.
So when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
(Such as of late o'er pale Britannia pass'd),
Calm and serene, he drives the furious blast,
And, pleas'd to 'Almighty's orders to perform,
Feels in the whirlwind, and enjoys the storm.
But see the haughty household troops advance,
The dread of Europe, and the pride of France:
The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a gen'ral's love of conquest glows:
Proudly he marches on, and, void of fear,
Laughs at the flaking of the British spear.
Vanquish'd with native freedom brave,
The British Briton scorns the highest slave;
Cowards and fury fire their souls by turns,
Each nation's glory in each warrior burns;
Each fight, as in his arm the important day,
And all the fate of his great monarch lay.
A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame,
Confus'd in crowds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguish'd die.

The bishopric of Ratibon contains 1383 parishes.
The chapter consists of 25 canons; and the bishop is a
prince of the empire, but suffragan to Salzburg.

The Imperial city of Ratibon, 60 miles to the north
of Munich, is large, populous, and well fortified. The
magistracy and burghers are Lutherans; but the greatest
part of the inhabitants are Catholics, and have many
churches and convents belonging to them. The abbot
of St. Emeran, and the abbesses of Upper and Lower

No. 73.

Munster, have seats and votes in the diets of the em
pire and circle, and are assisted in the matriculas. In
the first of these abbeys are two curious manuscripts
of the gospel, written in the eighth and ninth centu
ries. In the same abbey Apollonius, so distinguished
for his skill in the Greek tongue, was educated. The
abbot is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop,
and stands immediately under the pope. In the fe
male foundations, the lady-abbesses are elected by the
two chapters of ladies, who must be all of noble birth;
and though the abbesses make vows of celibacy, &c.
the other ladies may marry. There are two islands
in the Danube, near this city, called Oberwerth and
Underwerth, i. e. the Upper and Lower Island, which
are inhabited by millers, boatmen, and fishermen.
Besides the abbeys mentioned above, among other reli
gious houses, here is a cloister for Scotchmen of the
Roman Catholic Religion. The city drives a great
trade, exporting, by the Danube, Nab, and Regen,
large quantities of salt, corn, wood, and provisions of
all sorts. Over the first of these rivers is a bridge of
15 arches. The diets of the empire have been held in
the council-court of this city, almost without interrup
tion, since the year 1662.

THE CIRCLE OF SWABIA

IS bounded by Switzerland and Tirol to the south;
by the Palatine and Franconia to the north; by
Bavaria to the east; and by Alsace to the west. In
the two last it is separated by the rivers Rhine and
Lech, and by the great lake of Constance from Swit
zerland. It was once call'd Allemannia, which is now
the name of all Germany. The Germans call it
Schwabien, and the French Souabe. It had the Latin
name Suevia from some tribes of the Suevi, the best
warriors in Germany, that came from the north parts
of it; and the greatest part of Germany was call'd
Swabia by the Romans, because the Suevi were the
most considerable people they knew, and extended
their dominions farthest in that country; but it was
afterwards appropriated to the Heralmunduri, the most
considerable branch of them, who inhabited that part
now call'd Swabia, where they established a powerful
state in length of time, which contained all the country
betwixt the Rhine, the Alps, and the Elbe; and they
called their governors kings; but Clovis, king of
France, deprived them of that title; and its governors
had afterwards the title of dukes.

The modern Swabians retain the courage of their
ancestors the Suevi, and are capable of all the fatigues
of war; but both sexes are addicted to sensuality.
Many of them are grossly superstitious; for though the
religion, which they profess in general, is Lutheran,
yet here are Papists, Calvinists, and Jews; a diversity
of religions being almost unavoidable under such a di
versity of sovereigns. In this country, particularly in
the duchy of Wurtemberg, the executioner, or hang
man, instead of being deemed infamous, eats, drinks,
and traffics with every body, and is company for the best;
and so far is a man from being abhorred for it, that
every fresh execution gives him a title of honour; and
when he has performed a certain number, he is com
plimented with the degree of doctor of physic. At the
same time it is observed, that the very profession which
is reckoned the most noble, the most ancient, and the
most innocent, the pastoral life, so celebrated by the
ancients, and the most ingenious of the European mo
derns, is not only despised, but abhorred, by the Swa
bians; the meanest peasants excluding shepherds from
their company. This circle is 130 miles in length,
from east to west, and 110 in breadth, from north to
south. The air is healthy, and the soil generally fruit
ful; for though some parts are mountainous and woody,
yet the hills afford mines of silver, copper, and other
metals; and the forests much pine and fir-wood, be
sides great store of game, and good breeds of horses,
black cattle, and sheep. The other parts of the coun
try

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mountains near Stutgard. This duchy not only
abounds in grain of most sorts, but also in flax, hemp,
and good wine, commonly called Neckar wine, and
fruit, especially pears and apples; inasmuch, that cy-
der and perry are the common drink of the peasants,
when wine happens to be dear. In this country are
also mines of silver, copper, and iron; woods of fir,
oak, beech, birch, and pine; some salt springs; abun-
dant of sheep, game, and cattle; coal, turf, cobalt,
sulphur, terra sigillata, fine clays for porcelain and
earthen ware, several sorts of marble, black amber,
alabaster, mill-stones, mineral springs and baths.
Silk is also cultivated in it. It is well watered by the
Neckar, the Ens, Nagold, Fils, and Rems. The
inhabitants are very numerous. On important occa-
sions, diets are called and held at Stutgard, consisting
of the Lutheran prelates and abbots, and the repre-
sentatives of the towns. The established religion
is Lutheranism. Before the reformation there was
about twelve very rich convents in this country, whose
revenues are now chiefly applied to the maintenance
of churches, schools and the clergy. Besides Luthe-
rans, here are some Calvinists, Waldenses, and Jews.
The Waldenses are allowed the public exercise of their
religion; but the others only in private. The principal
manufactures of the country are porcelain, earthen-
ware, linens, woollens, printed cottons, glass, paper,
hats, stockings, silks, &c.

The princes of Wurtemberg had long only the title
of counts, the dignity of duke having been first con-
ferred upon Eberhard I. in the year 1495, by the em-
peror Maximilian; and the right of primogeniture was
established in the family in the year 1473. There is
a branch of it settled in Silesia, which, from the duchy
of Oels, has the title of duke of Wurtemberg Oels.
The duke's title is, "Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck,
count of Mompelgard, lord of Heydenheim and Jut-
tingen." He is hereditary standard-bearer of the em-
pire, and grand-huntsman; in allusion to the last of
which, the order of hunting was founded here in 1702.
The emblem of that order is a gold cross, enamelled red,
appended to a broad watered scarlet ribbon, passing
from the left shoulder to the right side. On the left
breast of the coat is a silver star embroidered. Their
grand festival is on St. Hubert's day. As a prince of
the empire, the duke has a seat and voice in the college
of princes at the diets, paying the usual assessments to
the empire and Imperial chamber, and is summoning
judge and director of this circle. Causes are deter-
mined here in the last resort, no appeal lying from the
court-judicature to the aulic council, or any foreign
tribunal. The revenues of the duchy are very large.
The duke has a great number of hunting seats. So
numerous are the deer and wild boars, that a writer of
credit says, "Above 20,000 head perished in the winters
of 1731 and 1732, by the severity of the weather." It
is no wonder they multiply fast, as no person, on pain
of death, dare offer to wound or kill them, unless at the
duke's hunting matches; so that the poor peasants,
near the forests, are obliged, in summer, to keep a con-
stant look out, and to be continually watching their
flocks and corn fields. A very ancient custom pre-
vails through the whole duchy, of adorning their apart-
ments with deer's horns.

Stutgard, the capital of the duchy, is 38 miles east
of Baden. Some derive the name from its being anti-
cantly a stud for breeding horses; and the arms of the
city are a colt. It stands in a fruitful plain, has several
fine gardens and vineyards about it, and is encompassed
with very high hills and vallies. It has three suburbs,
five gates, three churches, and is divided into two parts
by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It is
pretty large; but most of the houses are low, and ill-
built. The streets are broad and lightsome, but dirty;
yet the town is gay, being much frequented on ac-
count of its natural hot baths, which are good for many
diseases. The duke's castle, or palace, is a noble free-
stone fabric, well fortified, composed of four piles of

buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower,
adorned with elegant groves and gardens, an ornament
which is scarce to be paralleled, curious lab-
grottos, and water works, and a stately pleasure-house;
but the walls of the castle are washed by ditches, which
give it the air of a prison. There are, however, several
grand rooms in it; one, particularly, where the duke's
gentlemen dine, and where tables are sometimes spread
for 2 or 300 foreigners. There is a bridge over its
moat to the duke's gardens; and near it an aviary,
with all manner of birds. In the moat is not only
plenty of fish, but swans, and other water-fowl; and
that part of it which is dry, facing the gardens, har-
bours several deer. Near the gardens is a theatre;
and beyond that a large court covered with sand, for
tilting on horseback, and running of the ring. Be-
fore the entrance to the castle there is a grand building,
which is the duke's chancery, or secretary's office.
The duke has a tolerable collection of antiques, busts,
and basso-relievos; but the piece that most deserves at-
tention is the Jupiter Dolichenus, brought hither from
Marseilles by the celebrated antiquary Patin; it be-
ing a representation of that deity in armour, standing
on the crupper of an ox, julf in the same attitude as
he is copied from this original in the antiquities of
Montfaucon. Here are abundance of urns, lamps,
little larcs or household gods, and ancient coins, both
of silver and gold, with shells, petrifications, fossils,
the caprices of nature, both in wood and stone, exotic
plants, monstrous productions, the exuvies of animals,
&c. besides the dresses and weapons used in the most
remote countries. The hall is a most spacious room,
finely adorned, in fresco, with representations of vari-
ous huntings; in each of which pieces the duke of
Wurtemberg may be distinguished, with the princes
and princesses of his family, in whose time they were
performed. There is an arsenal, in which appears a
series of the dukes of Wurtemberg on barbed horses,
richly armed, and accoutred after the fashion of the
age they lived in, as large as the life, and the name
and eulogium of every one set forth on the opposite
wall; which is graced also with standards, and other
trophies, gained by the dukes in their several actions;
particularly the skin of a favourite horse, killed under
that duke who commanded under prince Eugene and
the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Hochstet.
On the ceiling of this arsenal are some noble repre-
sentations of battles wherein some of the ancient dukes
of Wurtemberg lost their lives in the service of their
country, under the emperors of the Saxon and Swa-
bian race.

Ludwigsburg, about three miles from Stutgard, is the
seat of a palace built by the duke Eberhard-Lewis, in
a place remote from any river, great roads, or forests.
It is so ill contrived, that it looks more like an oran-
gery than the palace of a sovereign, the apartments be-
ing too small and inconvenient, as well as irregular;
yet no cost has been spared to adorn them with carving,
gilding and painting; though with more profusion
than judgment. The furniture also is rich, but as ab-
surd as the fabric. The best thing in the whole palace
is the chapel, a fine noble structure. In the gardens
there are several terraces, which, rising one above an-
other, entirely bound the prospect of the palace, which
is encompassed by buttresses that also cramp the apart-
ments. The town is as irregular as the palace, and in
no respect agreeable; for the situation of it is upon
uneven ground, and most of the houses are of timber,
and slightly built, having been run up out of necessity.

Tubingen lies on the Neckar, and has a castle near
it on a hill. Here is held the high court, in which all
causes are finally determined. At this place are an
university, a seminary of divines, with a collegium
illustre, the students of which must be all princes or
counts, a Latin school, and a woollen manufactory.
In the neighbourhood is a medicinal bath.

Canstatt, on the Neckar, has, in its neighbourhood,
an excellent mineral, and several salt-springs. In the
town

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the public offices, as well as their privy council. The
elector of Bavaria lately furnished this city for the
French in 1702; and they kept it till after the battle
of Hochstet, when it surrendered to the Imperialists.
It was a very necessary place for him to secure his do-
inions on that side, and to facilitate the passage of
the French to join his army. It is a great and popu-
lous city, with regular fortifications, and wide deep
ditches, filled by the waters of the Danube and the
Blau; but it is so situated that it would not be able to
sustain a long siege. It has a bridge of stone, of four
arches, over the Danube, the entrance of which is de-
fended by fortifications; and there is a little suburb of
plaisure-houses, and large gardens. There are in the
city two squares, in the largest of which is the town-
house, a stately building, where the senate meets. At
one end of the town there is an arsenal, from which
the French carried off all the arms, &c. that were in
it, before the battle of Hochstet. The river Blau turns
mills for several occupations; there being a great num-
ber of hands employed in the manufactories of flax,
linen, cotton, and fustians; in dressing leather; and in
the iron, and other manufactories, as well as clock
work; by which this is become one of the richest cities
in Germany.

The cathedral of Our Lady, now belonging to the
Lutherans, which is 365 feet in length, is reckoned
the longest, highest, and best built in the country;
and, by some, the finest in the empire. This church
has 5 stately spires; one of them 102 feet high, sup-
ported by 36 handsome pillars. It has a large square
tower, with a watch always at the top of it, to give no-
tice to the city of any approaching danger from the
country. The organ is a finished piece of art, of ex-
traordinary height, weight, and dimensions. The taber-
nacle is a very fine, though Gothic piece of work, of a
singular kind of marble, and ornamented with abun-
dant of statues. They keep, to this day, the picture of
the Last Supper, which was put up above the great altar
before the reformation. The benches in the choir are
adorned with historical passages of the Bible in sculpture.
Besides this, the Lutherans have two other churches.
This place may boast of giving birth to Freinheim, so
much respected for his great learning by the whole
world; and particularly by Christina, queen of Sweden,
who made him her librarian and historiographer.
His territory is near as large as that of Nuremberg, be-
ing six German leagues in length, and four in breadth.
It is almost environed by the duchy of Wurtemberg,
except on the south and east sides, where it is bounded
by the Danube; and is divided into 40 bailiwicks and
lordships, of which that of Geilfingen comprehends
the greatest part of the county of Heltenstein, which,
with other counties and towns, were purchased by this
city soon after it was made Imperial. The garrison
lives here in little houses set apart for it. In time of
war it is maintained by the empire; and this city fur-
nishes a quota equal to that of Augsburg. There was
a great Franciscan monastery here, the revenues of
which were appropriated, at the reformation, to a
college, where they have professors in all arts and
sciences.

Ulm is situated in one of the most fertile plains in
Swabia; though it has been almost ruined by the fe-
veral wars in this country. This city, before those
wars, was so rich, that it passed for one of the wealth-
iest in the empire; and the Germans had a proverb,
that "The ready cash of Ulm, the neatness of Augs-
burg, the industry of Nuremberg, and the arsenal of
Strasbourg, were the four wonders of Germany." The
archives of all the free cities of the circle of Swabia are
kept at Ulm, where their meetings are also held by
turns with the city of Spire. Though all the country
from hence to Augsburg is even, yet it is tiresome to
travellers, because of the pavement of the caufeways.

The Imperial Abbies of Schuffenried, Weissenau,
Roth, Raggerburg, Kayfertheim, Uriperg, Yrsee,
Elchingen, Ochsenhausen, and Salmstallweil, entitle

their abbots, or proprietors, to voices and seats in the
diets; as do the Principality of Lichtenstein, and
puncely Landgrave of Kletgau.

BAADEN, or BADEN, situated along the eastern
banks of the Rhine, is divided between two princes
of the same family, who receive title from their respec-
tive capitals; the one being stiled the Margrave of
Baden-Balden, and the other of Baden-Durlach.
The share of the former, as lying south of the other,
is distinguished by the name of the Upper; and that
of the latter by the name of the Lower Margrave, or
Marquitate. The right of primogeniture hath
been long introduced into both these branches. The
whole county is near 60 miles long, and 20 broad, and
lies between the duchy of Wurtemberg and Bruggau.
It is fruitful in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and wool;
abounding, in particular, with chestnut-trees. There
are also many quarries of marble and free-stone in it;
large herds of swine; plenty of fish, fowl and venison;
and the baths and mineral springs are so common, that
the chief towns of both marquitates have their names
from them. Both princes exercise an absolute au-
thority in their dominions, excepting so far as it is li-
mited by the laws of the empire, and lay taxes on their
subjects without assembling any states. The Upper
Margrave, or that of Baden-Balden, is bounded by
the Rhine, the Lower Margrave, the duchy of Wur-
temberg, the county of Eberstein, and the Ortenau.
Other cities belonging to the margrave are the lord-
ship of Mahlberg, lying between the Ortenau and
Bruggau; the county of Eberstein; a considerable part
of the county of Sponheim; two manors in the lord-
ship of Graffenstein, and one in the duchy of Luxem-
burg, with several baronies in Bohemia. The mar-
grave votes in the college of princes both in the diets
of the empire and circle. His annual revenue amounts to
about four hundred thousand florins. As to religion, both
the margrave and his subjects are Roman Catholics.
The following are the principal places in the country.

Rastadt, where the princes reside in a magnificent
castle, in which were settled the preliminaries of the
peace concluded at Baden betwixt the emperor and
France, in 1714. The town, which is not large, and
belonged formerly to the counts of Eberstein, stands
in a fine plain on the river Murg, which a little below
falls into the Rhine. Not far from it is a palace of the
margrave's, called the Favourite.

Baden derives its name from its hot baths, im-
pregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur, and which give
relief in the cramp, gout, and other nervous distem-
pers. The town is pleasantly situated among vineyards,
and contains a palace of the margrave's.

Stollhoffen, situate not far from the Rhine, five miles
south-west of Baden, is famous for the lines cast up
here in the war for the Spanish succession, to guard the
empire against the French, who were repulsed when
they attacked them in 1703; but, in 1707, they forced
them, and raised vast contributions in the adjacent
country. Near the town is a Benedictine abbey.

Kehl gives name to a district, containing the noted
fortress called, from the village, fort Kehl. The fort, so
called, first stood at the east end of the bridge over
the Rhine, at Strasbourg; but was afterwards built at
the conflux of the Kenzig and Rhine, and is now in a
ruinous condition.

The lower marquitate of Baden, so called with regard
to the course of the Rhine, viz. that of Baden-Durlach,
or Deurlach, is contiguous to the marquitate of Baden
on the north-east; and has the duchy of Wurtemberg
on the east; the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace,
on the west; and part of the Lower Palatinate, and
the bishopric of Spire, on the north. The place of
note here are Durlach, its capital, a pretty large town,
which lies on the banks of the Plintz, or Phintz, at
the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is
a strong tower, with a constant guard. The marquis
has a magnificent palace here, far exceeding that of
Baden, a good library, and a fine collection of ancient
coins

coins and medals. The streets are strait, and the houses stately and uniform. Here is also a gymnasium, with professors of the several faculties. The town and palace suffered much in the different wars with the French, who, in 1689, burnt them; so that the Protestant cantons thought fit to assist its prince, who was a Lutheran, with contributions for repairing the Protestant churches, which the French ruined in this country; and he himself gave large immunities to such foreign Protestants as would settle in this capital.

Carlsruhe has a castle and palace, both built by the marquis Charles-William, who gave it the name, signifying Charles's Rest. It is thus described by an eminent traveller: "Imagine the margrave's house (says he) to be at the entrance of a great forest, in the centre of a star, formed by 32 walks, the chief of which, behind the palace, is three German leagues in length. Two large wings advance from the main body of the house, which deviating from each other in proportion as they lengthen, the whole, together, looks like a theatre. Behind the principal building is a very high octagonal tower, which commands all the walks. Beyond the court, between the two wings, are the gardens and parterres; at the end of which there is a semicircle of houses of an equal height, built archways, between which there run five streets, the middlemost whereof fronts the palace. At the end of the three chief streets, opposite to the palace, are three churches, one belonging to the Lutherans, another to the Calvinists, and a third to the Roman Catholics; to which three prevailing religions of the empire the late margrave gave equal liberty of conscience when he founded the new town.

"The pleasure-walk, which joins to the castle, is a very large enclosure, disposed in various walks, and planted with fir trees cut in the shape of a fan. There is a great basin in the centre, always full of wild ducks, which is encompassed with four pavilions, made in the form of Turkish tents. Two of them are aviaries, and the other two summer-houses, with sofas and couches in them after the manner of the eastern countries. The late margrave used to divert himself by playing in concerts with some young ladies, whom he taught music. He had no less than 60 waiting-women to attend him, though but 8 waited upon one day; and these, when he went abroad, attended him on horseback, dressed like hussars. The generality of these camels, who had all lodgings in the palace, understood both music and dancing; and not only performed operas at the theatre of the palace, but were musicians at the chapel."

The territories of the prince of Hohenzollern are 24 miles long, 10 broad, and tolerably fertile, being watered by the Danube, Lech, Starzell, &c. They do not contain any remarkable town; but the prince is hereditary chamberlain of the holy Roman empire.

The abbots of Lindau, and the abbots of Buchau, have both seats and voices in the diets of the empire and circle, as hath the prince of Thengen.

The county of Oettingen lies east of the duchy of Wurtemberg, in the north-east corner of the circle, and extends about 18 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal river in it is the Wernitz. The lords of this county are divided into three lines, viz. that of the Oettingen-Spielberg, who are princes of the empire, but have no seat or vote in the college of princes thereof; and those of Oettingen-Wallerstein, and Oettingen-Katzenstein-Baldern. In the diet of the empire they belong to the college of Swabian counts; but in that of the circle the princely line has a seat and vote on the bench of lay princes; and the others on the bench of counts and barons. The subjects of these princes are partly Roman-Catholics and partly Lutherans; but the princes themselves are all Roman-Catholics. The only place in the county worth mentioning is Oettingen, a town on the Wernitz, whence the county takes its name, and where the prince of Oettingen-Spielberg resides. Here is also a commandery of the

Teutonic order, a large college, and a society for the improvement of arts and sciences. The bailiwick, to which the town gives name, with four others, belong to the same prince.

SECTION III.

Persons, Dispositions, Population, Subordination, and Diversions of the Germans in general.

NOTWITHSTANDING we have been unavoidably led, in our description of the respective states of which this extensive empire is composed, to introduce several particulars relative to the manners, customs, &c. of the various inhabitants, we deem it necessary to bring the whole into one point of view, or, in other words to characterize the Germans in general. The Germans are of a good stature, with fair complexions and agreeable features; but neither their shape or mien are to be admired, any more than the brightness of their parts, which are not at all improved by their regimen or way of life; for no people eat and drink to greater excess. Germany, however, has produced great men; a circumstance which may proceed from their unwearied application to whatever they undertake, and their travelling to other countries: and it is no wonder it produces great generals, being perpetually engaged in wars, either with the Christian princes, their neighbours, or the Turks. The Germans are, upon the whole, an honest, hospitable people, free from artifice and disguise. A modern author, in his character of the Germans, says, "That they want spirit to actuate their large bodies, and heat to concoct their phlegmatic humour: that their courage appears from the many victories they have gained over the Infidels: that they are free from malice and dissimulation, much addicted to gluttony and drunkenness, but not over amorous: that the common people are laborious and honest, but slow and heavy: that the merchants and tradesmen are very fair in their dealings, hospitable, and complaisant: that the nobility are men of great honour, and commonly scholars: that they value themselves much upon their birth and family: that most of the princes being poor, their younger sons generally engage in the service of the emperor, the electors, or some foreign state; or procure themselves some of the rich ecclesiastical preferments, which are so numerous in the Roman Catholic states: that the Protestant clergy are learned, and exemplary in their deportment; but the Popish ignorant and libertine; and no people have more feasting at marriages, funerals, and birthdays: that the Germans have excellent mechanic geniuses, &c."

The number of the inhabitants of Germany can only be determined with probability. It is, in general, populous; and, in that respect, has rather the superiority over France; for which it would be more than a match, if it was united under one head. The inhabitants are computed at about 24 millions; and if they do not make so great a figure abroad as the French, they are probably more happy at home, as they have more liberty, and live in greater plenty. Few of the territories of the German princes are so large as to be assigned to viceroys, who might oppress and fleece the people at pleasure; nor are they without redress. When they suffer any grievance, they may appeal to the general diet, or great councils of the empire, for relief; whereas, in France, the lives and fortunes of the subjects are entirely at the disposal of the Grand Monarch. The subjects of the petty princes in Germany are generally the most unhappy; for these princes, affecting the grandeur and splendor of the more powerful, in the number and appearance of their officers and domestics, in their palaces, gardens, pictures, curiosities, guards, furniture, dress, music, &c. &c. fleece their tenants, vassals, and dependants, in order to support all this parade. In some places, however, the burghers and peasants enjoy very considerable privileges.

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The principal diversions of the Germans, in general, but more particularly those of Vienna, are feasting, dancing, fencing, gaming, and musical entertainments; for the latter of which they preserve an immoderate passion. In the winter season, when the ground is covered with snow, and the waters are frozen over, the ladies take their recreation in sledges, of various shapes and devices, such as swans, scollop-shells, tigers, griffins, &c. In one of those a lady sits, richly dressed in velvet, laced with gold or silver, lined with furs, adorned with jewels, &c. A gentleman throws his gal-lantry by driving her; and the horse that draws the sledge is decorated with plumes of feathers, ribbons, bells, &c. When this amusement is taken at night, a servant rides before the sledge with a lighted torch in his hand. Hunting of game, bull-hunting, and boar-hunting, are favourite diversions.

The diversions for the common people are such as seem hardly fit for a civilized and polished nation to allow; particularly the *combats*, as they are called, or baiting of wild beasts, which is much more savage and ferocious than our bull-baiting.

The most exact description we can give of these diversions, will be literally to translate a hind-bill, as distributed through the streets on Sundays and festivals.—It runs thus.—

"This day, by Imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o'clock, will begin the following diversions:

"1st. A wild Hungarian ox, in full fire, (that is, with fire under his tail, and crackers fastened to his ears and horns, and to other parts of his body,) will be set upon by dogs.

"2d. A wild boar will, in the same manner, be baited by dogs.

"3d. A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs.

"4th. A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleetest kind.

"5th. A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs.

"6th. A fresh bear will be attacked by hounds.

"7th. A fierce wild boar, just caught, will be baited, for the first time, by dogs, defended with iron armour.

"8th. A beautiful African tiger.

"9th. This will be changed for a bear.

"10th. A fresh and fierce Hungarian ox.

"11th. And lastly, a furious and hungry bear, which has had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat him alive upon the spot; and if he is unable to complete the business, a wolf will be ready to help him."

These barbarous spectacles are usually attended by two or three thousand people, among whom are a great number of ladies!

SECTION IV.

Commerce, Exports, Imports, Mechanism, Privilege of Coining, Standard of the Coin, and Language.

THIS very extensive country being bordered by the German Ocean, Baltic, Gulph of Venice, &c. and intersected by many navigable rivers, is admirably situated for commerce. The exports are corn, horses, cattle, tobacco, butter, cheese, honey, syrup, wine, linen, woollen-stuffs, yarn, ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, Nuremberg wares, goat-skins, wool, all sorts of wood, particularly for ship-building, iron plates and stoves, cannon, ball, bombs, granadoes, tin plates, steel work, copper, brass wire, porcelain, earthen ware, mirrors, glasses, beer, Brunswic mum, tartar, saltpetre, zaffer, Prussian blue, hogs-bristles, printers ink, and many other commodities. The French buy up great numbers of horses in Germany to remount their cavalry. Towards the middle of the 13th century, several towns

upon the German Ocean and the Baltic entered into a league for the security and promotion of their trade and navigation, and were therefore called *Hans-Towns*. Though this league hath long since ceased to operate in regard to several of these towns, in consequence of the decay of their trade, yet Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, are still called the *Hans-Towns*; and a league actually subsists between them, under the name of which they conclude treaties of commerce with foreign powers. Hamburg is the chief town of trade in Germany; and next to it are Frankfort on the Maine, Nuremberg, Augsberg, Vienna, Fiume, and Trieste; which last is a free port. There are great annual fairs at some towns in the empire, as at Frankfort on the Maine, at Leipzic, at Brunswic, Frankfort on the Oder, Naumberg, and Mentz. A new trading company to Asia was established at Embden, by the late king of Prussia, in 1750. The imports of the Germans consist of a great variety of articles. In particular from England they import woollen manufactures, tobacco, sugar, ginger, East-India goods, tin, and lead: but several of the German princes having prohibited some particular sorts, and others all our woollen manufactures, the balance of trade is much against us with Germany.

The genius of the Germans hath appeared in the invention and improvement of many mechanical arts, especially clock-work. They have exceeded all the world in the contrivance of a variety of motions, to shew not only the course of the hours and minutes, but even of the sun, moon, and stars; whereof the clocks at Strasburg, Prague, and many other places all over Germany, are sufficient instances. The emperor Charles V. had a watch in the jewel of his ring; and in the elector of Saxony's stable is to be seen a clock in the pommel of his saddle.

The Germans claim the invention of the art of printing. The Dutch say, indeed, that Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, found out the art by accident, and had brought it to some perfection, but was robbed of his materials by a servant, who fled with them to Germany: but the Germans alledge, that John Gottenburg, an alderman of Strasburg, first invented it in the year 1440, removed with it to Mentz, and printed several books, in which he made use of call letters of metal, in the same manner as is now used.

The invention of guns is also said to be theirs, which was likewise produced by an accident, in this manner: one Barthold Schwartz, a friar, making chymical experiments, mixed some salt-petre and brimstone, with other ingredients, and set them upon the fire in a crucible; but a spark getting in, the pot suddenly broke with great violence and noise; which unexpected effect surprized him at first; but he repeated the experiment, and finding the effect constant, set himself at work to improve it. To this purpose he caused an iron pipe to be made, with a small hole at the lower end to fire it at, and putting in some of his new ingredients, together with some small stones, set fire to it, and found it answered his expectation, in penetrating all before it. This happened about the year 1330, and was soon improved to the making of great ordnance, &c. But a celebrated writer, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, is of opinion, that it was invented 100 years before, by Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, who was fellow of Merton college in Oxford; and an eminent professor, in his notes on that friar's epistle *Ad Parliamentum*, is of the same opinion.

To these inventions of the Germans we may add their improvement of the art of chymistry; which, being brought hither by Albertus Magnus, was very much studied by the Monks, and much time lost by them, in the search of the philosopher's stone, and the study of the Rosicrucian philosophy.

The emperor, electors, many princes and prelates of the empire, and of the Imperial cities, several towns, some of the gentry who are favoured by the emperor, and all such as have gold and silver mines, enjoy the

the privilege of coining money as far as the quantity they yield. Some, however, have the privilege of coining only small money; but others a larger species, either of silver or gold. But there are only three or four mints allowed in each circle, unless an estate of the empire has mines of its own, and wants to erect a mint near it. By the laws of the empire the coin of each circle ought to be examined yearly, and all the money of the empire ought to be according to one and the same standard, which at present is that of Leipzig. The money of most nations in Europe goes here near its value. The most common German silver coin is a rix-dollar, which is worth about 45. 6d. but in some places only 35. 6d. A German florin, or guilder, is worth generally about half a crown; and a gold ducat about 9s. A crown, in specie, is equal to an English crown; but a crown current only to 35. 6d. The German coin, in general, is neither true sterling or due weight; being more clipp'd, it is thought, than any other coin in Europe. This, with the great variety of money that is current here, is no small disadvantage to trade, and links also the value of estates. A German mark is 15. 6d.

The language of the Germans is High Dutch, of which there are so many dialects, that the people of one province scarce understand those of another, Latin and French are the most useful languages for a foreigner travelling in Germany, every servant almost in their arms understanding something either of the one or other of them. High and Low Dutch are dialects of the Old Teutonic.

SECTION V.

Religion, Learning, and Political Government of Germany.

THE inhabitants of the empire are pretty equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter being of two classes, viz. Lutherans and Calvinists. In the dark ages the popes got into their hands almost the whole management of every thing relating to the church and ecclesiastics, both temporal and regular: nay, they even claimed a power not only to control, but to depose princes, to dissolve their subjects from their allegiance, and dispose of their dominions as they thought fit. The tyranny and usurpations of the popes, and the monstrous corruptions and abuses that had crept, or been introduced, from worldly views of power and grandeur, into the ancient dominions of the empire, had become so great, that were capable of any reflection among the laity, and every honest man among the clergy, earnestly to wish for a reformation, which was at last boldly attempted by a native of this country, Dr. Martin Luther, in the 17th century. The states of the empire, that embraced the reformation, from their protesting, in 1529, against the conclusion of the diet at Spire, by which all innovations in religion, till the decree of a future council could be obtained, were declared unlawful, obtained the name of Protestants. A religious war soon after broke out, which was extinguish'd, in some measure, in 1552, by the peace of Passau, and more completely by that ratified at Augsbourg in 1555, by which a full toleration and liberty was granted to the Protestants. This was farther confirmed and explained by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. By virtue of these conventions, no other religion but the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed, was to be introduced into, or tolerated in the holy Roman empire. Some other sects, notwithstanding, in some places, actually enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Such of the above persecutions as existed in any state in the year 1624, are still to be allowed; but it lies in the breast of the respective sovereigns, whether they will tolerate any that had neither public or private exercise in the country in the year above-mentioned. The power of the Protestant

states over their Catholic subjects, in regard to religion, is the same as that which the Catholic states have over their Protestant subjects. Each party is obliged to allow the other the free exercise of their religion in their dominions, provided they were in possession of it in the year 1624. In the Roman Catholic countries here, as well as elsewhere, the clergy are, in a great measure, independent of the civil power; but in the Protestant states the supremacy is veiled in the sovereign. The Protestant, or evangelic body, have mutually agreed, that whenever, for the future, a Lutheran lord of a county shall turn to the reformed church, or obtain a county of that persuasion, or *vice versa*, that in that case he shall leave his subjects the free exercise of their religion, with their whole form of church and school-discipline, and all other privileges whatsoever.

With respect to the learning of the Germans, there is no where a more general taste for reading, especially in the Protestant countries, nor are more books any where written and printed, than among the Germans. No people apply themselves more closely to their studies; and the Hebrew is in no country so generally learnt, or better understood. Printing is highly encouraged. Every man of letters is an author. They multiply books without number. Great numbers of theses and disputations are annually published; for no man can be a graduate in their universities, who has not produced at least one controversial publication.

Soon after the dissolution of the western empire, the Franks subdued all Germany and Gaul, which were, about the year 800, erected into an empire by Charlemagne: 160 years afterwards the French race were dispossessed, and a new emperor from among the Germans elected. The race of the house of Austria began with Rudolph of Habsburg, who was elected emperor in the year 1273. Charles IV. at the diet of Nuremberg, in 1356, formed the wholesome regulations for the election of an emperor, which are to this day known and observed, under the name of the Golden Bull. In the year 1448 the celebrated Concordat, between the emperor Frederick III. and certain spiritual and temporal estates of the empire, and Pope Nicholas V. were settled. This emperor was duke of Austria; and his posterity, notwithstanding the empire is elective, have had the address to continue it in their family for 300 years, namely, to the year 1740, when they lost it only for want of an heir male in the family; but the Austrian family are now again in possession of it. In the reign of the emperor Frederick III. the court, now called the Chamber of Wetzlar, was established, and the empire was divided into 10 circles. His successor, Charles V. first swore to a capitulation. In his time Mexico and Peru were conquered, whereby he became possessed of much larger territories, and more riches, than any prince before him ever enjoyed. His brother Ferdinand established the Aulic Council. It was instituted, for the first time, in the capitulation of the emperor Matthias, grandson of Ferdinand, that the electors, for the future, should be entitled to elect a king of the Romans, with or without the consent of the emperor. In the reign of Ferdinand III. an end was put to the religious wars that began in the reign of Charles V. in consequence of the reformation, by the treaty of Westphalia. In the reign of his son Leopold, the diet of the empire was opened at Ratibon, in the year 1663, where it still continues; and the Imperial chamber of justice was removed from Spire to Wetzlar. This emperor conferred on Ernest-Augustus, of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, the ninth electoral dignity.

The empire of Germany is elective; and the laws of the empire do not require that the emperor should be of any particular age, nation, or religion; but as the Populi are more in number than the Protestant electors, a Roman Catholic is always elected to the Imperial dignity. The emperors used formerly to be crowned by the popes, till the reign of Charles V. began from that time the papal coronation has been dispensed with. However, immediately upon his entering upon

the government by an embassy. N. by the at all times many, king. Imperial do the emperor erful, and of which looked upon in Europe, precedence the supreme in the administration to ecclesiastical of which, in the empire, and on that the emperor is considered the emperor with all the Emperor of the nation, king of the Lutheran and Protestant electors, and any person has been named as a member of the members of them; involved in decide in for cannot grant particular book appoints the emperor, chancellor, In ancient times the empire, actively most common view, but as he is of an age and a full term of service, he is not to be elected. At the time of his election, he is elected king, and in the next day, he is crowned at Christened. The diet, in the election, and depose. The electors. The Imperial College, of Bismarck, and the electors, and the electors. The king of the holy electors. The electors. Roman emperor and the electors. No.

in regard to religion, the states have over the party is obliged to their religion in the possession of it in the countries here, as in a great measure, but in the Protestant the sovereign. The have mutually agreed, a Lutheran lord of a church, or obtain a *curia*, that in that case he exercise of each church and school-whatever.

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the western empire, the and Gaul, which were, to an empire by Charles the French race were from among the German house of Austria he, who was elected emperor IV. at the diet of Nuremberg, the regulations which are to this day the name of the Golden Concordat, between III. and certain spiritual empire, and Pope Nicholas IV. was duke of Austria; the empire is elective, one it in their family for 1740, when they lost it the family; but the in possession of it. In the court, now war, was established, and circles. His successor, in his mind, whence he became, and more riches, enjoyed. His brother the Council. It was in a manner in the emperor, that the electors entitled to elect a king, that the content of the emperor III. in end was to begin in the reign of the reformation, by the reign of his son Leopold, died at Ratibon, in the; and the Imperial ed from Spire to Wetzlar, Lambert-Augsburg, with electoral dignity.

elective; and the laws of the emperor should be of religion; but as the the Protestant electors elected to the laws used formerly to be the reign of Charles V. but nation has been dispensed upon his entering upon

the government, he testifies his veneration to the pope by an embassy. The title of the emperor runs thus: "N. by the grace of God, elected Roman emperor; at all times augmentor of the empire in, or of, Germany, king." Then follow the titles of the hereditary Imperial dominions. The states of the empire give the emperor the title of Most Illustrious, Most Powerful, and Most Invincible Roman emperor; the last of which is omitted by the electors. The emperor is looked upon, by all other crowned heads and states in Europe, as the first European potentate, and as such precedence is given him and his ambassadors. He is the supreme head of the German empire; but his power in the administration thereof is very limited. With respect to ecclesiastical matters, his prerogative consists principally in the right of the first petition, by virtue of which, in all foundations and cloisters of the empire, he may, once during his administration, confer a benefice on any person qualified for it by the statutes; and on that of a panis brief to each foundation or cloister in the empire, by virtue of which, such foundation is obliged to admit into it the person who has obtained the emperor's brief, and there provide him, during life, with all necessities. With respect to temporal matters, he can create princes, dukes, marquises, counts, barons, knights, &c. raise countries and territories to a higher rank; bestow arms; and grant letters of respite and pardon, securing a debtor against his creditor; establish universities, fairs, and markets; empower any person to administer, and to assume a title from his estate; erect any place into a lanctuary; confer marriage on minors; legitimate children born out of wedlock; confirm the contracts and stipulations of the members of the empire; remit oaths extorted from them; invest such as possess fiefs of the empire, and decide in feudal matters relative thereto, &c. but he cannot grant to any person privileges for printing particular books, for new invented machines, &c. He appoints most of the officers, civil and military, of the empire, except such as are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. but these are only honorary. In ancient times the emperor had considerable domains in the empire; but almost all these have been successively mortgaged and alienated, so that at present the certain revenues of the emperor cannot be ascertained; but as he has the disposal of most offices, the creation of princes and noblemen, is entitled to all confiscations and forfeitures, and invests the several princes in their fiefs, besides those that hold fiefs of the empire in fief; the profits of these articles must amount to a large sum. He has also some offerings from the Jews, and free-gifts of the order of knights of the empire. A vice-censor to the empire is frequently chosen by the electors during the life of the emperor, who is styled king of the Romans. He is elected and crowned in the same manner as the emperor, has the title of majesty, and takes precedence of all other kings in Christendom.

The diet of the empire consists of the emperor, nine electors, composed of ecclesiastical and secular princes, and the deputies of Imperial cities.

The electors are divided into spiritual and temporal. The spiritual electors are the archbishops of Trier, Cologne, and Mentz. The temporal electors are those of Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, Brandenburg, Bohemia, and the elector Palatine. The elector of Mentz is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in Germany, and director of the electoral college.

The elector of Treves is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in France.

The elector of Cologne is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in Italy.

The king and elector of Bohemia, is arch-cup-bearer of the holy Roman empire, and precedes all the other electors.

The elector of Bavaria is arch-ferwer of the holy Roman empire, the elector of Saxony is arch-marshal, and the elector of Brandenburg is arch-chamberlain.

The elector Palatine was originally arch-ferwer; and since the treaty of Westphalia arch-treasurer. But when the elector of Bavaria, was put under the ban of the empire in the year 1706, the elector Palatine recovered the office of arch-ferwer, and the elector of Hanover obtained the office of arch-treasurer, by which he still styles himself, till another suitable arch office can be conferred upon him. Next to the electors are the princes of the empire, who are partly spiritual, and partly temporal. The spiritual are archbishops, bishops, abbots, provosts, abbesses, the masters of the Teutonic order of St. John, &c.

Not only all those princes who have seats and voices in the diet, but many others, are vested with great powers in the respective territories; but they are still subject to the general laws of the empire, and sworn not to engage in any wars or alliances to the prejudice of the emperor. The Franks, in imitation of the Romans, reduced all Germany into provinces, over which they placed governors with different titles. They were generally of noble families, and, if there was no material objection against it, their sons were appointed to succeed them; from whence their governors came at length to insist on a right of succeeding their ancestors, and refused to pay homage to the German emperors, every one taking upon him to exercise legal power in his province; from whence have sprung up so many petty sovereigns in the empire. The third college of the diet is that of the free or imperial cities, i. e. such as are governed by magistrates of their own, and stand immediately under the emperor and empire. Some of these are wholly Catholic, others entirely Lutheran, and others again of a mixed religion. Within their territory they exercise supreme power, and are divided into two benches, the Rhenish and Swabian. As the princes of the empire took advantage of the necessities or indulgence of the German emperors, to erect the governments they held, in capacity of viceroys or governors, into independent principalities and states, so did the cities now called free and imperial. The emperors, frequently wanting supplies of money to carry on wars, or for other occasions, borrowed large sums of the wealthy trading towns, and paid them again in munificent grants and privileges, making them free states, and independent of the governors of the provinces where they stood. Accordingly, these cities, like the princes, exercise all kinds of sovereign power that are consistent with the general laws of the empire. They make laws, constitute courts of justice, coin money, raise forces, and enter into alliances and confederacies; only acknowledging the emperor for their supreme lord, and contributing their share towards the common defence of the empire. The diet meets at Ratibon on the emperor's summons; and any of the princes may send their deputies thither in their stead. The diet makes laws, raises taxes, determines differences between the several princes and states, and can relieve subjects from the oppressions of their sovereign. There are two supreme councils, called the Aulic Council, and the Chamber of Wetzlar. It was settled by the emperor Charles V. that every circle, and every prince and member of each circle, should contribute towards the ordinary and extraordinary taxes of the empire. This contribution was entered into a book called a matriculation book, which is kept by the elector of Mentz. By the matricula twelve florins were to be paid monthly in lieu of every horseman, and four for every foot soldier. Afterwards it was enacted that 60 florins should be advanced in lieu of every troopier, and 12 for every foot soldier.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF GERMANY.

THE ancient Germans were a brave, independent people, and peculiarly distinguished by their love of liberty and arms. They opposed the force of the Roman

Roman empire at the height of its grandeur. The country was divided into a number of principalities, independent of each other; though, on a whole, connected by a military union, for defending themselves against such enemies as threatened the unity of them all. At length, however, the Roman power prevailed over a great part of Germany, and it was reduced to the condition of a province. When the northern barbarians broke through the Roman barrier, Germany was overrun by the Franks about the year 480, and a considerable part of it long remained in subjection to the chief of that nation. In this situation it continued from the abovementioned period to the year 800, when Charlemagne, or Charles the Great of France, was advanced to the Imperial throne on Christmas-day. He was the son of king Pepin, and succeeded him in the kingdom of France in the year 768, when Desiderius, king of Lombardy, possessed that throne, who, having intreated the pope and clergy of Rome, and compelled them to part with a great deal of that power they had usurped, Charles invaded Lombardy, defeated and deposed Desiderius; and going afterwards to Rome, the pope, who looked upon him as his deliverer, declared him a patrician, a title equal almost to that of emperor; investing him with authority to confirm future popes, and grant the Italian bishops the investitures of their sees; after which the pope swore allegiance to him upon St. Peter's tomb. Charles, in return, gave the pope a power of constituting exarchs, or governors over the provinces of Ancona, Bologna, Mantua, Modena, Parma, Ferrara, &c.

King Charles afterwards made a conquest of part of Spain, of the north of Germany, then denominated Saxony; and pope Adrian IV., Leo III. being elected pope, was confirmed in the chair by Charles the Great, as patrician of Rome; and, on Christmas-day, 800, (as before observed,) the pope and senate of Rome conferred the title of Roman emperor on king Charles, and crowned him in the church of St. Peter, the people saluting him emperor at the same time.

Statues of the emperor were set up in most of the public places in Rome; but he chose, however, to reside in Germany, and left the pope, in a manner, governor of Italy; of which the emperor had the title of king, as well as that of Roman emperor. He enjoyed these honours 14 years, dying anno 814, at Aachen, and was buried there in a church which had recently having designed to make that city the capital of his empire.

He was succeeded by his son Lodowic, or Lewis, king of Aquitain, surnamed the Godly, who ordered the Bible to be translated into the Saxon language, and to be dispersed among the common people. He was an unfortunate prince, in his three last dealings with him; and having taken him prisoner, shut him up in a monastery, from whence his subjects rescued him; but while he was upon the march against Lotharius, the eldest, he died; and Lotharius succeeded him, who, after he had reigned 15 years, abdicated his throne, and retired in a monastery till he died, and was succeeded by his son Lodowic, or Lewis II. It was in this reign that the court of Rome first assumed the power of electing the pope without the leave or concurrence of the sovereign. Adrian II. was the first that was chosen without the emperor's benediction.

In the reign of Lewis III. called the Grok, from his corpulency, the Normans invading France, and penetrating as far as Paris, which they besieged, they compelled him to confirm the duchy of Normandy to them, which they had possessed themselves of; and having done some other unpopular acts, he was deposed by his subjects, who placed Arnolph upon the throne, the natural son of the duke of Bavaria; so that the empire can no longer be esteemed hereditary in the line of Charlemagne, who was the founder of it. Arnolph being opposed by Guido and Berengarius, to whom the city of Rome adhered, he defeated them, and took Rome by storm. Lewis IV. the son of Ar-

nolph, succeeded him: but the pope setting up another Lewis against him in Italy, created him a great deal of disturbance in his reign. However, his son Henry succeeded, by his own appointment in his last will.

Conrade, duke of Franconia, was next advanced to the Imperial throne by the German nobility. He opposed the encroachments of the pope, defended the empire against the invasions of the Hungarians, died after a prosperous reign of 17 years, and was succeeded by his son Otho, who obliged the king of Denmark to acknowledge his dependence on the empire, and admit Christianity into his kingdom. He subdued the king of Bohemia also, and planted Christianity in that kingdom. On the other hand, he deposed pope John XII. advanced Leo VIII. to the papal chair, and decreed that future popes should be appointed only by the emperor.

Otho III. according to some writers, first reduced the number of electors to seven. He reigned 18 years, when he was poisoned by a pair of gloves, his concubine gave him for refusing to marry her, as he had promised. Henry, duke of Bavaria, who was chosen emperor by the electors, anno 1002, defeated the Saracens in Italy, and drove them out of Apulia and Calabria.

Henry III. defended the empire against the Bohemians and Hungarians; after which he went into Italy to pacify the disturbances at Rome, occasioned by the setting up three popes at once. He deposed them all, and advanced Clement II. to the papal chair, reviving the decree, "That every pope should be appointed by the emperor."

Henry V. on the other hand, was compelled by the pope to acknowledge his supremacy, and renounce his right to the investiture of bishoprics.

Frederic Barbarossa was so distressed by the pope, that he submitted to let his holiness tread upon his neck.

Frederick II. was excommunicated by three popes; but at length deposed Gregory IV. and during these contests between the popes and emperors, arose those two famous factions of Guelphs and Gibellines, under the one or the other of which all the princes of Europe were engaged; the first adhering to the popes, and the other to the emperor.

After the death of Frederic there was an interregnum of 20 years, six great princes contending for the empire; among whom was Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. King of England; and Rodolph, earl of Hapsburg, who, at length, obtained the Imperial dignity, by the consent of all the electors, and was confirmed by the pope. He first occasioned the advancement of the Austrian family, by creating his son Albert archduke of Austria, who succeeded to the empire after Rodolph, but was deposed, it is said, for submitting to serve with his troops, as mercenaries, under Edward I. king of England, against France.

Albert, son of Rodolph being crowned emperor, and confirmed by the pope, made his son king of Bohemia.

Henry, earl of Luxemburg, was next elected, but poisoned by a monk.

Charles IV. in 1357, first instituted the Golden Bull, containing the rites and ceremonies to be observed at the election of an emperor.

Sigismund, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was unanimously elected emperor; in whose reign John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, disputing the pope's authority, and being summoned to appear at the Council of Constance, were burnt for heretics there, notwithstanding they had the emperor's safe conduct for their return.

Frederick IV. duke of Austria, being unanimously elected, married Leonora, daughter of Alphonsus, king of Portugal. He reigned 53 years, being longer than any emperor had reigned before him.

Maximilian, his son, succeeded him, having been elected king of the Romans anno 1489; and married

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Mary the daughter and heiress of Charles, duke of
 Burgundy, whereby he became entitled to all the do-
 minions of that house.

Charles V. his grandson, was elected emperor anno
 1519, after an inter-regnum of six months, having been
 opposed by Francis I. king of France, his competitor.
 He cauled Luther's doctrine to be condemned by the
 diet of the empire, which the Lutherans protesting
 against, obtained the denomination of Protestants.
 This prince was victorious in more than 30 battles in
 person. The pope and French king were his prisoners at
 the same time. He subdued the Protestant princes, who
 had formed the Smalcaldic league against him, took the
 elector of Saxony and the prince of Hesse prisoners,
 defeated the Turks, and raised the siege of Vienna;
 and in his reign great part of South America was sub-
 dued. He was sovereign of the Philippine Islands in
 Asia, of part of the coast of Barbary in Africa, of
 Spain, Germany, and the greatest part of Italy and the
 Netherlands; and after a reign of 38 years, resigned
 the empire, and his hereditary dominions on the isle
 of Germany, to his brother Ferdinand; and Spain,
 Italy, the Netherlands, America, the Philippines, and
 the rest of his territories belonging to the crown of
 Spain, to his son Philip II. after which he retired into
 a convent in Spain, where he died about two years
 after.

Ferdinand I. was unanimously elected emperor on
 the resignation of his brother Charles. He reigned in
 peace till his death, which happened in the year 1554.

His son Maximilian succeeded him. Both these last
 emperors were remarkable for their indulgence to the
 Protestants.

Rodolph succeeded his father Maximilian, and was
 a very learned prince.

He was succeeded in the empire by Matthias, under
 whom the reformers, called Lutherans and Calvinists,
 were so much divided among themselves, as to threaten
 the empire with a civil war. Matthias dying in 1618,
 was succeeded by his cousin Ferdinand II. but the Bo-
 hemians offered their crown to Frederick, the elector
 Palatine, the most powerful Protestant prince in Ger-
 many, and son-in-law to his Britannic majesty, James I.
 This prince was so incautious as to accept the crown;
 but he lost it, being entirely defeated by the duke of
 Bavaria, and the Imperial generals, at the battle of
 Prague; and he was also deprived of his own electorate.
 Ferdinand made such use of his advantages obtained
 over the Protestants, that they formed a fresh con-
 federacy at Leipsic, of which the celebrated Gustavus
 Adolphus was at the head. Ferdinand II. died in 1637,
 and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand III. who died
 in 1657, and was succeeded by the emperor Leopold,
 a rigid and not very fortunate prince. He had two
 great powers to contend with, France on the one side,
 and the Turks on the other, and was a loser in his war
 with both. France took from him Alsace; and the
 Turks would have taken Vienna, had not the siege
 been raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland. Prince
 Eugene, of Savoy, was a young adventurer in arms
 about the year 1697, and being one of the Imperial
 generals, gave the Turks the first check in Hungary;
 and, by the peace of Carlowitz, Transylvania was
 ceded to the emperor. Leopold, however, could not
 have withstood the power of France, had not the prince
 of Orange, afterwards king William III. of England,
 laid the foundation of the grand confederacy against the
 French power, which overturned all their machinations.
 The Hungarians, secretly encouraged by the French,
 and exasperated by the tyranny of Leopold, were still
 in arms under the protection of the Turks, when that
 prince died in 1705.

This emperor being very ill served by prince Lewis
 of Baden, the general of the empire, the French partly
 recovered their affairs, notwithstanding their repeated
 defeats. The duke of Marlborough, though he ob-
 tained very splendid victories, had not all the success
 he expected, or deserved. Joseph himself was suf-

pected of a design to subvert the liberties of Germany;
 and it was evident from his conduct, that he expected
 the English should take the labouring oar in the war
 which was carried on chiefly on his account. He died
 of the small-pox in 1711, before he had reduced the
 Hungarians, and was succeeded by Charles, king of
 Spain, who leaving that kingdom, and arriving at
 Frankfurt, was elected on the 12th of October, 1711.

When the peace of Utrecht took place in 1713,
 Charles at first indicated a design to continue the war;
 but soon finding himself unable, now he was forsaken
 by the English, concluded a peace with France at Ba-
 den, in 1714, that he might attend the progress of the
 Turks in Hungary, where they received a total defeat
 from prince Eugene, at the battle of Peterwaraden.
 They received another of equal importance from the
 same general, in 1717, before Belgrade, which fell
 into the hands of the Imperialists; and next year the
 peace of Passarowitz, between them and the Turks,
 was concluded.

The emperor being now at peace both with Christian-
 and Turks, prevailed on the states of the kingdom of
 Hungary to pass an act for settling the succession of
 that crown upon his female issue, according to their
 tenority, which was done on the 22d of June, 1722.
 This is what has frequently been termed in the Ger-
 man history the "Pragmatic Sanction," and has given
 rise to several disputes and contentions. His next care
 was to promote the trade of his subjects. He incor-
 porated a company of merchants, therefore, at Ostend,
 to trade to the East and West Indies, and Africa,
 which the Dutch pretended to be much alarmed at, and
 presented several memorials to the emperor on this sub-
 ject, declaring it to be a breach of the treaty of Mun-
 ster, and other treaties for the inhabitants of the Span-
 ish Netherlands (now Austrian) to trade to the East-
 Indies, charging the emperor with ingratitude in en-
 croaching on their trade, when they had, at a vast ex-
 pence, conquered so many considerable countries for
 him in the late war, with which the emperor was rather
 provoked than moved to alter his conduct, several
 ships being fitted out by the Ostenders for the East-
 India trade.

There having been a congress at Cambray to com-
 pose the remaining differences between the princes of
 Europe, the emperor and Spain, wearied with the de-
 lays of the French, who took upon them the office of
 mediators and seemed to take a pride in carrying the
 ministers of the contending powers from place to place,
 as that court removed, thought fit to accommodate
 matters themselves, without communicating the terms
 to any foreign power. By this treaty, signed on the
 30th of April, 1725, the emperor acknowledged Philip,
 duke of Anjou, king of all the Spanish dominions
 in his possession, confirmed Sardinia to the duke of
 Savoy, and ceded the reversion of the duchies of Tus-
 cany, Parma, and Placentia, to Don Carlos, prince
 of Spain, after the death of the reigning prince; but
 it was expressly provided, that no forces should be
 sent thither during the lives of the reigning princes.

King Philip, on the other hand, ceded to his son,
 Don Carlos, his territories on the coast of Tuscany;
 and agreed that none of the Italian dominions should
 ever be possessed by any prince who should succeed to
 the crown of Spain; and king Philip renounced, in fa-
 vour of his Imperial majesty, all rights and pretensions
 to the Spanish dominions in Italy, Sicily, Flanders,
 or elsewhere, in the possession of his Imperial majesty;
 and both Charles and Philip were to stile themselves
 kings of Spain during their respective lives. This was
 called the Vienna Treaty. A treaty of commerce also
 was concluded between the same parties, May 1, 1725,
 in which Spain agreed that the emperor's subjects
 should enjoy the same privileges in Spain as the most
 favoured nations, and particularly that they might dis-
 pose of the East-India merchandise, which should be
 brought over by the Ostend East-India company, in
 Spain. The emperor also entered into alliances, of

tentive and defensive, with Russia and Poland, and the powers were invited to accede to it. The emperor declared Trieste, on the gulph of Venice, a free port.

The maritime powers, especially the Dutch, apprehending there were some secret articles in the Vienna treaty, that would be prejudicial to their commerce in other parts of the world, as well as in the East-Indies, concluded a treaty with France and Prussia, September 3, 1725, whereby they guaranteed each others dominions, and their respective rights and privileges in trade, and agreed, that if any encroachments were made upon them, they would assist each other with their forces, to obtain satisfaction of the parties to the Vienna treaty; and this alliance being concluded at Hanover, obtained the name of the Hanover treaty. The kings of Great Britain and Prussia further agreed, that in case of an offensive war, they would not furnish their complement of troops to the empire against France; and if they should be compelled to it, they would furnish as many forces to assist France, as their complement amounted to.

The court of Vienna being acquainted with this treaty, made many severe reflections upon it; and it was reported, at the same court, that the British ambassador, at Constantinople, endeavoured to excite the Turks to invade the empire. To discover the truth of these orders were sent to all the Imperial generals and officers on the frontiers of Turkey, to let nobody pass without giving notice thereof to the court of Vienna; and a British courier being stopped in pursuance of these orders, king George complained of it as a breach of the law of nations; though the courier was released on discovering the badge of an English messenger, and delivering a letter from the Imperial resident at the Porte, by whom he was so stiled; and the Imperialists insisted that they had much more reason to complain that such negotiations were carrying on to disturb their peace, than the king of Great Britain had for apprehending his messenger.

Whatever truth there might be in these suggestions, the Germans were so much out of temper with the court of Great Britain at this time, that an Imperial edict passed, to prohibit the importation of English manufactures, or East-India goods, from England; and the Spaniards, who were now become the allies of Vienna, about the same time laid siege to Gibraltar, to which they were provoked by the court of Great Britain's sending a squadron of men of war, under the command of admiral Hofer, to block up Porto-Lligo, and prevent the Spanish galleons coming to Europe. However, a treaty of pacification being set on foot between the allies of Vienna, and those of Hanover, the following year, it was agreed, that the siege of Gibraltar should be raised, the Ostend trade to India should be suspended, and the British squadrons be withdrawn from Porto-Bello, and the coasts of Old Spain; which treaty was signed the 21st of May, 1727.

By a subsequent treaty, made at Seville, anno 1728, between Great Britain and Spain, the former agreed to assist in transporting 6000 Spaniards to Tuleany, to secure the eventual succession of Don Carlos to that ducy and Parma; to which treaty both the French and Dutch acceded.

The article for introducing Spanish forces into Italy, during the lives of the duke of Tuscany and Parma, alarming the emperor, he protested against it, and ordered a great body of his forces to march into Italy in the year 1729, to prevent its being put in execution, which occasioned the transportation of those forces to be put off for the present; but Sir Charles Wager, with a British squadron, joining the Spanish fleet, anno 1731, convoyed 6000 Spanish forces to Leghorn, compelling the then reigning duke, and the emperor, to submit to that article: though the emperor represented, that the introducing these Spanish forces would endanger the loss of all his Italian dominions. However, both the English and Dutch guaranteeing the possession of

all his Italian dominions to him, he acquiesced in what he could not well avoid : nor was he much mistaken in his conjectures, for the French, under pretence that the emperor had assisted in advancing the elector of Saxony to the throne of Poland, to the prejudice of king Stanislaus, his father-in-law, entered into a confederacy with the kings of Spain and Sardinia, and at once invaded both his Italian and German dominions. They made themselves masters of fort Kheil, opposite to Straßburg, and besieged Philipburg, before which town the duke of Berwick, general of the French, was killed in the trenches. However, the Austrians not being able to relieve it, the place surrendered.

The armies of the Spaniards, and their allies, met with still greater success in Italy; for the maritime powers, who had guaranteed the emperor's hereditary dominions in Italy to him, refusing to send him any assistance, * his forces were driven out of Naples, Sicily, the Milanese, and all the rest of his Italian dominions, except the city of Mantua; whereupon he formed a peace with the allies on the best terms he could.

The British court were much reflected on, for suffering the emperor's territories in Italy to be thus torn from him, which they had guaranteed; but the Dutch, who had done the same, consenting to a neutrality in Flanders, it would have been highly impolitic, after that, for the English to have taken the whole burthen of that war upon themselves. These terms were agreed on by way of preliminaries, in the year 1735; and, in the year 1737, the emperor found himself obliged to engage in another war against the Turks, in which the Russians bore a considerable part and were successful, for some time, on their side. The Imperialists also, commanded by count Seckendorf, took the city of Nissa, in Servia; but this was soon retaken by the Turks; and afterwards Media and Orlovo; which the court of Vienna ascribing to the ill-conduct or cowardice of their generals and officers, count Seckendorf was imprisoned, the governor of Nissa, general Donat, lost his head, and the duke of Lorraine took upon him the command of the Imperial army; but soon after returned to court, being taken ill of a fever.

The year following the Turks invaded Belgrade; and the emperor at this time, entertained such a confidence in the friendship of the grand monarch, that he trusted him to negotiate a peace for him with the grand seignior; by which treaty it was agreed, that the emperor should yield up all Servia, with the capital city of Belgrade; to the Turks, the fortifications being first demolished; and the Save and the Danube make the boundary of the Aultrian dominions on the south; the river Alauta, and the Iron-Gate mountains on the east; and the river Unna, in Bohnia, on the west.

Soon after the demise of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740, the king of Prussia, with a powerful army, entered and conquered Silesia, which he alleged had been wrongfully dismembered from his family. The king of Spain, and the elector of Bavaria, preferred their respective claims to that country, and in this they were joined by France, though directly incompatible with a former agreement.

After a considerable time had elapsed, the Imperial throne was filled up by the elector of Bavaria, who assumed the title of Charles VII. in January, 1742. The French poured their armies into Bohemia, where they took Prague; and the queen of Hungary, from politic views, ceded to the Prussian monarch the most valuable part of the duchy of Silesia by a formal treaty. Embarrassed on all sides, the unfortunate queen, as the last resource, threw herself into the arms of the Hungarians, who though not well affected to the house of Austria, declared unanimously in her favour. Success crowned her arms; the French were driven out of Bohemia; and his Britannic majesty, George II. at the head of an English and Hanoverian army, gained the battle of Dettingen in 1743.

The emperor was at this time so circumstanced, through the losses he had sustained in divers encounters, that

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that he was disposed to an accommodation with the queen of Hungary almost upon her own terms; but she would not listen to any proposals, though con- sistant to the advice and opinion of his Britannic maj- esty, her only faithful ally. This perverse conduct in the queen afforded the king of Prussia a pretence for invading Bohemia, upon the principle of supporting the Imperial dignity; but his efforts not being attended with the success expected, he abandoned some parts of the kingdom which he had taken, and retired to Silesia. Soon after this the emperor Charles VII. paid the debt of nature, in the year 1745; and the duke of Lorraine, then grand-duke of Tuscany, con- sulted to her Hungarian majesty, after surmounting some difficulties, ascended the Imperial throne, according to the usual mode of election, under the title of Francis I.

The designs of the empress-queen against the king of Prussia were frustrated by the ill-success of the allied army, and particularly the loss of the battle of Fontenoy. A series of events followed respecting the operations of the contending powers of Europe; and it may be said, upon a review of the whole, that the war continued in the Low countries with various fortune, though chiefly to the disadvantage of the Austrians and Dutch, till terminated by the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in April, 1748. By this treaty the king of Prussia once more obtained possession of Silesia.

In the year 1759 a fresh war was kindled in the empire. The king of Prussia, suspecting a design formed between the empress-queen, the empress of Russia, and the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, unnaturally assisted by France, to strip him of his dominions, the former monarch, in consequence, declared against the admission of the Russians into Germany, as did his Britannic majesty against that of the French. Upon this principle an entire reconciliation was effected between those monarchs, who prosecuted, in conjunction, a war more furious than ever. The Prussian hero achieved prodigies of valour, though sometimes most vigorously pressed by the enemy. Many capital en- counters took place in Germany, between the French, who were driven out of Hanover, and the English, or their allies. The achievements were valiant, but not of great importance, because they were not decisive, though attended with great loss of blood and treasure

to Great Britain. The king of Prussia, notwithstanding his great military skill and unparalleled fortitude, was, at length, nearly overpowered by the Russians, who had taken Berlin, and were receiving daily fresh reinforcements as threatened the completion of his ruin, when the empress of Russia, his most formidable enemy, paid the debt of nature, the 5th of January, 1762.

George II. having resigned his life and crown on the 25th of October, 1760, the ministry of his successor, George III. were disposed to put an end to the war; and the new emperor of Russia recalled his armies. Matters were at length finally settled by the treaty of Hubertsburg, in 1763, by which the possession of Silesia was again secured to the king of Prussia.

On the demise of the emperor Francis I. in 1765, his son Joseph succeeded to the Imperial throne. He evinced, soon after his accession, great talents for government, and joined in the dismemberment of Poland with Russia and Prussia. Hostilities afterwards commenced between Austria and Prussia, on account of the succession to the electorate of Bavaria. Great armaments were brought into the field, but nothing of importance was done, as an accommodation took place.

The emperor then turned his thoughts to the promotion of the happiness of his subjects; in order to effect which he granted a most liberal religious toleration; and abolished, by edict, in 1783, the remains of servitude and villanage, as also the use of torture, as well as removed many grievances under which the common people laboured. He is a lover of literature, a patronizer of learned men, and appears to possess a soul worthy of his very elevated station.

As the flames of war are unhappily broke out between the Turks, Russians and Imperialists, and as there is cause to apprehend, from the great hostile preparations, a bloody campaign will follow, the reader will be presented, at the close of this work, by way of supplement, with a detail of every important event that may take place concerning it, as they will also with every material incident that may occur, with respect to political affairs, in other parts of the world; so that in conformity to our plan, we shall not only present the public with a Complete System of Geography, but also a concise History of the most distinguished king- doms in the known world, to the latest period of our work.

CHAPTER X.

BOHEMIA.

THIS country, called, in German, Boheim, and formerly Böhmen, obtained its name from the Boii, its ancient inhabitants, who were a tribe of the Celte, that retired into the Hyrcanian Forest (which runs through this country) in order to avoid the persecutions of the Romans. It is bounded on the east by Poland; on the west by the palatinate of Bavaria, with part of Saxony; on the north by Lusatia; and on the south by Austria. It is about 300 miles in length, from north to south, and 250 from east to west. It is divided into two parts, Bohemia Proper, and the Mar- quitate of Moravia. As each of these divisions has something peculiar, either in the produce of the coun- try, or the nature of the inhabitants, we shall describe them separately.

SECTION I.

BOHEMIA PROPER.

BOHEMIA Proper is bounded on the east by Mo- ravia and Silesia, on the west by Bavaria, on the north by Lusatia, and on the south by Austria. It is about 170 miles in length, from east to west, and 140

in breadth, from north to south. It is almost sur- rounded with mountains and woods; in the former of which are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, and nitre. There are likewise abundance of carbon-les, emeralds, amethysts, jaspers, sapphires, crystals, and other precious stones, most of which are purchased by the Jews, and exported into foreign parts.

The climate of Bohemia is rather unwholesome, ow- ing, as it is supposed, chiefly to the large thick woods with which it abounds. The soil is, in general, toler- ably fertile, being well watered with rivers, particu- larly the Elbe, the Moldaw, or Muldaw, the Egra, Oder, Vistula, Teyn, and Igla. It produces great plenty of corn and millet; as also abundance of hops, saffron, ginger, red wines, flax, wool, and timber. The inhabitants have excellent pasturage; and, besides cattle and sheep, breed great numbers of fine horses, which are chiefly purchased for the use of the French. The woods abound with various kinds of game, as also several sorts of wild beasts, the most remarkable of which are bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and otters.

This country also produces terra sigillata, or sealed earth, Moscovy-glass, stone, pit-coal, allum, vitriolic water, marble, mineral waters, and hot baths. The rivers produce various kinds of excellent fish; and in some of them are found gold dust. Here were formerly great numbers of salt pits: but the working of them not answering the expence, they have been some time laid aside; and the country is supplied with that article from Nisnia, and other places.

Bohemia Proper is divided into 12 circles, or provinces, exclusive of Prague, and the territory of Egra, or Eger. Before we take notice of the towns in the other circles, we shall describe the city of Prague, which is not only the principal place in this division, but also the capital of the whole kingdom of Bohemia.

The city of Prague is situated in 14 deg. 40 min. east long. and 50 deg. 5 min. north lat. When the Bohemians first settled here they called it Boihohem, as being the capital of the kingdom. It was afterwards called, by the Slavonians, Prague, which name it has ever since preserved. It is situated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in the midst of gardens and fine fields, and is surrounded with magnificent palaces belonging to the nobility and gentry. It is about 12 miles in circumference; and is watered by the river Moldaw, which runs through the principal part of the city. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and consist, for the most part, of three stories. Here are near 100 churches and chapels, and about 40 cloisters, besides 9 synagogues for the Jews. The Christian inhabitants are computed to be 70,000, and the Jews about 12,000.

Prague comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Lesser Town. The Old Town, which is as large as the other two, is very populous, the houses uniformly built, and well inhabited. Here is an university (the only one in Bohemia) which was founded by the emperor Charles IV. in the year 1358. It has still a great number of students, tho' very inferior to what it formerly contained. Here are also several monasteries and colleges; of the latter of which there is a very magnificent one near the bridge, that formerly belonged to the jesuits, and was founded by the emperor Ferdinand for an hundred of that order. Great numbers of Jews live in this quarter, from whence it is called by some Judenberg, or Jews Town. These people have almost the whole trade of the city in their own hands. They deal in every kind of commodity, especially the precious stones found in the Bohemian mines.

The New Town is by far the best built of the three and the finest; larger and much more spacious. Here are the ruins of the palace of the ancient king; likewise a very handsome college that formerly belonged to the jesuits, over the entrance of which are 13 statues of men, as large as life, and are made of stone, whose quality is such as to resemble brass. A small fortress was some years ago built for the security of this part of the city. It is a neat building, and has ramparts well provided with cannon.

The Lesser Town is pleasantly situated on the western side of the Moldaw, and communicates with the Old Town by means of a bridge, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in Europe. It is one of 24 streets, is 1700 feet in length, and 150 feet broad. It has a magnificent gate at each end, and the sides of it are decorated with several statues of saints. Part of this town lies on a rising ground, the summit of which is called Ratchin-Hill; and the streets and buildings that surround it form another part, which is distinguished by the name of Upper Prague. On this spot are many elegant buildings belonging to the nobility; and here the emperor has a magnificent palace, with a summer-house, which affords one of the most beautiful prospects in the universe. The halls, galleries, and other apartments, are adorned with a prodigious number of paintings, executed by the best masters. The great hall where the coronation feast is kept, is

deemed, exclusive of that at Westminster, the largest in Europe. In this part of the city is a very handsome and spacious cathedral, called St. Velt, which contains many ancient monuments and magnificent tombs, erected to the memories of some of the most distinguished personages of this kingdom. The original edifice was destroyed by the Swedes in 1648. Among the remains of great men interred in this cathedral are two saints, St. Wenceslaus (the founder of the cathedral, who was king of Bohemia) and his wife's confessor, St. John of Nepomuck, who, because he would not discover her confessions to her jealous husband, was, by his order, thrown from the bridge into the Moldaw. He was afterwards canonized at Rome by pope Benedict XIII. in the year 1721, at the request and expence of the empress, and of the states of the kingdom. Great numbers of people, from all parts, resort to the shrine of this saint; and his tomb, which is adorned with a rich canopy, is loaded with the most valuable presents. The saint is at present held in such veneration in Bohemia, that there is no church where he has not a chapel, no public building without his effigy, and scarce any person to be seen who has not his picture hanging before them, like the badge of an order, to a straw-coloured ribbon. The statue of him in brass, as large as the life, is erected on the bridge near the spot from whence he was thrown into the river.

At some distance from the cathedral are two sumptuous palaces, both of which have elegant and extensive gardens. One of them belongs to the family of count Colorado, and the other to that of count Wallenstein. The latter is the largest and most magnificent. The hall is lofty and spacious, and the gardens large and beautiful. On one side of them is an aviary enclosed with trees; and on the other are large stables of curious architecture. The racks are made of steel, and the mangers of marble, with a marble pillar between each stall; and over every manger is the picture of the horse it belongs to, as large as the life.

The town-house, which is a very beautiful structure, is situated in a spacious square, and has a noble clock, with a great variety of motions. It is a uniform building; and the principal room, which is elegantly finished, is ornamented with the picture of the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Bohemia.

The market-place consists of one large and spacious street, where a market, or rather fair, is kept every day in the week. In one part of it is a large stone column, on the top of which is the statue of the Virgin Mary in robes of gold; and at the corners are four images, each of which hold the four corners of a devil in chains. Near this column is an antique tomb of curious workmanship, having 12 rooms. The basins of red marble; and in the centre is a figure on a pedestal, round which are engraven the 12 signs of the Zodiac.

The castle stands on Ratchin-Hill, otherwise called the White Mountain. It is a regular fortress, and always provided with a strong garrison. On the same hill are situated the archbishop's palace.

The inhabitants of Prague are, in general, poor, and their shops are mostly furnished with cheap and gross commodities, where the rich and gentry do not usually resort, but by a great number of small shops, and very many of them are very good.

The principal trades of this city consist in glass and drinking-glass, which are made of Bohemian crystal, and so generally esteemed, that they are exported to most parts of Europe. These crystal are also polished by the Jew, who turn them to good account by setting them in rings, cap-pendants, and shirt-buttons.

The tribunals of the regency meet at the emperor's palace to execute all public business relative to the kingdom. The chief of these tribunals consist of 12 stadtholders, at the head of whom is the great burgrave, governor of the kingdom and cities, (who is immediately

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The inhabitants of Prague enjoy many ancient pri-
vileges. Among the charters by which these are held,
there is a remarkable one preserved in one of the
churches. It was granted by Alexander the Great;
and as it is one of the oldest records in Europe, and
consequently a great curiosity, we shall, for the enter-
tainment of the reader, preserve a translation of it. It
is as follows: "We, Alexander the Great, son of
king Philip, founder of the Grecian empire, governor
of the Persians, Medes, &c. and of the whole world
from east to west, and from north to south, son of great
Jupiter, by, &c. so called, to you, the noble stock of
Sclavonians, and to your lineage, because you have
been unto us a help, true in faith, valiant in war, we
confirm all that track of earth from the north to the
south of Italy, from us, and our successors, to you and
your posterity for ever; and if any other nation be
found there, let them be your slaves. Dated at Alex-
andria the 12th of the goddess Minerva. Witnesses
Ehbra and the eleven princes, whom we appoint our
successors."

The city of Prague has sustained great injuries, at
different periods, since the commencement of the last
century, having been several times besieged, taken and
plundered. It was first attacked by the archduke Le-
opold, bishop of Passau, who plundered the Lesser
Town, as he would have done the whole, had it not
been timely relieved by the emperor Matthias, king of
Hungary. Nine years after this it was again plun-
dered by the imperialists, who entered the city, and
carried off an incalculable booty. This depredation
was made soon after the famous battle of Weissenberg,
or the White Hill, on the 8th of November, 1620,
when Frederick V. elector Palatine, was totally de-
feated by the forces of the emperor Ferdinand, under
Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, and thereby lost the
Bohemian crown, and his German electorate. It
shared the like fate in 1631, when it was taken by the
elector of Saxony, after he had made himself master of
Bohemia; but the following year the great Wolfstein,
who recovered the country from the Saxons, took this
city by storm. In 1641 the Swedish general Koning-
mark surprised and plundered that part of it called the
Lesser Town, with only 3000 soldiers; but the in-
habitants of the Old Town, assisted by the scholars of
the university, repulsed him, and that part of the city
escaped being plundered. On the 26th of November,
1741, the French and Saxons, after a very short siege,
stormed and took it; and the next month the elector
of Bavaria was there proclaimed and crowned king of
Bohemia. But, in 1742, the Austrians having for
some months blockaded and besieged it, the marshal
Bellisle collected all the provisions, &c. that he could
carry with him, marched out of the city in the begin-
ning of December, with several thousand foot and
horse, to Egra; and the same month the rest of the
garrison capitulated to the Austrian general, prince
Lobkowitz, and marched out: not long after which
the queen of Hungary was crowned queen of Bohe-
mia. In 1744 the king of Prussia invaded it with a con-
siderable army, which having, with its bombs, &c. de-
stroyed great part of the Old and New Towns, the
Austrian garrison, after the trenches had been opened
six days, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.
But the city was soon again in the hands of its sover-
eign; for, in November the same year, on the approach
of prince Charles with the Austrian army, the Prussian
garrison evacuated the town. His Prussian majesty
made another attempt on this city in 1757, but was
repulsed, and all his efforts rendered totally abortive.

The territory of Egra, or Loer, receives its name
from its capital, which is situated 90 miles west of
Prague, and is the only place of any note throughout
the whole district. It is built on the declivity of a
rock, at the foot of the mountains which enclose Bo-
hemia on the west, and near the Eger, from whence

both it and the territory have their names. The city
is well fortified with a double wall next the river, and
in other parts with a triple one; besides which it hath
a very strong castle. Frederick I. made it an imperial
city in 1179, for its fidelity to him against the duke
of Bavaria. In consequence of this it has the privi-
lege of coining money; and from the judicial sentences
of its council there lies no appeal but to the sovereign.

In this city are several ancient and elegant build-
ings; among which are three cloisters, and a hand-
some college that formerly belonged to the jesuits.
Here are likewise several churches, with courts of ju-
dication, hospitals, baths, and store-houses for corn.
At a small distance from the city is an acid spring, the
waters of which are purgative, and remarkable for re-
moving disorders in the eyes, ears, and other parts of
the head. In its neighbourhood are also mines of sil-
ver and gold; but they have not been wrought for se-
veral years past.

The river Eger is very broad, and so deep as to ad-
mit vessels of very considerable burthen, which is of
the utmost utility to the inhabitants of the city, who
are also plentifully supplied from it with a great variety
of excellent fish.

The twelve circle, or provinces, of Bohemia Proper,
exclusive of Prague, and the territory of Egra,
are as follow:

Beraun-Pod'rad, Rakowitz, Leutenitz, Saaz, Pil-
sen, Prachin, Bechin Kaurzim, Tichastin, Chudim,
Koninggratz, and Bunslaw. But as the kingdom of
Bohemia has been greatly desolated by war and perfec-
ution, though there are many towns in these circles,
there are few worthy of notice. The principal, how-
ever, are the following:

Leutenitz, which gives name to a circle, is situ-
ated on the Elbe, thirty-five miles north-west of Prague.
It is a rich, well-built, populous town, a royal borough,
and bishop's see, the prelate of which is a suffragan to
the archbishop of Prague. Here is a handsome col-
lege, which formerly belonged to the jesuits.

In the town of Krupka, or Krauppen, is an image
of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages are made
from various parts of the kingdom. In the neigh-
bourhood of this town are tin-works, and a college that
formerly belonged to the jesuits.

Lowonice is a small town, near which, in 1756, was
fought a warm battle between the Prussians and
Austrians.

Toplvi is a small but pleasant town, and remarkable
for containing seven warm baths.

Elnbogen, or Loget, the capital of a territory, which
was annexed to the circle of Saaz in the year 1714, is
seated on a high steep rock, near the river Eger, 72 miles
from Prague; and, being a frontier town, and strongly
fortified, it is called the Bohemian key to the German
dominions. The inhabitants speak the German lan-
guage.

Wary, or Carlsbad, that is, Charles's Bath, is a
royal borough, and celebrated for its baths and medi-
cinal waters. These baths are of two sorts, differing
both in heat and strength; the one being boiling hot,
and the other little more than luke-warm. The source
of them is in the middle of a river, formed by torrents
from the neighbouring mountains, whose waters are
exceeding cold; notwithstanding which those of the
mineral springs, especially of the hottest, are seen to
boil in the river. These waters are beneficial in the
cure of various disorders, particularly the gravel; and
their virtues have been particularly described by Hoff-
man, and other physicians.

Pilsen, which gives name to a circle, is a large, well-
built town, situated about 24 miles south-west of
Prague. It has two large churches; and near the gate
of it is a spacious market-place, well supplied with
most kinds of provisions. The west and south sides of
it are defended by a burrough and a line of earth, within
which are strong walls, with towers and bastions. This
city hath suffered greatly in the respective wars of

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Bohemia, having been taken, retaken, and burnt several times.

Nepomuck is a small town, and noted for giving birth to the saint of that name, who is so much venerated by the Bohemians. The principal buildings are a small castle, with a cloister of Circellians.

Budweis, a royal borough, situated on the river Moldaw, is a small but neat town, well-built, and strongly fortified. The chief building in it is a cloister belonging to the order of Dominicans. All salt brought out of the Austrian dominions must be first exported to sale here, and pay toll.

Kuttenberg, a royal borough, about 30 miles south-east of Prague, is noted for its silver mines, and others which yield copper, and were formerly very profitable.

Königgrätz, which gives name to a circle, is a royal-entwined town and bishop's see, situated 45 miles north-east of Prague, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Ertitz. Here is a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a fine college that formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

Benatzky, a small town on the river Iser, is remarkable for having been the residence of Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer.

Persons, Manners, Language, Religion, &c. &c. of the Inhabitants of Bohemia Proper.

THE Bohemians are a mixture of Slavonians and Germans; the former of whom live in villages, and are slaves. The inhabitants of the towns are neither fond of arms, arts, or trade, but prefer an idle, indolent life. They are, in general, well made, strong, and subject to few diseases. In their dispositions they are subtle, but courageous, and always make a point of fulfilling their engagements. The gentry, and middling sort of people, are open and agreeable in their conversation; but the boors, or peasants, are sly and morose, and greatly addicted to theft. The people, in general, are literate, notwithstanding there are many remanents of learning in different parts of the country. This is owing to the negligence of the parents, whose natural indolence renders them stranger to the spirit of literary emulation.

The language of the Bohemians is a dialect of the Slavonic, but somewhat harsher than that of their neighbours, who speak the same language, as the latter change the consonants more into vowels. Most people of fashion, however, through their intercourse with the court of Vienna, speak High Dutch, or German, with which the language of the common people is also intermixed.

The religion of the Bohemians was that of the Greek church, till it fell, and furnished the Good, introduced Popery among them. John Huss, and Janus Prague, were burnt in the Council of Constance, in the 15th century, for endeavouring to bring about a reformation in religion. This occasioned a bloody war, which continued for many years; but the Hussites were worsted; and, in 1547, the greater part of them were obliged to quit their country; upon which they withdrew to the neighbouring dominions, especially Poland and Prussia. However, when Luther appeared, great numbers of the Bohemians embraced his doctrine, and these at first had toleration; but afterward, being persecuted, they took up arms, and, in 1618, chose Frederick V. elector Palatine, for their king; but the war ended unfortunately both for the king and the Protestant Bohemians; the former being taken prisoner, and the latter persecuted with the most unrelenting severity. In 1627 the remaining Protestants were deprived of all their rights and privileges; and such as would not submit to the Roman Catholic church were compelled to quit the country.

Since the above-mentioned Popery has been the established religion in this country. There are, however, a few Lutherans in some parts of it; but they are obliged to be on their guard, and to conceal themselves as much

as possible. The Jews are more indulged, having an ample toleration for the exercise of their religion.

The archbishop of Prague is always legate of the holy apostolic see of Rome; and it is peculiar to his office to crown the kings of Bohemia. He is also a prince of the holy Roman empire, (though he has no seat in the diets,) primate of the kingdom, and perpetual chancellor of the university of Prague. His suffragans are the bishops of Leutmeritz and Königgrätz. The government of the church and clergy is vested in the archiepiscopal consistory, from which an appeal lies either to the sovereign or pope.

Constitution, Manufactures, Revenues, &c. of Bohemia Proper.

BOHEMIA, for a considerable time, was governed by dukes, and afterwards by kings, who were limited in their power, and elected by the states; though they usually kept to the family of the deposed monarch. After the battle of the White Mountain, in 1620, the crown was made hereditary in the Austrian family; so that from that time, the states have had nothing more to do with respect to the right of succession. The states, indeed, are summoned every year, by imperial command, and meet at Prague; but it is only for form's sake. They consist of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of the towns. Here a commissioner from the sovereign lays before them the necessity of granting such supplies as the court demands, which usually amount to a very great sum; and these are granted without hesitation or examination. The peasants here are bondmen to their lords; and to the hard yoke which galls them is doubtless owing in a great measure, both their perverse obstinate disposition, and their indolence; the latter of which, among other things, is evident from the wretched condition of the villages; which, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building is far from being expensive, are very mean and despicable. The clergy are composed of the archbishop of Prague, several bishops, provosts, and abbots, besides those of inferior rank. The nobility are divided into princes, counts, and barons; and the next degrees to these are knights, burghers, husbandmen, and peasants. Each circle has two headmen, or captains; one out of the state of lords, and one out of the state of knights. Bohemia is generally considered as a part of Germany, but with very little reason, for it is not in any of the nine circles, neither doth it contribute any thing towards the forces or revenues of the empire, or is subject to any of its laws.

The chief manufacture of Bohemia is linen, of which they export great quantities, together with corn, malt, hops, and mineral waters. They have also considerable manufactories of copper, iron, glass, earthen-ware, and paper, of which also a part is exported.

The revenues of Bohemia are raised by the states of the kingdom, who are assembled annually at Prague, to provide such sums as the empress demands of them, over and above the customs and duties to which the kingdom is entitled by her prerogative. The revenue is supposed to amount to near 100,000l. sterling a year. The standing militia of the Austrian hereditary countries is 24,000 men, towards which Bohemia furnishes 9,000. In times of war these serve to fill up the marching regiments.

SECTION II.

THE MARQUISATE OF MORAVIA.

THIS marquissate is about 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Silesia and Hungary, on the west by Bohemia Proper, and on the south by Austria. A great part of it is over-run with woods and mountains, where the air is very cold, but much whollomer than in the low grounds,

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which are full of bogs and lakes. The mountains, in general, are barren; but the more level parts tolerably fertile, yielding corn, hemp, flax, saffron, pasturage, wine, fruits, and garden stuff. Moravia also abounds in horses, black cattle, sheep, and goats. In the woods, and about the lakes, are plenty of wild fowl, game, venison, bees, hares, foxes, wolves, beavers, and a beast of prey called Rylowe, about the size of a dog, having its belly and feet spotted, and leaping suddenly on its prey, from rocks or trees. This country likewise produces marble, bastard diamonds, emethysts, allum, iron, sulphur, salt-petre, and vitriol, with wholesome mineral waters and warm springs; but salt is imported. Its rivers, of which the March, Morawa, or Morau, are the chief, abound with great variety of fish, particularly trout, cray-fish, barbel, eels, jack, and perch.

The inhabitants of Moravia are, in general, liberal, not easy to be provoked or pacified, obedient to their masters, and true to their promises; but credulous of old prophecies, and much addicted to drinking. Their language is a dialect of the Slavonic, differing little from that of Bohemia; but the nobility and citizens speak German and French.

The states of this country consist of the clergy, lords, knights, and burghesses; and the diets, when summoned by the regency, are held at Brunn. The marquise is divided into six circles, each of which has its captain, and contributes to its sovereign about one-third of what is exacted from Bohemia. Seven regiments of foot, one of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, are usually quartered in it.

Christianity was planted in this country in the ninth century; and the inhabitants continued attached to the church of Rome till the 15th, when they espoused the doctrine of John Huss, and threw off Popery; but after the defeat of the elector Palatine, whom they had chosen king, as well as the Bohemians, the emperor Ferdinand II. re-established Popery. However, there are still some Protestants in Moravia; and some years since a set of enthusiasts, called Hernhutters, or Moravian Brethren, headed by one of the counts of Zinzendorf, appeared among them, who, at first, met with great encouragement in England; but afterwards, when their tenets and practices came to be better known, fell into contempt; though they have still some followers among the lower sort. The bishop of Olmutz, who stands immediately under the pope, is at the head of the ecclesiastics; and the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction, under the bishop, is vested in a consistory.

The commerce of this country is inconsiderable. Of what they have, Brunn enjoys the principal part. At Iglau and Trebitz are manufactories of cloth, paper, gunpowder, &c. In some parts of the country are also iron-works and glass-houses.

The chief places in the marquise of Moravia are the following:

Holomauk, or Olmutz, the capital, is a small, but neat, well-built, and populous city, situated on the river Morawa, 80 miles north of Vienna. It is divided into the Old and New Town, in which are some spacious, regular streets, with fine houses, all painted on the outside, two great squares, a cathedral dedicated to St. Wenzel, several hospitals and cloisters of monks and nuns, an university, riding academy, learned society, and 26 churches. It is a royal borough, and the see of a bishop; and, by means of its river, carries on a considerable trade with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria. In the neighbourhood is a cloister of canons regular of the order of Præmonstratenses, whose abbot is mitred.

Brunn, or Brinn, is well built, fortified, and inhabited; and a place of the greatest trade in Moravia. Here are held the courts of judicature and the diets. There are six cloisters, a collegiate church, the bishop's palace, and a large college, with an hospital of the knights of Malta in the suburbs. The cloister of Augustine hermits is famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, made,

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as they pretend, by St. Luke, and a foundation for young ladies. The citadel is called Spielberg, or Spilmberg, and stands on a mountain close to the town.

Gihlawa, or Iglau, a strong, well-built, populous town, and royal borough, on the river Ighlawa, was the first town of Moravia that received the Augsburg confession. The principle buildings in it are a large college and gymnasium, with two monasteries, one of Dominicans, and another of Franciscans. The trade of the town is chiefly in beer, and a coarse woollen cloth. It is much frequented by travellers, being situated on the borders of Bohemia, and in the high road to Hungary.

Hradisch is a strong royal town on the March, containing a large college, and a cloister of Franciscans. About a mile from the town stands the Cistercian cloister of Welchrad, whose abbot is the first of the regular prelates at the diet.

Kromerziz, or Kremfier, is a well-built town on the river March, or Morave, belonging to the bishop of Olmutz, whose large and beautiful palace here was destroyed by fire in 1752, together with the archives, the suburbs, and 55 burghers houses. Here is also a collegiate church, several cloisters, and a mint.

LUSATIA.

LUSATIA has Silesia on the east, Misnia on the west, Bohemia on the south, and Brandenburg on the north. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Marquise. The air of the former, which is a hilly country, is more salubrious than that of the latter, the situation of which is low and fenny. The mountainous tracks are barren, but the vallies are fertile; and both of the marquises produce wood, turf, wheat, rye, oats, miller, beans, peas, buck-wheat, lentils, flax, hops, tobacco, manna, wine, &c. Here are likewise medicinal springs, quarries of stone, earthen and clays for tobacco pipes and earthen-ware, bastard diamonds, agates and jaspers, allum, vitriol, &c. Cattle, venison, and fish are plenty. The country is well watered. The language of the people is very inarticulate, guttural, and barbarous; and their dress, at once, singular and mean. Both marquises were anciently subject to the king of Bohemia, the arch-dukes of Austria, or the electors of Brandenburg; but, in the year 1636, they were ceded to the elector of Saxony. Christianity was established here in the seventh century, and at present the reformed is the established religion. The manufactures are woollen and linen stuffs, caps, gloves, stockings, spatterdashies, hats, leather, paper, iron, glass, gunpowder, bleached wax, &c. many of which the inhabitants export. The imports are silk, yarn, wool, spices, wine, corn, hops, garden-stuff, fruit, &c.

The states of Upper Lusatia consist of state lords, prelates, gentry, and commonalty. Without the concurrence of these nothing of importance can be transacted. The diets are either ordinary or extraordinary. The former met once in three years, the latter upon particular emergencies.

Upper Lusatia is divided into two circles, called Budissen and Gorlitz.

The circle of Budissen receives its name from the capital of the marquise. The town of Budissen is the seat of the same diets, and of the chief officers and tribunals. It is situated on the Spree, 20 miles north-west from Gorlitz. It is pretty large, handsomely built, strongly fortified, and well inhabited. Its castle is situated on a high rock within the town walls. The Lutherans and Roman Catholics perform divine service in different parts of the cathedral. Here are several other churches, a council-house, library, orphan-house, spinning-house, house of correction, two diet houses, three hospitals, a gymnasium, &c. The trade of this place is in hats, stockings, gloves, linen, glazed leather, cloth, sustian, Turkey manufactures, &c. to a very large amount.

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Carmenz,

Carmenz, on the Elster, contains eight churches, three hospitals, a manufactory of linen, another of woollen cloths, and a Latin school.

Lobau has a mineral spring; Marklissa a Latin school; Uhyt a castle; and Baruth, a small town, with a citadel, is situated so pleasantly, that the meadow in which it is erected is called the Golden Au.

Gorlitz, the capital of the circle of the same name, is 20 miles to the east of Budissen. It was erected in 1139 by Boleslaus, king of Poland; but soon after burnt, from whence arises its name; for Gorlitz, in the Slavonic tongue, implies Burnt Town. It is the seat of justice for this part, and the residence of the governor, has several neat churches, and many stately houses, built of stone. The chief trade is in beer, and in dressing and dying woollen and linen cloth. It is well fortified, and the approach to it difficult, because it stands in a morass, on the west-side of the Neisse, which rises on the borders of this country, and runs through it into the Oder. Its great church, formerly called St. Peter and Paul, is magnificent. Near a small church, on a mount without the city, there is a model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, built 200 years ago, by the direction of a citizen who had been there several times.

Muska has a great allum work; Great Radmeritz contains a noble temporal foundation for 12 ladies; and Hertenhuth is a small place belonging to count Zinzendorf. It was founded in 1722 by some Moravian brethren; and is now the chief nursery and seat of that sect called Herhutters.

Laubans, upon the river Queiss, and the confines of Silesia, is well fortified, and has a great linen manufactory.

Zittau, on the river Neisse, is a fine city, near the borders of Bohemia, 8 miles south of Leibau, and 28 east of Dresden. Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, encompassed it with walls in 1255. It is well fortified, and the houses are built in the newest stile. It has a good trade in beer, a great manufactory of cloth, an hospital, which was once a Franciscan monastery, and large populous suburbs.

The land estates of Lower Lusatia are similar to those of the Upper. Spiritual matters belong to a consistory erected in 1668; the chief officers of which are the president of the upper office, the land captain, and the land judge. The tribunals are the Upper Office and the Land Court; and the whole is divided into five little circles, which contain nothing worthy of notice.

CHAP. XI.

HOLLAND, or the UNITED PROVINCES.

THE seventeen provinces, which are known by the general name of the Netherlands, and include the Seven United States denominated Holland, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, or Belgic Gaul. They derived the appellations of Netherlands, Pais-Bas, or Low Countries, from their low situation. They are situated between 50 and 53 degrees of north lat. and between 2 and 7 degrees of east long. comprehending in length 350 miles, and in breadth 300. They are bounded by the German Sea on the north, by the circle of Westphalia and other parts of Germany on the east, by France on the south, and by the British Channel on the west. The Seven United Provinces, of which we are here to treat, form only the northern part of this tract, and comprise Holland, Friesland, Overijssel, Zealand, Groningen, Gelderland, and Utrecht. These seven provinces are situated between 3 deg. 20 min. and 7 deg. 50 min. east long. and between 51 deg. 35 min. and 53 deg. 40 min. north lat. They are about 150 miles in length, and much the same in breadth.

SECTION I.

Climate, Productions, Rivers, and general Observations concerning Holland, or the United Provinces.

AS this country is low and swampy, partly surrounded by the sea, and abounding in bogs and marshes, the air is too moist, and consequently unwholesome. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, scurvy, rheumatism, &c. are common and inveterate. Holland would be overwhelmed by the sea, were it not for the dykes and dams, which exhibit astonishing proofs of human industry, and are stupendous works, designed to repress the inundations of the sea, and drain the waters from the land. The marshes are very fertile, and feed abundance of cattle. The milk being exceeding rich, great quantities of butter and cheese are made, not only for home consumption, but for exportation. The breed of sheep is good, and

produces excellent wool. The other natural productions of the country are tobacco, madder, turf, fruit, iron, &c. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with, the North Sea, by means of the Zuyder Sea. This Zuyder Sea, or South Sea, was formed originally by a branch of the Rhine, increased afterwards by a stream of the Vecht, and at length rendered very capacious by an inundation of the sea, which happened in the 13th century. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maes, Scheld, and Vecht.

There are many smaller rivers that join these, and a vast number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The best are those of Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing. As to the harbour of Amsterdam, it is, indeed, one of the largest and safest in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large vessels cannot pass, without being lightened, or unloaded. There are no mountains in these provinces; and the only lake, properly so called, is that of Haerlem. The provinces are well cultivated, and very populous, especially that of Holland, which, in this respect, perhaps, has not its equal in the universe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept exceedingly clean; and having canals in the middle of the streets, planted with trees. The number of inhabitants is computed at about two millions. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their horses and horned cattle are of a larger size. Storks build and hatch on the chimnies; but, being birds of passage, they leave the country about the middle of August, with their young, and return the February following. It is said there are some wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oysters or herrings are to be found upon the coast; but of other fish they have the several sorts, both in their seas and rivers.

Though the quantity of grain produced here is not sufficient for home consumption; though woods are unknown; and, in fine, though the Hollanders have very few staple commodities, such is their mercantile turn, and such their general industry, as to furnish them in an ample degree with all the comforts of life.

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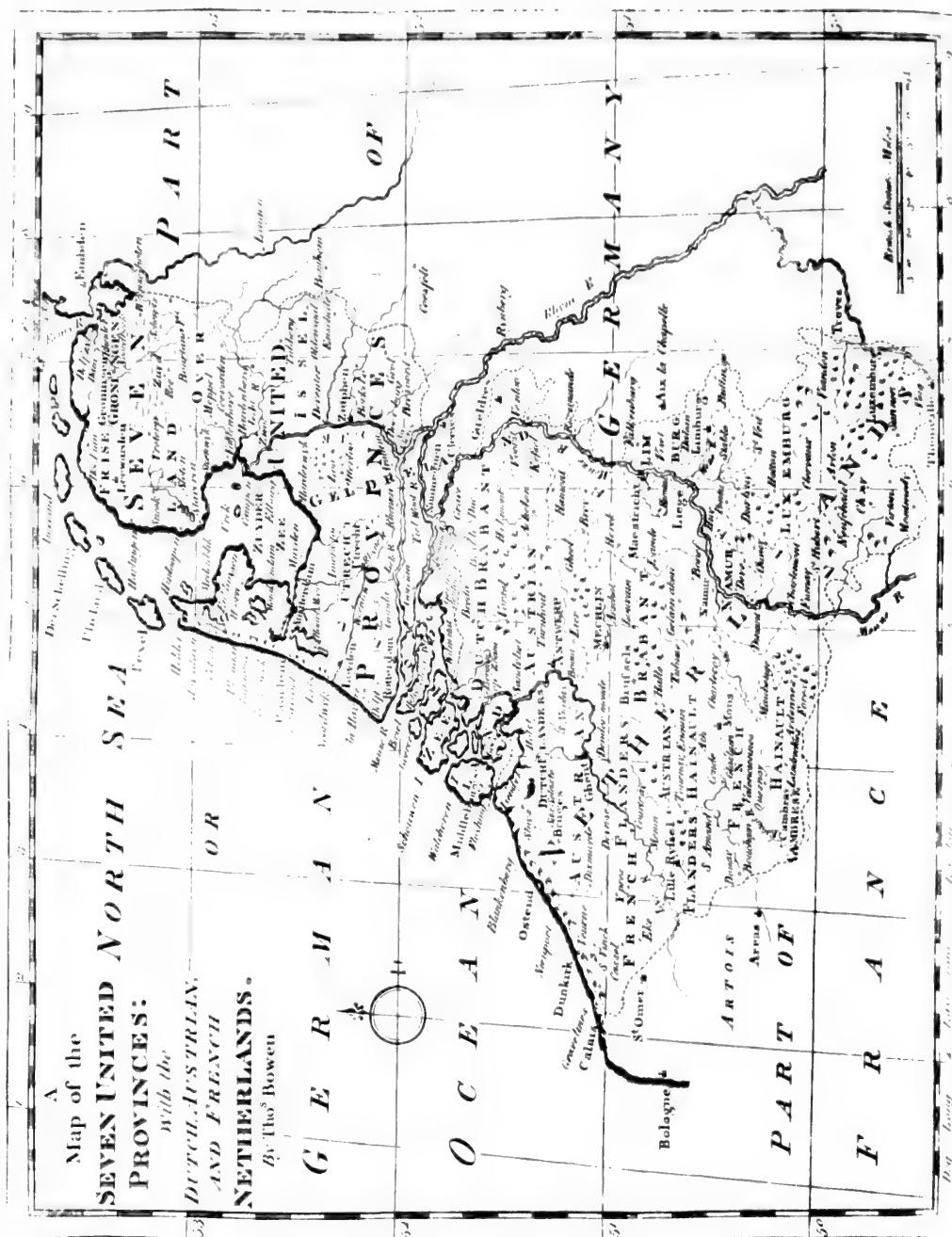
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SECTION II.

Particular Description of the several United Provinces.

AS this country enjoys as great a foreign trade as any in the universe, and is of great importance in the scale of affairs in Europe, we shall treat of the particular provinces in the following distinct order.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND, by far the most considerable, and giving name to the whole of the United Provinces, is situated about 100 miles to the east of England, being bounded to the north and west by the German Ocean, to the east by the Zuyder Sea, and to the south by Zealand and Utrecht. It is about 100 miles long, rather less than 40 broad, and divided into north and south. Some few places of this province are fruitful in corn, but the greater part consists of very rich pasture lands, where considerable herds of kine are bred. The multiplicity of rivers and canals that intersect the whole country, and form a communication between almost every village and town, are of infinite service to the inland commerce of the country, though they are of great disadvantage to the climate. The province of Holland is so populous, that the number of inhabitants is computed at one million two hundred thousand. In point of cleanliness, no country surpasses, and is equal to it, especially north Holland, and that even in the villages. From the counts of Holland this province devolved, in 1436, to the dukes of Burgundy, and from them to the house of Austria, along with the other provinces. The states for Holland and West Friesland are composed of the nobility and deputies of the towns. Of the latter there are eighteen that send deputies to the assembly of the states, which is held at the Hague. The grand pensionary is a person of great dignity and weight in this assembly, and his office requires extraordinary abilities. There are also two councils composed of deputies, one for South and another for North Holland, who have the cognizance of the revenue and military affairs. The whole province sends one deputy from among the nobles to the states-general, who takes precedence of all others, together with three or four more. There are two supreme courts of judicature for Holland and Zealand, viz. the great council of Holland and Zealand, and the hot, or court of Holland. To these appeals lie from the towns; but the causes of noblemen come before them in the first instance. With respect to the ecclesiastical government, there is a synod held annually both in South and North Holland, of which the former contains eleven classes, and the latter six.

South Holland contains the following towns:

Dord is situated 34 miles from Amsterdam, on an island that was formed, in 1421, by the overflowing of the Maes and Merwe. It is so very strong, from its natural advantages, that few artificial fortifications seem requisite. It contains the mint for South Holland, a gymnasium, and a commodious harbour. The town is large and populous, the streets broad and well paved, and the houses high, and built with brick. It is admirably calculated, by its situation, for commerce; particularly in grain, linen, thread, timber, and Rhenish wine, the two latter articles of which are brought down the river from Germany. Strangers usually go to view an apartment in the Guildhall, where the celebrated synod was held in 1619, for terminating the religious differences between the Arminians and Gomarists. Dord is famous for its salmon fishery.

Haarlem is a city of great consideration, as well as antiquity, situated on the river Spren, 10 miles west of Amsterdam. It has eight gates, is surrounded by a wall, and contains a great number of inhabitants. It is very large, but not strong. During the holy

wars; when the Christians designed to besiege Damietta in Egypt, a prodigious iron chain obstructed the passage into the harbour. This chain the ships of Haarlem undertook to break, and succeeded in the hazardous attempt, which facilitated the capture of the place. As a memorial of this transaction, the arms of the city are a sword, between four stars, and a cross over the point, with this motto, *Vires vinct virtus*; or, Valour vanquishes violence.

The Roman Catholics are more numerous than the Protestants. A most extravagant taste, with regard to flowers, once prevailed here; where several kinds, particularly tulips, were bought and sold at an enormous price. Great quantities of linen, thread, &c. are bleached here, as the waters of the place are peculiarly excellent for such purposes. The buildings here are all of brick, and the streets straight, and embellished with canals. The great church is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands, and contains, among other things, two silver bells. The *fladt-houfe* is a magnificent building, adorned with very fine paintings. Here are 4 Dutch, 1 French, 1 Lutheran, 1 Arminian, and 5 Anabaptist churches, with many Roman Catholic chapels.

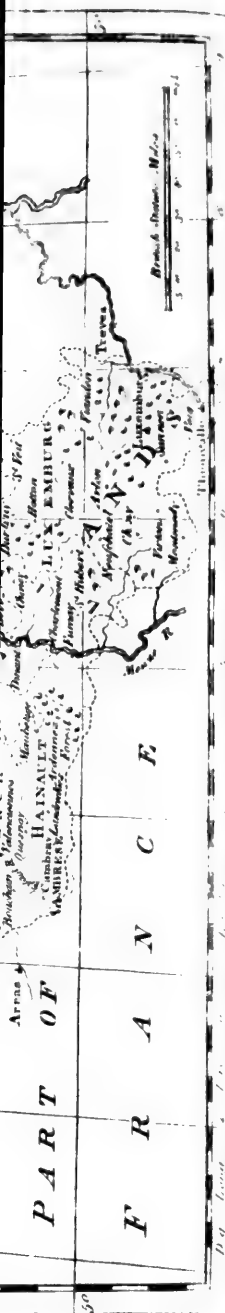
Haarlem is the second in order among the voting cities in Holland, and its government consists of four burgomasters, seven *clichevins*, one scout, and thirty-two senators. The manufactures are linen cloth, ribbons, tape, thread, silk, velvet, &c. Good beer is brewed here, great quantities of which are exported. This city claims the honour of having given birth to Laurence Colter, the pretended inventor of printing, and the first book he printed is kept in the *fladt-houfe*; as is the statue of Laurence Colter in the town house. There is a communication with the lake, and with Amsterdam and Leyden, by means of several canals. Schemes have been often formed for draining the lake, but never put in execution. To the south of the town lies a wood, cut into delightful walks and villas. When the Spaniards laid siege to this place, in 1573, for the space of ten months, the inhabitants sustained innumerable hardships. In the year 1752 an academy of sciences was founded here, which has since produced some eminent men.

Delft, four miles south-east from the Hague, is resorted to on account of its pleasant situation, by rich people who have retired from business. In the great church is a magnificent mausoleum, erected in 1609, at the expence of the states-general, to the memory of William I. prince of Orange, who was basely assassinated by an emissary of Philip II. king of Spain. At the feet of the Prince's statue lies a dog, who is said to have died of grief when his master was murdered. Among other stately monuments in the old church is that of the renowned admiral Van Tromp. Delft is famous for its fine earthen-ware, made in imitation of china, and known by the name of Delft ware. The town house is adorned with several statues, as those of Justice, Prudence, Mercy; and over the gate is a distich, which may be thus translated:

This house loves peace, and honours virtue's cause;
Checks crimes—hates vices—and preserves good laws.

The arsenal for the province of Holland, two powder magazines for the province, and two for the *generalite*, are kept here, as are likewise the deputies yachts, which are very beautifully decorated. This city is two miles in circumference, of an oblong figure, surrounded by an old wall and ditch, and defended against inundations by three dams and dykes. Here, as in most other provinces, are chimes extremely harmonious; they play one tune at the first quarter after every hour, two at the next, three at the next, and four before the hour strikes.

Leyden is one of the largest, pleafantest, and most magnificent cities in Holland. It is situated six miles east from the ocean, and 19 south of Amsterdam. It



was erected on the ancient channel of the Rhine, which passes through, intersects, and divides it into several islands, that meet again about the white Gate. It has 8 gates, 24 wards, subdivided into 90 lesser parts, 50 islands, of which 31 may be sailed round by boats, 180 streets, 145 bridges, and 42 towers on the walls. The ditches are broad, deep, and circumscribed by a quick-set hedge. The esplanade is adorned with rows of trees, and has the rampart on one side, and gardens or meadows on the other. The houses are magnificent and neat, the streets broad and clean, and the canals regular and agreeable. In the middle of the town is a round strong tower, called the Burgh, which measures 610 feet in circumference, and has an ascent of 50 steps, and a fine prospect from its summit. The burgrave of Leyden take their appellation from the burgh, or tower. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty roof, large windows, and three rows of elegant pillars on each side of the choir. This, as well as the other churches, contain several remarkable monuments, and other curiosities. Among the rest, in the church of Notre Dame, is the monument of the celebrated Joseph Scaliger. Here are many hospitals, which are kept with that remarkable neatness peculiar to the Dutch. The orphan-house only, maintains 900 children. The stadt-houze is a capacious building, with a handsome stone front. In the burgrave's chamber is a fine piece of painting, by Luke of Leyden, representing the Last Day of judgment. The waters in some of the canals, in hot weather, used to grow stagnant; on which account two large canals, a few years since, were made, on one of which two mills were so contrived as to force water into the town, and on the other two mills of a different construction were formed to draw it from thence, which has, in some measure, remedied the great inconvenience complained of. The university belonging to this city is its greatest glory. It was founded, A. D. 1573, by the states-general, as some recompence to the inhabitants for the great hardships they had undergone; and losses they had sustained, when they were besieged by the Spaniards. The school is a capacious pile of building, three stories high; in the uppermost stories of which the celebrated Elzevir had his printing office. This university has produced many learned professors, in particular Lipsius, Scaliger, Salmasius, Henlius, and Boerhaave. Physic and law are the predominant studies; and the number of students have sometimes amounted to 2000; but, only two of the colleges are endowed, so that the students who do not belong to them are obliged to board themselves in the town. When matriculated, the scholars have great privileges, and even before matriculation are so far from being obliged to conform to an academic dress, that they are even permitted to wear swords. The university is governed by three curators. The rector is elected annually, and has his own assessors. Near the school is a physic-garden, where the botanical professor reads his lectures; and the Indian cabinet contains a great number of curiosities. The anatomy hall is an octagon building, the walls of which are adorned with pilasters and cornices; and the library, founded by William I. is well furnished with books. The cloth manufactory here is much decayed, which formerly flourished to a great degree. This city is famous for the long and severe siege it maintained in 1573 against the Spaniards. We cannot help mentioning the reply of that illustrious magistrate, Adrian de Vries, when the citizens represented to him the havoc made by the famine during the siege, and insisted upon his surrendering: "Friends, (said he,) here is my body, divide it among you, to satisfy your hunger, but banish all thoughts of surrendering to the cruel and perfidious Spaniard." They took his advice, in regard to their not surrendering, and never would listen to any overtures; but told the Spaniards, they would hold out as long as they had an arm to eat, and another to fight.

Amsterdam is the capital not only of the province

of Holland, but of all the United Netherlands. Its situation is on the river Amstel, and an arm of the sea called Wye. It is in 52 deg. 20 min. north lat. and 4 deg. 30 min. east long. and erected in a morass, on strong and extensive piles, in the form of a crescent. The stadt-houze alone hath upwards of 130,000 strong piles of wood for its foundation. This city is supposed to have derived its name from the river Amstel, or from a fortress on the Amstel of the same application. However, it is most probable, that it received its name from the river, which is formed by the confluence of several streams about six miles above the city, and a dam which is designed to prevent this river from overflowing the country; these joined together make Amstel-Dam, which hath been corrupted to Amsterdam.

It was founded towards the latter end of the 12th century, and rose gradually from being only a small fishing village to its present state of opulence and importance. The Amstel divides it into two grand divisions, and having filled all its canals there, again subdivides it into various small islands. A communication, however, is maintained by a great number of bridges; and the masts of the multitude of ships, rows of trees, &c. give an idea to the beholder of a forest in a town. The plantagie is a place laid out in beautiful walks, and planted with trees; and on the Wye is a delightful walk, which commands an admirable prospect. The city of Amsterdam, next to London, is thought to be the most extensive city in Christendom. It is, without any manner of doubt, one of the greatest trading ports, and not perhaps inferior to any city for riches. It is surrounded with brick walls, and a large ditch, and the gates are built with free-stone. The walls are high, kept in good repair, and flanked with 26 bastions. The harbour is shut up with large flakes of piles drove perpendicularly into the bottom of the water, and joined together on the top by strong beams placed horizontally; with openings between them for ships to go in and out; but these openings are every night shut up by booms, laid across and locked, after ringing of a bell, to give notice to those who would go out or come in to make haste. Beyond the ditch that surrounds the walls there is a dyke to receive the water of the canals, which would overflow the neighbouring meadows, that are a great deal lower than the water in the canals. On each side of the bastions there is a windmill to grind corn; and round the whole city is a great number of mills for sawing boards, preparing tobacco, making gunpowder, and many other uses. The gates are very fine, particularly that of Haerlem, which is a noble piece of architecture: it is all of free-stone, and adorned on each side with large columns, with a lion's head on the top of each. This gate is 24 feet high, and the arch of it 19. In the middle is placed the new coat of arms of the city, viz. Gules, a pale fable and three saltiers with crest and Imperial crown, supported by two lions. The bridge over the Amstel, which joins one side of the rampart to the other, is one of the finest structures of that kind in the whole country. The three principal canals, which run through the city, in the form of semicircles, are the Heere-Gragt, the Keyfers-Gragt, and the Prince-Gragt; that is to say, the canals of the Lords, the Emperor, and the Prince. The quays of them are all of free-stone, and adorned on both sides with noble houses, and fine rows of lofty trees. Most of the houses upon those canals have very pleasant gardens behind them.

The houses of Amsterdam, in general, are handsomely built, either with brick or stone. The streets are spacious, well paved, embellished with trees, and have canals passing through them. Here are eleven Dutch Calvinists, one high Dutch, two French, and three English churches; but only the Calvinists have the privilege of using bells. The Roman Catholics have twenty seven chapels, and a kind of cloister, the nuns of which, however, are allowed to go abroad, and to marry if they please. The Jews, Arminians, Anabap-

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GEOGRAPHY.

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Engraved for BANKES'S New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.

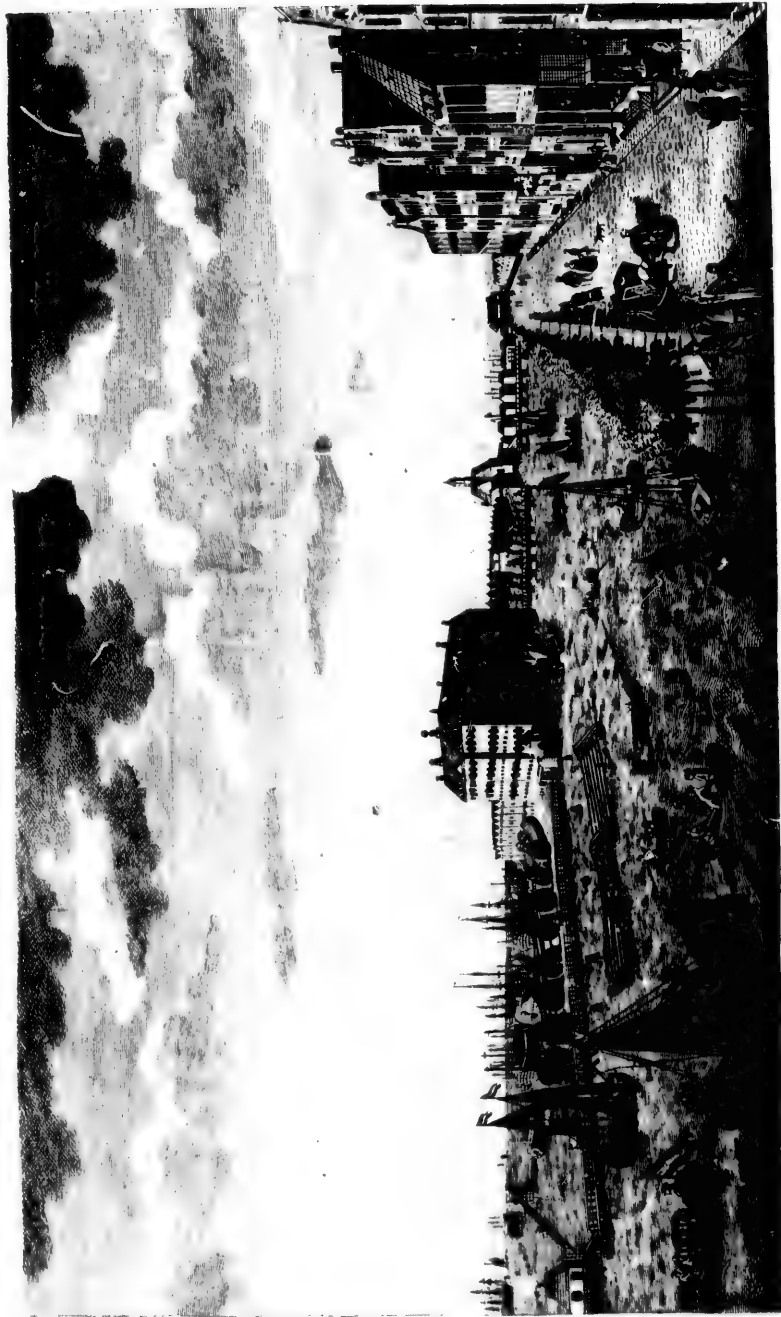


View of the Herring-Packer's Tower in the City of Amsterdam.



The Old Fort of Mount Albans Tower in the City of Amsterdam.

Roberts sculp.



A Perspective View of the Admiralty Office, Dock, and Store-Houses near Chiswick.



(*Respectful Notice of the Admiralty Office, Dec. 1800. STOP. HOUSES NEAR LONDON.*)



View of the New Chapel and the Exchange in the City of Amsterdam.



View of the Arsenal at Amsterdam and landing of Ordnance Stores.

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ills, &c. are likewise places of worship; but all who are not of the established religion must not marry in their own mode without the peculiar permission of the magistracy. In a court yard belonging to one of the Jews synagogues are schools where children are instructed in the principles of the Jewish religion and taught Hebrew.

What they term the Lombard is a corporation, empowered by authority to lend money upon pledges at a moderate interest. The bank here was founded in 1609. All payments, exceeding the sum of three hundred guilders, must be made in bank. Bank money is generally about five per cent. better than current, and the difference is termed the agio. Instead of drawing an interest, every proprietor pays considerably for keeping his money in the bank, the credit of which is very great, as depending not so much upon the treasure actually deposited there, as upon the security of the city, and even of the republic. It is under the care and inspection of the burgomasters. This city has a great share not only of the trade carried on in Europe, but in all the rest of the world; and in particular, it is in possession of one half of that vast commerce carried on by the Dutch to the East Indies, and governs the whole.

The industry of the inhabitants of Amsterdam is amazing; all are employed in some trade, manufactures, or business, and none are idle, but such as either want hands, or strength to use them. The number of inhabitants, is computed at about two hundred thousand, of which a great part are Papists and Jews. The greatest disadvantages this city labours under are the want of good air and water. At the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which cannot be passed by large ships, till they are lightened.

This city cannot properly be said to be adorned with any squares: the principal place so called is the dam, which is very irregular, and has no capital building, but the stadt-houze, which is a noble oblong edifice of free-stone, 282 feet in length, 235 in breadth, and 116 in height. The architecture of the new stadt-houze is admired by most. At the entrance on the right hand is the hall of justice, and below stairs is the office of the bank, and the prisons both for debtors and criminals, and a guard-chamber. There are eight large cisterns of water on the summit of the whole fabric, to be conveyed by pipes to every room in the building in case of fire; and the very chimneys, by way of precaution, are lined with copper. The cupola affords an agreeable and extensive prospect, and has a round tower, rising 50 feet above the roof, supported by pillars, adorned with statues. It is furnished with a good chime of bells. This noble edifice is unfurnished, and likely to remain so, through a superstitious motive; as the Dutch pretend that their destruction depends on its completion, and produce, to vindicate this notion, an old prophecy, which implies,

When men a finished piece the stadt-houze call,
The Seven United Provinces shall fall.

The new church of St. Catherine is a magnificent edifice, and contains many curious pieces of sculpture, painted windows, &c.

The admiralty house is an old building, having been formerly a nunnery. The arsenal is a fine structure, 200 feet long and 22 broad. Near the arsenal is the dock, which is 508 feet in length, and has the store-houses, ship carpenters houses, &c. contiguous. The East India House is a very large building, and contains a prodigious quantity of various articles. The India company hath likewise a magazine or arsenal independent of that just mentioned.

Amsterdam contains many hospitals, which together maintain and relieve great numbers of both sexes. Besides these, here are many places where people may have diet and lodging for life, on advancing a certain sum of money, which is not very considerable. At

No. 75.

many parts of the city poor boxes hang on chains, being locked up and secured by the overseers of the poor, who every quarter go round the city, open the boxes, and distribute the money. The play-houses pay half their profits to the use of the poor. All who entertain people at fairs are obliged to contribute a third of their profit; and all who pass through pay a penny for the same purpose.

The exchange is another ornament of Amsterdam. It is built over three arches, under which runs part of the waters of the Amstel, thro' a canal called Rockin, into another named Dam-Rack. Formerly boats were suffered to pass under those arches; but they are now locked up with wooden rails, since it was discovered that some traitors attempted to hide under them a boat laden with gunpowder, in order to blow the exchange up, at the time the merchants were met there. At a quarter after twelve the gates are shut, and those who come after that time must pay a penny for the use of the poor. Above stairs, over the gallery, there is a fencing school, the master of which is appointed by the magistrates; and a hall, where they sell all sorts of woollen cloth. The chief post-offices are all in the neighbourhood of the exchange.

The public houses of correction are worth a stranger's view; as the Rasp-house, where rogues are imprisoned, and kept at hard labour; especially rasping or sawing Brasil wood, for three, four, seven, ten years, or for life, according to the nature of their crime. When they are incorrigible they are often put in a dungeon where the water comes in; so that they must be continually labouring at the pump to avoid being drowned. The spin-house is a place where prostitutes, or disorderly women, are locked up, and obliged to spin or sew with great diligence; but if they can bear the charge of it, they may have chambers by themselves.

In the illustrious school, or academy, public lectures are read on the oriental and other tongues, divinity, philosophy, history, &c. The lawyers and physicians have likewise their colleges; and here are several high towers with a clock on each, so distributed, that the hours may be heard to strike in any part of the city. The library, near the fourth church, is a fine building, well furnished with books.

The sluices are works of prodigious expence and art, and worth a traveller's notice. Formerly the city was frequently damaged by the overflowing of the water, which, upon the blowing of the north-east wind, was driven out of the Zuyder Sea and the Wye, with such violence, into the canals in the streets, that the water overflowing, not only run into their cellars, but even rose to the first floor of their houses that stood in the lower parts of the town: to prevent which the magistrates caused these sluices to be made at the mouth of every one of the four canals that open to the Wye. These are strong solid brick-works, 10 or 12 feet thick, raised from the bottom of the river, or rather gulph, to the surface of the ground, and built across the canals, leaving only convenient places for the passage of ships; which openings are again shut up with very strong flood-gates, able at all times to resist the force of the water, and secure the inhabitants from its rage.

There is a settled custom in the Netherlands not unworthy of notice, which is, that the cities and most of the villages have a house for rhetoricians, or rather for poets; for here, under the denomination of rhetoricians, are understood those that delight in poetry. As their inclination to verse is very strong, it engages the Dutch poets to erect public schools every where, in order to exercise themselves, and to acquire some reputation by their performances. The *spiel*, or music-houses, are a kind of taverns, where young people of the lower class meet two or three times a week, to entertain themselves with music, dancing, &c. The pest-house was built in 1620, and has 360 windows.

Amsterdam has two suburbs, one at the gate of the regulars, and the other extending to the village of Over-

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ton, where boats that come from Leyden are tolled over land upon wooden rollers. The city is governed by a senate of 36; and when a vacancy happens by death, the senators chuse whom they think proper to fill the place, without any reference to the people. The principal civil officers in Amsterdam are the treasurers, who manage the public revenue; the four, whole office at once resembles that of a magistrate of the police, and that of a sheriff, and the pensioner, who acts as recorder of the city.

The militia consists of 60 companies of foot, of at least 200 men each; so that the whole number is always from 12,000 to 14,000. The Jews and Anabaptists not being admitted to bear arms, are obliged to maintain 1400 soldiers, who act as the city guard.

Navigation and general commerce, from this city, to France and England, are not very great; but the correspondence between the bankers of Amsterdam, and those of London and Paris, and the business of exchange, and that sort of traffic that depends upon banking, is highly considerable. In short, Amsterdam has her share in all the business that is done in Europe, and in most of the trading world.

To this prodigious extent of foreign commerce we must add the manufactures, which, though carried on in other towns of Holland, are also more or less practised in this powerful and opulent city, with exception only to Delft ware. There are refiners for sugar, salt, cinnamon, camphire, borax, sulphur, yellow wax, &c.

This city was lately beleagued by the troops of the king of Prussia. Commotions had been excited in some of the states, which seemed resolved to deprive the stadtholder of several rights he possessed as devolving from his predecessors. Amidst the general tumult his royal consort, sister to the king of Prussia, had been treated, at the instance of certain persons high in power, in a manner derogatory to her dignity. Incensed at this, the Prussian monarch commenced hostilities against the malcontents, invested the capital of Amsterdam, caused the insurgents to surrender, and brought them to terms of accommodation with the stadtholder; who, being reinvited with his rights, and peace and good order restored throughout the provinces of Holland, his troops evacuated the city of Amsterdam.

Gouda, Ganda, or Ter-gow, is seated on the small river Gow, from which it has its name, and the Yssel, which, about five miles lower, falls into the Maes. It is almost of a round figure, and enjoys a pretty healthful air, though seated in a marshy ground; and by their sluices the inhabitants can drain all the adjacent country, which makes it inaccessible, except by two banks, on each side the Yssel, which are so well fortified, that no enemy can come that way; and the town is likewise encompassed with a good wall, and a broad and deep ditch. The market-place is reckoned the largest in Holland, the town-house stands in the middle, and near it the great church, the paintings on the windows of which are extraordinary fine. They are the works of two brothers, natives of Gouda, named Theodore and Walter Crabeth, the most eminent painters on glass that ever were. The buildings are, for the most part, more neat than stately; and the city is kept very clean, by a multitude of small currents, that are cleaned by the tide.

The manufactures of the inhabitants are of cordage, and particularly of pipes, which are neat, and of which they have a very extensive trade. They make also, in the neighbourhood of this city, a vast quantity of small tiles. It is encompassed, like most of the towns of Holland, with multitudes of pretty gardens, and is full of windmills. Goudeluy, a small town of the Rhine, between Badegrave and Leyden.

Rotterdam is situated at the conflux of the Maes and Rotter, from the latter of which, and Dun, its name is derived. It is 12 miles from the Hague, and 28 from Amsterdam. The streets are spacious, adorned with lofty trees and beautiful canals; by some of the

last of which ships of the greatest burden are brought into the very heart of the city. Over the Maes, which is very broad, is a bridge, on which is placed a brass statue of Erasmus. The Haaring-Vliet, and the Boom Quay, are noble streets; the latter lies along the Maes; and on one side has a magnificent row of trees and houses, or rather palaces, extending above half a mile; and on the other the river, where ships are continually sailing up and down, or at anchor. The principal buildings in the town are the exchange, the East and West-India houses, the bank, the arsenal, and the great church, or that of St. Laurence.

There are three high tribunals in this city, viz. that of the admiralty of the Maes; of the high-bailiff, or dyke-graaf of Schieland; and that of the judges of Schieland. On the east and west sides of the city are docks, where they are continually building, repairing, or launching vessels; but the largest ships belonging to the admiralty of Rotterdam lie at Helvoetsluis; and, as there is not a sufficient depth of water at the mouth of the Maes for ships that draw above 15 feet, they are obliged to come hither by the way of Helvoetsluis, and the Haaring-Vliet. The glass-house here produces abundance of glass toys, and enamelled bowls, which are sent to India, and exchanged for China ware, and other oriental commodities.

Gorcum is a neat well built city, strongly fortified by art and nature, and is, as well as Worum and Loeventlein, one of the keys of Holland. They have a daily market for corn, butter, cheese, fowls, wild-ducks, and other provisions. Their lords formerly named their senate, but in 1652 the states gave them power to appoint their own magistrates. Over the water-gate there is this inscription: "A city happy in the loyalty of its inhabitants, blessed in peace, and unconquered in war."

Asperen, a small walled town, belonging to the family of the Boetselaars, is noted for giving birth to several eminent divines. At Leerdam, a small city belonging to the family of Orange, the celebrated Cornelius Janfenius was born.

Schiedam, on the river Schie, is celebrated for the number of juniper-trees which grow in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are, in general, fishermen and net-makers.

Schaonhoven, situated at the conflux of the Lech and Vliet, at the distance of 11 miles from Rotterdam, is well fortified, and has a good harbour and trade, especially in salmon, herrings, paper, &c.

Birel, in the ile of Voorn, near the mouth of the Maes, has a good harbour and trade, pleasant walks of trees in the ramparts, and is strongly fortified. The celebrated admiral Van Tromp was born here. The island on which this town stands is 20 miles long and six broad; the air is thick, and the soil fruitful. The Briel was the first town that the malcontents, under the command of the earl of March, took from the Spaniards in the year 1572, which occasioned the revolt becoming general, and laid the foundation of the Republic of the United Provinces. It was likewise one of the cautionary towns; which was mortgaged to queen Elizabeth, for repaying the expenses she had been at in supporting them against the crown of Spain.

The Hague, or Gravenhage, is situated two miles east of the sea, nine north-west of Rotterdam, and nine south-west of Leyden. The name implies *Earth-Grave*, as formerly the earls of Holland had a villa here. Since the commencement of the Republic in 1579 it hath become a very important place; though it is called only a village, because it is not walled, and does not send deputies to the states. It, however, surpasses many cities in most respects, and, with regard to extent, opulence, number of people, &c. is equaled by few. It contains above 5000 houses, about 50,000 inhabitants, is situated on an elevated ground, in the centre of many cities, towns, villages, &c. is surrounded by a fine canal, and commands the most beautiful prospects that imagination can conceive.

erected on one side of the street, resemble palaces more than private houses, and are inhabited by persons of the first rank.

Near the farther end of this street stands t'Hofje van Niccoop, *i. e.* Niccoop's Hospital, or seat for poor people. It is one of the most beautiful hospitals of that kind, and was built by one Newport, a Roman Catholic merchant, for 60 poor widows of his religion; but the magistrates obliged him to allow the Protestants an equal share in his charity. The contrivance of the building is admirably adapted to the use it was intended for.

The environs of the Hague are exceeding pleasant. Among other agreeable objects are the wood, with the palace of Orange at the extremity of it, called the Houtje in the Wood; the village of Scheveling; and the sand-hills along the North Sea; with the village of Voorburg, and the charming seats and fine gardens round it. Two miles from the Hague is Rytwick, a village; and a quarter of a mile from that a noble palace belonging to the prince of Orange, famous for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1697. Five miles beyond Loosduynen, and not far from the beautiful village of Gravfande, is Honfardyck, another palace belonging to the prince of Orange, and one of the finest structures in the Low Countries.

Naarden, a town on the Zuyder-Sea, is strongly fortified, and a kind of barrier to Amsterdam. Here are some woollen and velvet manufactories.

Muyden is a well-fortified town at the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea. Great quantities of salt are made here; and the adjacent country, in case of need, may be laid under water.

The principal places in North-Holland are as follows:

Alkmaar, 23 miles north of Amsterdam, is a beautiful and pleasant town, surrounded with gardens, walks, and meadows. The road and canal from hence to Bommel are very agreeable, as are the walks upon the ramparts. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics, and the greatest trade is in butter and cheese.

Edam, near the Zuyder-Sea, has a considerable trade in timber, train oil, salt, ship building, &c.

Monikendam, Monikdam, or Munikedam, lies on the Zuyder-Sea, about eight miles distant from Amsterdam to the north-east, and as many from Muyden to the north. It has its name from the small river Monick, which runs through it. It is an ancient city, mentioned in the Dutch annals of 1236, well fortified with ramparts and walls, and has a monk for its arms. The inhabitants of this city contributed very much to the victory gained by the Dutch near Hoorn, in 1573, over the Spanish fleet, commanded by the admiral count Boffa; and they still keep in the town-house the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece, which was taken from that admiral by Cornelius Drezen, a native of Monikendam, who was admiral of the Dutch fleet.

Hoorn is situated on a bay of the Zuyder-Sea, 12 miles from Alkmaar to the east, and 17 from Amsterdam to the north. It is a pleasant, rich, and large town, encompassed with so many dykes and canals, that it is reckoned impregnable. The inhabitants are also famed for courage. Some derive its name from its crooked harbour. Hoorn, in Dutch, signifying a horn. On the land side are rich pastures, fine gardens, and pleasant walks. The trade of this city consists chiefly in butter and cheese, whereof they export vast quantities into Spain, Portugal, and other parts, especially at their annual fair in the month of May. They have a considerable trade in Danish cattle, which being brought lean into this place are fattened in the adjacent pastures and then drove to the other places in Holland. They also build ships, and have a share in the whale-fishery. Here is one of the six chambers of the Dutch East-India company. The chamber of North-Holland, for the West-India company, is settled here; and one of the five colleges of the admiralty resides alternately at Hoorn and Enchuyfen. Hoorn has given birth to several learned men, and particularly to Peter Junius,

the celebrated historian; and to William Scouter, who, sailing beyond the Straits of Magellan, discovered, in 1616, the passage called the Strait of Le Maire.

Enchuyfen, or Enchusia, stands on the Zuyder-Sea, 11 miles distant from Hoorn. It is very strong by its situation and by art. The harbour is one of the best in this country; but as there lies a bank of sand before it, it is liable to be choked up, and made impracticable for large vessels. They build many ships here, drive a great trade in herring fishing, and send out large fleets into the Baltic, and other places, by which, as well as by their refining salt from Brittany, in France, the city is in a flourishing condition. This is the first town that revolted from Spain, after the taking of the Briel by the confederates.

Mednablick, on the Zuyder-Sea, seven miles distant from Enchuyfen, is reckoned the most ancient city in North-Holland, and was formerly its capital, and the seat of the Frison kings. The town is small, but has a noble harbour. The banks, or dykes here, are stronger, broader, and higher than any in the country. The chief trade of the inhabitants consists in timber, which they fetch from Norway, and other places in the Baltic. They were the first who, in 1362, sailed to Guinea, from whence they returned to Amsterdam richly loaded. The neighbouring country abounds in excellent pastures, where are bred a prodigious number of cattle.

Fourteen miles to the west of Mednablick lies Sohaagen, a rich village; the adjacent country is reckoned the richest soil in Europe.

Egmond, a well built village, which gave title to the counts of Egmond, lies in this country.

Seven miles farther to the south lies Beverwick, anciently noted for pilgrimages to it. It has pleasant enclosures, a good harbour on the mouth of the Wickermeer, and a lake which communicates with the Wye.

The drained lands in North-Holland are the Zype, the Beemster, the Purmer, the Woormeer, and Schermeer. The Zype was first drained and encompassed with banks by William, lord of Schaagen, and secured by strong fences in 1552, but the sea broke them down in 1570: after which it was drained again, and secured by a mole of prodigious height and bulk, proof against all attacks of the sea; and it is now a very fruitful soil. The noise made by the waves which break upon it sounds like the barking of a pack of hounds, from whence it is called the Hounds Wood. It is supported by large beams of timber, firmly placed in the ground, and strongly fastened together, the distances between them being filled with large stones, that resemble rocks; and the mole is strengthened by a vast bank cast up against it. There were no less than 30 mills made use of to drain the Beemster, which is encompassed by a channel from four to eight rods broad, and is joined to Purmer-end, by a bridge at the south end.

Across the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea lies a row of islands; the first of which, named the Texel, is disjoined from the north cape of North-Holland, by a very narrow channel; nor are the distances between the rest much larger. The three, named Texel, Flakland, and Schelling, are reckoned part of North-Holland.

The Texel is about eight miles long, and five broad; it is defended from the sea by sand hills, and strong banks. Most of the soil is applied to feed sheep, of which they have great flocks; and the cheese made of their milk vies with the Parmesan. This island contains several fine villages, and a large town on the east side, called Burch, which enjoys the privileges of a city. The inhabitants apply themselves to agriculture and herring-fishing; and the flates, because of the importance of this place, which lies at the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea, have built strong fortresses here, where they keep always a good garrison.

Flakland, or Vlieland, lies towards the north-east of the Texel, and is about nine miles long, and but two broad.

GRAPHY.

William Scouter, who, Agellan, discovered, in it of Le Maire.

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Schelling, or Der Schelling, lies to the north-east of Friesland, and is about 10 miles long, and three broad. It has two villages with churches, and three without. The chief of them, containing above 1000 houses, was burnt, with 100 merchants ships, by Sir Robert Holmes, with an English Squadron, in 1666. Some reckon this island to belong to the province of Friesland. These islands lying along the mouth of the Zuyder-Sea, by means of several large banks of sand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours at the coast of Vriesland, the first being a noted station for ships bound to the south, and the other for those bound to the north.

The Wierengen, thus called from the great quantity of sea-weed, named Wier, is a number of little islands, which lie more to the south, on the coast of North-Holland; the chief of them is five miles long, and two broad: has several good villages, a rich soil, and large flocks of sheep.

ZEELAND.

ZEELAND has Flanders to the south, the province of Holland to the north, Brabant to the east, and the German Ocean to the west. It consists of islands, is guarded against the sea by dykes, has a fruitful soil, but is without fuel, except what England and Scotland supply. Sheep are numerous, and the wool fine, and fish may be had in great plenty. The province is populous and wealthy, but the air is not wholesome. The assembly of the states consists of seven members, is held at Middleburg, and has the prince of Orange for its president. To the assembly of the states-general Zeeland sends four deputies, who hold their office for life. Two high courts of justice, a college of admiralty, and a chamber of accounts, are the principal tribunals. The clergy are divided into four classes. The principal places in Zeeland are,

Middleburg, the capital, situated 50 miles south-west of Rotterdam, and takes its name from its situation, in the middle of the island of Walcheren. It has the first seat in the assembly of the states of Zeeland, and is extensive, handsome, and populous. The form is oval, the public buildings magnificent, and the streets broad and well paved. The whole is environed by a fine capacious canal well stored with fish, and the neighbouring province is very beautiful. The gates are eight in number; the harbour and city are strongly fortified, and the latter contains 31 parishes, about 4000 houses, and near 20,000 inhabitants. Here are one English, one French, one Lutheran, and six Dutch churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Jews synagogue, &c. The stathouwer is a fine building, situated in the market-place, adorned with 25 statues of the counts and countesses of Holland, a statue of the emperor Charles V. and a handsome tower. The chamber of the assembly of the state is an old building, but is finely hung with tapestry. The bank is a neat edifice, containing several apartments; the commissioners make up their accounts three times in a year, and the city is security for the bank. Here are two prisons, very strong, a commodious Latin school, a horse-guard house, an East-India house, a large market-place where the annual fair is kept, a fish-market, a market for vegetables, an exchange, a mad-house, an orphan-house, and an hospital for the aged and decrepid. The burg-ers weefhuis was built in 1718, for the maintenance of decayed burghers children; the money for founding it was lent by a lady. Here is a pond, which, being filled every spring-tide, and emptying itself again, makes a continued stream through all the canals, and prevents the water from stagnating. This cry is the staple for French and Spanish wines, and its trade in other articles is very considerable. The merchants burn coals, which they procure from

Scotland, or Holland turf, not having any fuel of their own.

Flushing, situated in the island of Walcheren, five miles from Middleburg, is strongly fortified, has an excellent harbour, great trade, and contains several fine structures. It took off the Spanish yoke in 1572, and voluntarily submitted to the states. In 1582 it was mortgaged to queen Elizabeth, but restored by James I. Sir Philip Sidney was governor of it while in the hands of the English. Loaded vessels come up to the very doors of the merchants. The famous admiral de Ruyter, who rose from a common seaman and pilot, to be admiral of the United Provinces, was born here in 1607. The prince of Orange, as marquis of Flushing and Veer, or Teer-Veer, is first nobleman of the province, and president in the assembly of the states.

Rammekins is a strong fort, built by Mary, queen of Hungary, and governors of the Low Countries, for Charles V. It stands pleasantly, being encompassed with villages, meadows, and fields; and on one side it has a creek, which is a safe harbour for ships. It was one of the cautionary towns given to queen Elizabeth. West-Cappelle on the western coast of the island, has a commodious harbour, and is famous for the maritime laws used in the Seven Provinces, and called by its name. The palace of the abbots of Middleburg, called Westhove, is pleasantly situated amongst woods, near Domburg, which is now reduced to a village, being ruined by inundations.

Veer, or Teer-Veer, four miles from Middleburg, is well fortified, and has a good trade, especially to Scotland, the natives of which enjoy particular privileges here. The arsenal is the best furnished in the province, and the harbour a very good one. The Calvinists alone are allowed the public exercise of their religion in the town; whence the Veres, anciently earls of Oxford, have derived both their origin and name.

The island of South-Beveland is the pleasantest of all the Zealand islands, and contains the town of Ter-Goes, on the northern part of the island, not far from East Schelde. It is small, but nearly built, strongly fortified, and carries on a good trade; besides, it is the only town on the island that sends deputies to the states.

Schoven isle is 17 miles long, about eight broad, tolerably fertile, has many rich farms and gentlemen's seats, and contains the town of Zirklee, 13 miles from Middleburg, which sends deputies to the states.

The island of Deiveland took its name from the great number of doves, or pigeons, which formerly abounded in it, and contains only a few villages.

Tholen isle is eight miles long, and four broad, but does not contain any place worth naming, except Tholen, which stands on the Eendracht, is well fortified, sends deputies to the states, and has a toll-house.

St. Philip's island contains only one village of the same name.

FRIESELAND.

FRIESELAND is bounded by the Frise to the west, by Groningen and Overijssel to the east, by the German Ocean to the north, and by the Zuyder Sea to the south. It is 32 miles long, 27 broad, has a soil and air resembling those of Holland, rich pastures, that feed large quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, &c. and in the higher grounds good corn lands. It produces turf and wood, has many lakes, and is guarded from the sea by considerable dykes. Here are many canals, which facilitate commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly Anabaptists. The language approaches the nearest to the Old English of any other in Europe. The linen manufactured here is the finest perhaps in the universe, and the woollens are much esteemed. The assembly of the states here consists of about 82 persons, who send five deputies to the assembly of the states-general. Several courts and chambers belong to this province; and the Calvinist



Calvinist ministers are divided into six classes which hold synods annually and alternately.

Leuwarden, the capital of this province, is 60 miles from Amsterdam to the north-east, and 7 from the German Ocean to the south. It is the largest, richest, best built, and most populous town of the province, the seat of the provincial states and the sovereign council, and the residence of the stadtholder. The streets are clean, the houses splendid, the bridges well paved, and the gardens pleasant. The churches, the governor's palace, that where the states meet, and the houses of the noblemen, are fine structures. The form of the city is an oblong square, encompassed with strong ramparts, a broad deep ditch, and five bulwarks of earth, with a ditch to each. It stands in a fruitful soil; and, by its navigable canals, the largest of which runs to the ocean, they have a good trade with Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland; and are plentifully supplied with necessaries from the neighbouring countries. One of their canals to the westward is secured by strong sluices. Here were formerly four monasteries, now turned to other uses. They have two hospitals, one of them nobly endowed for 100 poor persons of both sexes, with accommodations for the aged, sick, and lunatic; and for entertaining poor strangers two nights at a time. They have several good laws for regulating their government, into which they admit no military men, nor any but those of the established religion, and of competent estates. The magistracy is composed of three burgomasters, and nine scheepens, or aldermen; one of the former, and two of the latter, are changed annually on New Year's day. This city and Franeker are the only two in the province that chuse their own magistrates; those of the other towns are appointed by the stadtholder, from a double nomination presented to him.

Franeker, a town about 10 miles from Leuwarden, and four from the Zuyder-Sea, has an university, and a physic-garden. The salaries of the professors are paid out of the revenues of the old monasteries; and the students, neither in this or the other universities of the provinces, pay any tax for their wine and beer. Fine blue glazed tiles and bricks are made here in large quantities.

Sneek is situated on a lake of the same name, which supplies it with plenty of fish, both for consumption and sale; but otherwise of no note.

Dokkum stands in a fruitful country, abounding with corn, pasture, villages, and gentlemen's seats. A great deal of salt is also made at it.

Harlingen stands on the coast of the Zuyder-Sea, at the mouth of a large canal. The admiralty college of Friesland has its seat here. Its manufactures are salt, bricks, and tiles.

Workum is famous for the quantities of lime made there from muscel shells; Yllst sends deputies to the states; and Makkum has many salt-houses and brick-kilns.

Hinloopen has a harbour on the Zuyder-Sea; the inhabitants are employed in fishing, or ship-building, and differ from the other Friesians in dialect and apparel.

Molkweren is a village situated in a marshy ground. They speak here a particular language, which none of the other inhabitants of the country are able to understand. It is a remainder, or dialect, of the ancient Saxon; so that the people of that village, and the English, understand each other pretty well. The houses here are all separated from one another, and placed so irregularly, that when a stranger comes into this village, he must have a guide to help him out of that labyrinth.

At Wykeb village, in the quarter of the Seven Forests, are interred the remains of the celebrated general Coehorn; and on the coast of Friesland are two little islands, viz. Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, the former of which belongs to the prince of Orange, as a free independent lordship.

GRONINGEN.

GRONINGEN is bounded on the west by Friesland, on the east by Munster, on the south by Drenthe, and on the north by the German Ocean. It is 47 miles long, and the greatest breadth is about 33 miles. The air and soil are similar to those of Friesland. The number of canals and dykes are very considerable, and the principal river is the Hunte. The states consist of the deputies of the town of Groningen, and of the neighbouring country thereof; and the colleges are much the same as in the other provinces. Six deputies are sent to the states-general. The number of established clergy are 160 ministers, divided into 7 classes; and the principal places are

Groningen, the capital, situated at the conflux of several rivulets, which form the Henie and Fivel. Ships of considerable burthen can come up to the city, in consequence of which it enjoys a good trade. The university is well endowed out of the revenues of the ancient monasteries. The town, which was formerly one of the Hans, and has still great privileges, is large and populous, being the seat of the high colleges, and containing 3 spacious market-places and streets, in which are many fine houses, besides churches, and other public structures. By the river Fivel, and the Emsa, it has a communication with Westphalia. In 1672 it made a gallant resistance against the bishop of Munster, Rodolphus Agricola, and Velsius, two of the most learned men of the age in which they lived, were born here. Under the jurisdiction of this city is a considerable district, called the Gorecht.

Dam, or Dammie, stands on the river, or channel, called Damsterdiep. The Imperialists took this city by storm in 1536, when those of Gelderland were lord of it; and it was then agreed, that the walls should never be rebuilt, nor the town fortified. Though this is an open place, yet it has all the privileges of a city, and sends deputies to the states of the province. It has suffered very much of late by inundations.

Delfzyl has a very good harbour, which, for situation, and other advantages, exceeds that of Embden. It is a strong place, surrounded with good ramparts, and seven bastions; and defended by a citadel, encompassed by broad and deep ditches. In 1672 the Dutch East-India fleet, consisting of 14 ships, the cargoes of which were valued at 16 millions sterling, escaped into this harbour from the English fleet, which pursued them very close.

Winkeboren is a strong fortress, but was taken and plundered by the troops of Munster in 1674. It is chiefly remarkable for the first battle fought against the Spaniards in 1568, by the Dutch, in defence of their liberty; when count Lewis of Nassau, brother to prince William I. defeated the Spaniards. General Arneberg, who was killed in the action, after himself had killed, with his own hand, count Adolphus of Nassau, another brother of prince William I. The Spaniards lost in the battle 1200 men, all their baggage, and six guns.

OVER-YSSEL.

OVER-YSSEL is bounded on the south by Zutphen; on the north by Friesland and Drenthe; to the east by the county of Bentheim, and the bishopric of Munster; and to the west by the Zuyder-Sea. It has the name of Over-Yssel from its situation in respect of Holland, Utrecht, and part of Gelderland. With respect to the soil, it is, in general, far inferior to the other provinces, being full of sands, heaths, and marshes; yet, in some places, they have good corn land and pasture. The states consist of the nobility, and the towns of Deventer, Kampen, and Zwol, in which their annual assemblies are alternately held. The province was long subject to the bishops of Utrecht, till bishop Henry, of Bavaria, transferred it to Charles V. and, in 1580, it

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acceded to the union of Utrecht. Here are high tribunals and colleges, answering to those of the other provinces; and five deputies are commonly sent from hence to the assembly of the states-general. The clergy of the established religion, who are divided into four classes, hold their annual synods alternately in the chief towns. The most remarkable places in the province are the following.

Deventer, in the quarter of Salland, on the Yffel, is a neat, populous, well-built, and well-fortified city, containing several churches, belonging to different sects, a gymnasium, theatre, a mint, and an iron foundry; and five annual fairs are held here. They brew all a pleasant sort of beer, and have a good trade. Along the river side is a fine quay, adorned with rows of

Empen, on the Yffel, is strong from its situation, and may be easily laid under water. The wooden bridge is of the same structure, standing upon vast piles. This place was once a free Imperial city, and has still a mint, but its trade is greatly decayed.

Hofstet is a fortified town on the Blackwater; Genemuiden is remarkable for the mats made there; Amels is famed for its manufactures of fine linen; and Woelenhoven, on the Zuyder-Sea, is a commercial place.

Zwoll is the handsomest and most wealthy town in the province. It is strongly fortified, contains several churches and hospital, an arsenal, a college, and a granary. The provincial states meet here, at Deventer, and Kampen alternately : and the celebrated Thomas-a-Kempis was prior of a monastery near this town.

G E L D E R L A N D.

THIS province is usually called North-Gelderland, to distinguish it from Upper Gelderland, or Gelderland, which belongs to the king of Prussia, and which we have already described in that monarch's dominions. North-Gelderland is bounded on the east by Munster and Cleves; on the west by Utrecht and Holland; on the north by Over-Yssel and the Zuider-Sea; and on the south by the Maas, which separates it from Brabant. It is 47 miles from north to south, and upwards of 40 from east to west. The land lies higher, and the air is much clearer, than in the maritime provinces; and the soil in most parts are fruitful. Gelderland is watered by the Rhine, and its three branches, the Yssel, Leek, and Waal, several canals, &c. It is divided into three districts, viz. Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, each of which has its dets and states. Those for the province are held twice a year, and the deputies sent to the states-general are 19. There are upwards of 200 Calvinist ministers, 4 Lutheran, 14 Roman Catholic, and 3 Anabaptist congregations. The principal places in the district of Nimeguen are as follow:

Nimwegen stands on the Waal, and is the capital of the quarter to which it gives name. It is a large ancient city, strongly fortified, and pleasantly situated, where the Oppidum Batavorum is supposed by some to have stood. The provincial states, and those of the district, assemble in the stadt-houfe. This city is famous for the peace concluded here in 1678, between the French and the confederates. It carries on a good trade with the duchy of Cleves, and makes great profit by its white beer, which is much esteemed throughout the provinces. In the town-houfe is kept the sword with which the counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded by the duke of Alva's order. The burgrave, who resides in the castle, is one of the chief nobles of the province, and presides in its diets. In the higher part of the city are three large ponds, fed from hidden springs; and through the whole there are many deep wells, which are observed to rise and fall as does the Maes, though six miles distant from this city, whereas the Waal runs close by it, but in

a valley, towards which the descent is considerable. Upon the gate to the north-west of the castle are these inscriptions: *Pes imperii. Hinc usque jus Stavira. Melior est bellicosa libertas quam servitus pacifica.* That is to say, "This is the border of the empire. So far reaches the right of Stavira. It is better to have liberty with war, than slavery with peace." The reason of these inscriptions is supposed to be, that this was the limit of the Roman empire on this side; and that the impost, or tax, called Stavira, reached not them, because they were exempted from this city to Arnheim, across the Betuwe, about seven miles long, at the charge of these two cities.

Tiel, on the Waal, 17 miles west of Nimeguen, though much decayed from its pristine splendor, is still populous, and has a tolerable trade.

Bommel, the capital, and only considerable place of an island of the same name, otherwise called Bommelwaert, stands on the river Waal. It is a pleasant walled city, with broad and regular streets. It is very strong, being fortified with good curtains, bastions, and towers, a double wall, and double ditches. It stands low, in a marshy ground, which can be overflowed from the Waal and the Maas. It surrendered to the French in 1672, who spent 14 days in destroying its fortifications, carried off the artillery and ammunition, and obliged the town to pay 36,000 guilders to prevent its being burnt. It was afterwards strongly fortified when recovered by the states. The town chucks their own magistrates, under whose jurisdiction is the whole island of Bonnel, in which are many good villages, and which is about 13 miles long, and 4 broad, between that and the Maas.

Batenburg is the chief place of a little district, called Maes and Waal, because it lies between those two rivers, near their conflux. The town has the title of a barony; and two brothers, lords of Batenburg, were beheaded at Brussels, in the year 1569, by the duke of Alva's orders. The counts of Hoorn were also descended from that family.

Panderen is a village in the bailiage of Upper Betuwe, where begins the new canal, through which the Rhine at present passes. In the fame bailiage stood formerly the Schenken-Schanze, a very strong and spacious fort, built in 1586 by general Martin Schenk; and the Tolhaus, a castle where the dukes of Gelderland frequently resided, and where vessels still pay toll, as they did formerly. The Betuwe is that tract of land lying between the Rhine and the Waal. It is divided into two bailiages, called the Upper and Lower, or Eastern and Western Betuwe.

Zutphen, a town on the right bank of the Yffel, is large and strongly fortified, and has a bridge of boats over the Yffel, which divides the town into two parts. The whole neighbouring country may be laid under water by means of the Borkel, a river which here joins the Yffel. There are several churches here belonging to different sects, with hospitals for the aged, sick, orphans, and strangers, and a gymnasium. There are pleasant walks about it, especially on the ramparts. The citizens are noted for their courtesy and politeness, to which the many gentlemen who live here greatly contribute. The great Sir Philip Sydney died here of the wounds he received at the siege of this city; and Gerard Van Zutphen, matter to the famous Thomas-a-Kempis, was born here.

Arnhem, the third district, contains a town of the same name, which is not only the capital of this district, but of the whole province. It stands on the Rhine, at the foot of the Veluwe hills, 6 miles from Nimeguen, and 48 from Amsterdam, and is strongly fortified. It has also a commodious harbour, and is the seat of the supreme council of Gelderland, and the chamber of accounts. Here is an ancient palace, in which the dukes of Gelderland, and after them the stadtholders of the province, used to keep their court. The walls, being delightfully planted with lime-trees, render the walks pleasant. In the great church are the monuments

monument of several counts and dukes of Gelderland; and near the city is the village of Oosterbeek, where the emperor Henry III. was born in 1027.

At Harderwyk, situated on the Zuyder-Sea, is an university, which, till 1641, was only a *School*.

The trade of the town is considerable, especially in fish, of which its red herrings are much admired. The steeple of St. Mary's church, a stately structure, is so high that it serves for a land-mark, being seen at a great distance, both by sea and land. Prodigious quantities of blue-berries are gathered in the neighbouring woods, and carried to Amsterdam, and other towns. The provincial mint is in this city, the fortifications of which are in the ancient manner. The famous lawyer Gerardus Voetius is said to have been a native of this place.

In the neighbourhood of Wageningen, a small town on the Rhine, with a commodious harbour, tobacco is much cultivated.

Elberg is a small town on the Zuyder-Sea, whose ramparts, planted with lime-trees, form a delightful walk. Its inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing and catching wild ducks.

In that tract of land called the Veluwe is the lordship of Leo, belonging, with a beautiful seat on it, to the prince of Orange.

UTRECHT.

THE province of Utrecht is surrounded by Holland and Gelderland, a small part which borders on the Zuyder Sea excepted. The length is about 32 miles, the breadth about 20. The air is salubrious, and the soil fruitful. The rivers are the Rhine, Leek, Vecht, and some smaller streams. The provincial states are composed of 12 members, and three deputies are sent to the assembly of the States General. The established clergy are divided into three classes, and hold an annual synod at Utrecht.

Utrecht, the capital of this province, and seat of the states, is so called from its ancient ferry or passage over the Rhine. It is a large and populous city, situated 19 miles from Amsterdam and Rotterdam. There were several large and rich monasteries, and other religious houses here, before the reformation. The churches are magnificent, especially that of St. Martin, formerly the cathedral, and usually called the dome. Over that of St. Salvator, or the old minister, where the English have a place of worship, is a museum of all sorts of antiques and rarities. The only defence of the city is a wall on the canal. Here is a stately town-house, with a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a celebrated university, which was founded in 1636, since which it hath flourished greatly, though it has not all the privileges of most other universities, being wholly subject to the magistrates of the city. The mall, without the town, having five rows of lofty limes on each side, is very pleasant; and the physic garden, belonging to the university, is extremely curious. There are five churches here that have chapters; but the members of those purchase their places, of which some cost 6 or 7000 guilders. The streams which run through several of the streets contribute much to the beauty and cleanliness of the town; and the canal that is cut from the Leek, and passes through it to Amsterdam, will carry ships of any burthen. Pope Adrian VI. was a native of this city.

His epitaph is worth inserting: *Adrianus Sextus hinc est, qui per seculum ecclesie collectis, dedit, quod illi debuit.* "Adrian VI. lies here, who reckoned it his greatest misfortune that he should ever have been called to government." Here, in 1579, the memorable union was formed between the seven provinces; and in 1648, the celebrated peace concluded between France on the one part, and the allies on the other. The capitals have a nominal archbishop of the city; and a great annual fair is carried on in it, which is the chief market of Holland.

Amersfoort is situated on the little river Eem, which runs by its walls, and falls into the Zuyder-Sea. It took its name from a lord on this river: it is six miles distant from that sea to the south, and 17 from Utrecht towards the north-east. It is an ancient town, and was the usual retreat of the bishops of Utrecht, when drove out by the citizens; and the inhabitants of this place frequently helped to restore them. This town was anciently very small, as appears from the remains of its old fortifications. It is now much larger, and will take near an hour to walk round it. It is of no great strength, being commanded by a neighbouring hill. The buildings, especially those of the Old Town, are very neat. They have three churches here, one of which is a large and stately fabric. Their hospitals are equal to those of the greater cities; and they have a public school, where several eminent persons have had their education. It suffered much formerly by the Geldrians, who took it in 1543. It was also taken by the Spaniards in 1629, but afterwards quitted by them, and better fortified by the states. Their government is much like that of Utrecht, and they enjoy almost the same privileges. They had formerly a great trade in brewing beer; but now they subsist chiefly by feeding cattle, and by husbandry, there being good arable and pasture ground on the east and south; but on the west and north there is nothing but a barren heath. It is called *An eistorder-Borg*, or the hill of Amersfoort; and is six miles long, and almost as many broad. They have planted upon it two rows of trees from Amersfoort till within six miles of Utrecht.

Just upon the edge of this hill stands Soestwyk, a pleasant palace, adorned with fine gardens, curious fountains, delightful walks, shaded with lofty trees, pleasant parks filled with deer, a large aviary, exceeding fine fables, &c.

Rhenen is situated on the Rhine, about 7 miles above Wyck-to-Overfledt to the east, 19 from Utrecht towards the south-east, and 13 from Amersfoort to the south. It is an ancient town, thought to be the *Grinnes*, mentioned by Tacitus, and is surrounded with walls and bastions. On the steeple of the church is a very fine clock, with a most harmonious chime of bells. In the fields between the town and Utrecht are dug moles of the turfs that serve the neighbouring country with fuel.

Montfort, the chief place of a little district, is situated on the little Vissel, near the borders of the province of Holland, 10 miles above Ganda to the east, six from Utrecht towards the south-west, and but three from Oudewater to the south-east. It is not a large town, but is fine, neat, and pretty strong: it was built by a bishop of Utrecht in 1159, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Hollanders.

SECTION III.

Chap. Persons, Dignities, Powers, Customs, Manners, &c. of the People of the United Provinces in general.

THE people of the United Provinces may be divided into five separate classes. First, the nobles; second, the opulent merchants retired from business; third, the merchants and traders; fourth, the seamen; and fifth, the boors, or country farmers. Of the first there are but few in Holland and Zealand, having almost become extinct during the long wars with Spain; but in the other provinces they are numerous. They pride themselves upon their rank, and imitate the manners and dress of the French. Economy and moderation once characterized the second class, the opulent merchants; but of late they have been tainted with the profusion and luxury of their neighbours of France and Great Britain. The merchants and tradesmen are tolerably acute, and, in general, intent on the accumulation of wealth. The mariners are plain, sturdy, and ill-mannered. The boors are mostly industrious and diligent, but not very laborious: they are, upon the whole, honest and frugal.

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ANCIENT DUTCH DRESSES.

1. The Prince of Orange in the Year 1572. 2. A Count of Flanders in 1582.
3. A Soldier in 1588.



ANCIENT DUTCH DRESSES.

1. A Physician in the Year 1610. 2. A Merchant's Wife in 1610.
3. A Gentleman of the States in 1588.

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All appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in any other countries, avarice excepted. When they attempt to revenge an injury, their resentment is usually unmanly and savage, agreeable to the opinion which the great Dryden entertained of them, who says

With an ill grace the Dutch their mischief do;
They've both ill-nature, and ill-manners too.

The dress of the common people is plain, and they change fashions as rarely as the Spaniards. The dress of both sexes is inelegant; that of the men consists of coats without shape or plaits, with long pockets placed as high as the ribs. The dress of the women is still more singular, for their coats reach only to the middle of their legs, and in North-Holland no lower than their knees.

These people are patient, steady, wary, covetous, calm, and seldom have any disturbance with each other; but when they are irritated, as before observed, they grow brutish. Many of the lower class carry knives about them, with which they stab their antagonists, notwithstanding the severe laws against this practice. They are, however, very indulgent to their children. They are addicted to drinking, and when they treat their friends they do it sumptuously. They are neat to excess in their houses and furniture, and the streets themselves are kept amazingly clean. The women, however, have but an indifferent character; and there is a proverbial saying, "That the dirtiest taw in a Dutchman's house is his wife," but this character is not universal. The pavement of the chambers is generally of marble. Their general mode of living is plain and frugal. The poorer people live upon sour milk, pulse and herbs. It is uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even to pretend to it; nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not. People converse pretty much upon a level here; nor is it easy to distinguish the man from the matter, or the maid from the mistress. The principal enjoyment of the Dutch is eating and drinking, for they have no idea of pleasure unconnected with feasting and carousing. The humidity of the air doubtless inclines them to the custom of drinking and smoking tobacco, which are in general use throughout the country. One of their winter amusements is skating, in which they excel; so that in a hard frost it is astonishing to see the crowds of both sexes that pass from place to place upon the ice, and dart along with amazing velocity.

Many of the Dutch excel in painting and engraving, some have been good statuary, and a few have been remarkable for their wit and ingenuity, as Brasmus, Gravius, &c. The common mode of travelling in the United Provinces, and, indeed, throughout the Austrian and French Netherlands, is in truck-coaches, or draw-boats, which are large covered boats, drawn by a horse, at the rate of three miles an hour, the fare of which does not amount to more than a penny a mile. The rate of these boats, and also of the post-wagons, is fixed, and you are permitted to carry a portmanteau and provision, so that you are not under the necessity of expending any thing at public houses. The carriage of the baggage is not settled by law, therefore an agreement ought to be made, otherwise the driver will charge not what in equity he should, but according to the dictates of his avarice, and the money must be paid him, if a previous bargain is not made. At the inn and public houses on the road a person is sure to meet with clean linen and soft beds; but their bedsteads, or rather skins, in the sides of the walls, are placed so low, that a man may break his neck if he happens to fall out of them. Besides, a traveller must be content to lie with half a dozen people or more in the same room, and be disturbed all night long by somebody or other, if a churlish landlord pleases to have it so. There is no disputing with a Dutch inn-keeper, either about the reckoning or any other particular.

See p. 6.

SECTION IV.

Religion, Language, Constitution, Military and Naval Armament, Commerce, Coin, &c.

THE prevailing religion of the United Provinces is Calvinism, which is embraced by the bulk of the people. All other sects, however, of the reformed religion, are tolerated and protected here. The Jews have likewise their synagogues in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The Roman Catholic religion was excepted at the first establishment of this government; but the States, at length, desirous of giving all men liberty in this point, now suffer the public exercise of that religion. Indeed, their great care has long been to favour no particular inquisition into the faith or religious principles of any peaceable, good subject, who live under the protection of their laws, and to suffer no violence or oppression to be offered to any man's conscience, when his opinion or actions did not interfere with, or were of ill consequence to, the civil government of the state.

The Calvinist clergy are, in general, throughout this country, attached to the family of the prince of Orange. The church government amongst that prevailing sect is according to the discipline established by the grand synod held at Dort in 1618. The ecclesiastical assemblies are composed of different classes, laid, as well as clergy, to whom all are allotted their respective functions.

The only subordination among the clergy in Holland is, that the consistories are subordinated to the classes, and these to the provincial synod; for as to national synods, there have been none since that of Dort, mentioned above.

The Dutch language is a dialect of the German, and has a harsh sound; but the better sort of people speak French.

The cities and towns of the United Provinces are little republics of themselves, whose deputies, with the nobility, compose the states thereof; and the deputies of the provinces, in a similar manner, compose the states general. Every town, or province, may send as many members as they please to the states-general; but all belonging to one town, or province, have but one voice; and no resolution taken by the states-general is of any force till ratified by the several provinces. In the cities and towns the legislative power is vested in the senates, and the executive in the burgo-masters, syndics, &c. The states of the provinces, except Holland, are styled *noble and mighty lords*. Those at Holland are called *noble and most mighty lords*; and the title of the states-general is *high and mighty lords*, or *their high mightinesses*. Besides the states general, there is also a council of state, consisting of deputies from the several provinces. They are twelve in number, whereof Holland sends three, Gelderland two, Zealand two, Utrecht two, Friesland one, Groningen one, and Over-Yssel one. Their business is to prepare estimates, and ways and means for raising the revenue, as well as other matters that are laid before the states-general. In this council every deputy presides a week by turns; and the stadtholder has a decisive voice when the votes happen to be equal. The principal affairs that come under their deliberation are those relating to the army and finances. The stadtholder is also president of the states in every province, but has no seat in the states-general. One dissenting voice in the provincial states prevents their coming to any resolution. In the death of William III. prince of Orange, and long of England, there had been no stadtholder, at least in the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and West-Friesland; but these also, in 1747, upon the French breaking into Dutch Flanders, made choice of William-Charles-Henry-Frifo, prince of Orange, and father of the present stadtholder, William V. The stadtholdership was at the same time made hereditary to his heirs male.

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and female, provided the latter did not marry the son of a king, or a papist. The stadtholder's powers and prerogatives are very considerable: in particular, he seems directly, or by his influence, to have the nomination of the magistrates, deputies, and most of the officers, civil and military. In short, though he has not the title, he has more real power and authority than many kings; for, besides the influence and revenue he derives from the stadtholdership, he has several principalities and large estates of his own. With respect to the administration of justice in this country, every province has its tribunal, to which, except in criminal causes, appeals lie from the petty and country courts; and it is said, that justice is no where distributed with more impartiality.

The taxes in these provinces, especially in Holland, are many and heavy. The ordinary revenues of the republic are computed at between two and three millions sterling annually. Out of 100 guilders the province of Holland contributes 58, and consequently above one half of the whole public expenses. For the encouragement of trade, the duties on goods and merchandize are very low. Notwithstanding the number and greatness of the taxes, every province is said to labour under very heavy debts, especially Holland.

With respect to their land forces, in time of peace they seldom exceed 40,000, and very often fall short of that number. They employ a great many foreigners, especially Swifs and Scots, in their service; and, in time of war, hire whole regiments of Germans. The chief command of the army is vested in the stadtholder, under whom is the field-marshal-general. No nation can fit out a more formidable fleet than the Dutch, having always vast quantities of timber prepared for building ships, and great numbers of ship-carpenters and mariners: however, in times of peace, they usually have no more than 30 in commission, for the protection of their trade in the Mediterranean, and to convey their homeward-bound Indianmen, &c.

The Dutch East-India company have had the monopoly of the spice trade considerably more than a century; hence it is one of the most opulent trading companies in the universe. Though the United Provinces of themselves produce very few things, yet all the commodities and products of the globe may be procured here. The Dutch likewise acquire great riches by their herring, cod, and whale fisheries; by their manufactures of linen, paper, earthen-ware, &c. and by ship-building. Every province has the right of coinage, but all the pieces must be of a similar intrinsic value. The following table exhibits, at one point of view, the value, in English money, of the Dutch gold and silver coin:

G O L D.		S I L V E R.	
Name	Value.	Name.	Value.
Rijder -	£. 5 6	Three guilder piece	5 5
Half-rijder -	0 12 9	Rix-dollar -	4 6
Double ducat -	0 19 1	Dollar -	2 8
Doit -	0 9 6	Twenty-eight stiver piece	2 6
		Six stiver piece -	0 6
		Pieces of five stiver and a half -	0 6
		Two stiver pieces, eleven of which make -	2 0
		Stiverpieces, eleven of which make -	1 0

It is to be observed, that the smallest coin, or doit, is worth about half a farthing; and that English, French, and German coin, pass current here for their intrinsic value.

SECTION. V.

Description of the County of Drenthe, or Drenthe, the Generalité Lands, &c. included under the title of Dutch Flanders.

THE county of Drenthe is bounded on the south by Bentheim, and Over-Yssel; on the north by Groningen; on the west by Friesland; and on the east by Munster. It is tolerably fertile: the estates consist of the nobles and freeholders; the assembly is annually held at Allen, but no deputies are sent from thence to the states-general. Allen, the capital, is small, well built, and the seat of the high colleges; and Koeverden, though a small town, is strongly fortified.

The Generalité Lands are those parts of the Netherlands that appertain to the United Provinces in general. The hereditary stadtholder is governor of them all. The high tribunals are held at the Hague, Middleburg, and Veulo; and the established religion is Calvinism. These lands consist of part of the duchies of Brabant and Limburg, of the upper quarter of Gelderland, and part of Flanders. The principal places in Brabant, belonging to the states, are the following:

Bois le Duc on the Dief, 20 miles from Breda, is strong by nature and art. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The town contains several churches, mafs-houses, a citadel, gymnasium, &c. The manufactures are linen, woollen, cutlery wares, needles, &c. It was once a bishopric; and the cathedral, which is now in the hands of the Protestants, is one of the most magnificent in the Netherlands. Before the Reformation there were 16 monasteries of both sexes here. In the district to which the town gives name are the towns of Otterwyk, Tilborg, Boxtel, Eindhoven, Grifshot, Helmond, Os, Grave, and Ravenstein. The Grave is strongly fortified, and belongs to the prince of Orange, who is also proprietor of the barony of Kuik, and other estates in the district. Ravesteyn, with the lordship to which it gives name, are held as fiefs of the states-general, by the elector palatine; and Helmond is the property of the house of Artemberg. In the same district is also a lordship belonging to the Teutonic order, and two rich convents, which, by the indulgence of the states, are suffered to remain and enjoy their ancient revenues.

Breda, situated at the conflux of the Merk and the Aa, which, after their junction, are navigable from hence to the German Ocean, 14 miles from Dort to the south, 20 miles from Bois le Duc to the west, and 25 from Antwerp to the north-east, is pretty well built and fortified, and a part of the adjacent country may be laid under water. Here are several squares, one of which is delightfully planted with trees, and adorned with a moated castle, and several churches, but the trade and manufactures of the town are greatly declined. The states have been possessed of it ever since the year 1637. Here king Charles II. resided a short time before he set out, when invited by his subjects to take possession of his kingdoms, and from hence was dated his famous declaration. Here also, in 1669, the famous treaty of peace was concluded between the said king Charles, Lewis XIV. of France, and the states-general, under the mediation of the king of Sweden. The neighbourhood of the town is very pleasant, among other agreeable objects are several woods, of which one is cut out into beautiful walks and vistas. The town gives name to a barony, which contains 18 little towns and villages, the principal of which are Willamstadt and Steenberg, which are both well fortified and garrisoned.

Bergen-op-Zoom is not so called from its being situated on the river Zoom, as there is no such river. Those who have been of that opinion have taken for a river a canal that runs through this city, and was made for the convenience of bringing into the town boats laden with turf, which serve for fuel to the inhabitants.

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But Zoom, in Dutch, signifies a seam, an hem, or a border, and was given to the country where this city stands, because it borders upon the sea: and the city being built on a hill, called, in Dutch, Berge, or Bergen, it was from thence called Bergen-op-Zoom, i. e. "The Hill on the Border." It is 19 miles distant from Antwerp to the north, and 17 from Breda towards the west. It is one of the strongest places belonging to the Dutch, who fortified it so strongly in the year 1629, that it was reckoned almost impregnable. On the side towards Antwerp they have built a large half-moon, which extends as far as the fort called Kyk-in-de-Pot, i. e. "Look into the pot." That fort is defended by four redoubts, with batteries planted with great guns on every side. There is a canal from the sea to this city, by which supplies of men and ammunition can be brought in, without being prevented by the besiegers. From this city to the sea there are eleven forts well planted with cannon, and many redoubts and palisades along the dyke or causeway. Towards Steenbergen there are also several fortifications, with many redoubts and intrenchments; and as the country about it is marshy, and often overflowed, the approaches to it are very difficult. It is reckoned a sea-port town, because it is pretty near the sea, with which it has a communication by means of the river Scheld. Its harbour is very fine, and defended on both sides by strong forts. The houses here are well built, and the square large and beautiful. The church of St. Gertrude is a noble piece of architecture; its roof being but one single arch vaulted over. The palace of the marquis is also worth seeing.

Maastricht, on the Maes, is one of the strongest fortresses belonging to the republic, standing 12 miles from Liege, and 48 from Brussels. The flates-general, to whom it was yielded up by the treaty of Munster, are sovereigns of it, jointly with the bishop of Liege, as having succeeded to the rights of the dukes of Brabant. There are many popish convents in it, and churches belonging to different sects; and a strong garrison is maintained by the flates. The magistracy consists partly of Calvinists and partly of Roman Catholics, and the latter must be natives of the bishopric of Liege. In a hill in the neighbourhood is a horizontal quarry full of long winding passages, in which, in time of war, the country people secure their cattle and valuable effects; 40,000 men might lodge in it with great convenience. The town contains about 3000 houses, and 13,000 inhabitants, besides the garrison. There is a Calvinist gymnasium and grammar-school here, the masters and professors of which are paid by the flates; a large college, a commandery of the Teutonic order, a stately town-house, and governor's houses, with other public buildings.

In the part of the duchy of Limburg, belonging to the flates-general, are,

Valkenburg, the Falcon's Mountain, or Castle, which stands on the river Geul, and, though but a small open place, is the capital of a county. By a particular privilege it is exempted from all taxes.

In the upper part of Gelderland, belonging to the flates-general, are the following places:

Venlo has its name from its situation a-nong low meadows, which is the meaning of its name in Dutch. It stands on the right bank of the Maes, seven miles distant from Gelder to the south, and 17 from Ruremonde to the north. This city is of a square form, and pretty large, having two squares; the town-house stands in

one, where they also keep a market three times a week; the other is the parade, and place of arms. Here are between 8 and 900 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants, most of whom are Roman Catholics, who enjoy the free exercise of their religion. They have but one parochial church, and several convents. The Dutch Protestants have a pretty church here; and this is the only frontier town where there is no French minister.

The houses are very indifferent, and the inhabitants generally so poor, that they let their houses fall to ruin. The magistracy is composed of a schout, a burgomaster, seven scheidens, three counsellors, and two secretaries. The burgomaster is changed annually by the flates-general, and chosen among the scheidens, from a nomination of three presented to them by the counsellors.

Stevenweert is a strong fortress with seven bastions. It stands in an island of the Maes, near the borders of the duchy of Cleves, and the bishopric of Liege, three miles below Maefyk, and nine above Ruremonde. In the year 1633, after the death of the infant Isabella, the marquis of Aitove, whom Philip IV. king of Spain had appointed governor of the Low Countries, till he could pitch upon a more proper person, caused this fortress to be built; and in order to obstruct the trade of the Dutch up and down the Maes, he caused a bridge of boats to be made here, the head of which he fortified.

The principal places belonging to the flates-general in Flanders are the following:

Sluys, on the German Ocean, the harbour of which is now almost choked up. The fortifications are remarkably strong, but the air is so bad that the garrison must be changed every year. All the other Dutch governors in Flanders are subordinate to the governor of this town.

Hulst is a strong fortified town, situated in a fruitful plain, which may be laid under water. The commodity it chiefly deals in is corn, having a canal, or harbour, which communicates with the West-Scheld. The forts and lines by which it is surrounded render the approaches to it very difficult; but the air is but indifferent, and most of the inhabitants are Papists. It gives name to a bailiage, which is of considerable extent.

Sas van Ghent is a small but strong town, on a bay of the West-Scheld. Its name signifies the Sluice of Ghent; for the inhabitants having dug a canal from hence to that city erected a sluice here for keeping up the waters. About a mile from the town is a fort called St. Anthony's, which was built for the defence of the sluice.

Philippine is a small but well fortified town, on the western arm of the Scheld, called Brackman-water. It had its name from Philip II. king of Spain, who caused it to be built.

In this part of Flanders is the island of Kadfand, or Catfand, which, as well as many other places whose names begin with Cat, is supposed to have been so called from the Catti, who formerly inhabited part of the Netherlands. It lies over-against Sluys, and is very fertile. To defend it against the sea, to which it is much exposed in stormy weather, strong dykes have been erected, and are kept in repair at a vast expence.

The history of the United Provinces will be included in that of the Netherlands in general.



C H A P XII.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS, or the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

THIS province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the United Province, on the east by Germany, on the south by several parts of France, and on the west by the German ocean, is 60 miles long and 50 broad.

The several distinct districts are as follow:

BRABANT is bounded on the north by the United Provinces; on the south by Hennegau and Namur; on the west by Flanders, properly so called; and on the east by Liege. The air is good, and the soil fruitful. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Demer, or Rupel. There are two fine canals in it, one of which joins the Senne and the Rupel; the other runs from Louvain to the Rupel. Between Louvain and Brussels is a fine stone causeway, and another reaching from Louvain to Thienen and Liege. The southern part, called Walloon-Brabant, is mountainous, but not unfruitful. In Austrian Brabant are reckoned 19 walled towns, besides a great many boroughs and villages. The states of the province consist of the clergy, nobility, and representatives of the chief towns. These states meet four times a year at Brussels. In them, and the viceroys, the legislative power, and that of levying money, is vested; but the whole assembly must be unanimous in passing an act. They appoint a kind of committee, of two clergymen and two noblemen, to meet daily during their recess. There are four hereditary officers of state for this province, viz. the seneschal, the chamberlain, the marshal, and the guidon: besides which there are also a great huntsman, a great falconer, a great forester, a chief justice in eyre, and a master of the wolf-hunters. The high council of Brabant, which is divided into two chambers, or courts, is chiefly held at Mechlin, where most of the provincial causes are tried. The Roman Catholic is the only religion of this country; and the number and opulence of the ecclesiastics is very great. At Mechlin is the see of an archbishop, to whom are subject the prelates of Antwerp, Ghent, Bois-le-Duc, Bruges, Ypres, and Rurmonde. In the archbishop are 14 collegiate churches, and 203 cloisters. Thus, with many other countries, came to the house of Austria by the marriage of Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with Maximilian, archduke of Austria. The principal manufactures are lawn, cambrics, and tapets.

The Walloon language, which is spoken here, is a mixture of German, French, and Spanish. The arms of the duchy are a Lion, Or; in a Field, Sable. Austrian Brabant is divided into several quarters. In the quarter of Louvain the principal places are,

Louvain on the Dyle, 13 miles east of Brussels, formerly the capital of the duchy; but at present Brussels is considered as such. Louvain is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by the emperor Attilius as a check against the Normans. The emperor Charlemaigne was educated in the castle, which long continued the residence of the dukes of Brabant. Many assemblies of the states have been kept in it. The canons and cloisters are very numerous and fine, both within and without the town, which is very large, but not populous; for there are many meadows, vineyards, gardens, and orchards, within the walls. The flatted-house and the church of St. Peter are very beautiful. In the 14th century the manufacture of woollen cloths was so great here, that there were vast numbers of woollen drapers, and many thousand of weavers, in the city. When they went from their work, a great bell was rung to give notice to the mothers to keep their children within doors, lest they should be trampled under feet

by that crowd of workmen; but, in process of time, the journeyman weavers, and other craftsmen, revolted, took up arms, threw several of their magistrates out of the windows of the town house, and laid waste all Brabant: at last, however, they were subdued, some of their ringleaders executed, and most of the others banished. Of these, many retired to England, and were kindly received. The trade of Louvain has ever since been upon the decline, and at present is in considerable, consisting chiefly in the excellent beer which is brewed there, of which great quantities are sent to the neighbouring cities, especially to Brussels. With a view to restore this city to its former lustre, an university was founded in it in 1426, by John IV. duke of Brabant, which enjoys great privileges, granted to it both by the popes and dukes. There are above 40 colleges; and in the hall, where the public exercises are performed, are three spacious rooms, where lectures are read every morning in divinity, law, and physic, to which the scholars, in every college, may resort. The Hollanders have a college here for their Roman Catholic, the English one of Augustinian monks, and the Irish one of Dominicans, and another of recruits. To give encouragement to learning, pope Sixtus IV. granted to the university, A. D. 1483, the privilege of presentation to all the livings in the Netherlands. The church, which belonged to the jesuit's convent, is admired for the elegance of its architecture. The convent for English ladies is very elegant and elegant, and more richly endowed than any other in the Low Countries. The burghers of Louvain boast that their city was never taken by force. In 1710, indeed, the French entered it by stratagem, but were soon repulsed with great loss by the citizens. To reward their fidelity and bravery, Charles, then styled king of Spain, and afterwards emperor, presented them with a golden key, which is still kept in the town-house.

Tienen, on the Ghete, seven miles east of Louvain, was formerly a very considerable city, but is now greatly decayed. Here are two collegiate churches, the canons of one of which are permitted to marry, but if they become widowers they are not allowed to wed a second time, unless they resign their prebends. No layman has been able to ascertain the amount of their revenues, as they are bound by oath not to reveal it. They must be all natives of the place, and the prebends are in their own gift, so that upon the whole they are very opulent. Besides the above, here are eight nunneries and six monasteries.

Helerve is a town with a strong castle, belonging to the duke of Armburgh and Arichot; and Limalde is a fine borough town.

Gembours stands upon a steep hill, encompassed on all sides with precipices, except towards the east, where a little hill rises over it. It is considerable only for its abbey of St. Hubert, of the Benedictine order. The abbot is the first nobleman of Brabant; his title of earl of Gembours of which he is a temporal lord, and has, as such, the first voice in the assembly of the states of Brabant. This abbey has produced several learned men; and, amongst others, the celebrated monk Sigebertus, author of the Chronicon Gemblacense, well known by the learned; he died here in the year 1112, and his chronicle was continued by abbot Anselmus till the year 1137, when he died. Gembours is famous in history for the victory which don John of Austria gained near it on the 31st of January, 1578, over the arms of the states-general, commanded by Antony de Croque, who lost all his cannon, and was himself taken

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taken prisoner. This defeat was imputed to the absence of the chief officers of the states, who were then at Brussels, and to the jealousy some others had conceived against the prince of Orange. In the abbey of this town king William took up his head quarters during a great part of his wars with France.

Dielt is a little city upon the river Demer, noted for its woollen cloths, hose, and other manufactures; as also for the excellent beer brewed here, which is sold in all the neighbouring towns. They keep, on every Ath-Wednesday, a famous fair for horses. This city, with its territory, has the title of a barony, which belonged to king William, and is claimed at present by several of his heirs. There are at Dielt two collegiate churches, and several convents of friars and nuns.

The French lines in Brabant running along by this place, it surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, when he had forced these lines in 1705. But towards the end of the same campaign the French re-took it, and dismantled it. However, at last, the allies again got possession of it, and it was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht.

Montagne, in Flemish Scherpen-Heuvel, that is to say, Sharp-Mount, and, in Latin, Mons Acutus, which signifies the same, is thus called from its situation on the top of an hill: it stands between Dielt and Sichern; and, though small, is very regularly built, and of an heptagon figure. It is famous for an image of the Holy Virgin, which stood formerly in a little niche against a tree; but, in the year 1600, the archdukes of Austria built here a chapel, or small church, which is become very rich by the offerings of the devotees to that image.

Rumbeke is a small village, near 11 miles from Namur, where, in the year 1706, the duke of Marlborough defeated the French, and obtained a signal victory.

Lecuwe, on the Ghete, a strong town, seven miles from Tienen, is in a marshy situation, which renders it almost inaccessible. The air is extremely bad, on which account the foreigners of the country used formerly to banish delinquents thither.

Landen is famous for the desperate battle fought near it in the year 1603, between the confederates, under the command of king William and the elector of Bavaria, and the French, commanded by the dukes of Luxembourg, Villeroy, and Berwick, in which the former were defeated.

In the Brussels quarter of Brabant the principal places are,

Brussels, which gives name to the territory, and is, though but second in rank, not only the capital of Brabant, but of the Netherlands in general. It is 13 miles west of Louvain, situated on the brow of a hill, and watered by the little river Senne, lat. 50 deg. 51 min. north; long. 2 deg. 30 min. west. The prospect of it at a distance is admirable, but, upon entering it, its irregularity is rather disgusting to a stranger. It is seven miles in circumference, (and consequently too large to hold out a long siege,) has seven strong gates, and is surrounded by a double brick wall, and deep ditches. It is populous, and the houses are handsome. There are seven beautiful squares; in particular, the great square, or market-place, is one of the most noble in Europe: around it are the halls of the different trading companies, and the town-house. The latter occupies one quarter; and the fronts of the whole are embellished with sculptures, gilding, Latin inscriptions, &c. The town-house, which is an elegant structure, contains the apartments for the assembly of the states of Brabant. They are spacious and superb, finely adorned with tapestry in gilt frames, and many original paintings. On the top of the steeple is the statue of St. Michael killing the dragon, of gilt copper, 17 feet high, which serves for a weather-cock. The public buildings in general, particularly the palaces and courts of the several princes, counts, and other persons of distinction, together with the churches and cloisters, are

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large and magnificent. Behind the Imperial palace, that stood in the highest part of the city, but was burnt down not many years ago, is a park well stocked with deer, and planted with trees, like that of St. James's at London, for the inhabitants to walk in. At the farther end of it is a fine pleasure house, built by the emperor Charles V. after his abdication. Of the other palaces, those of the prince de la Tour and Taxis, and of the English earl of Aylbury, are very fine; and of the gardens, those of the Duke of Boarnenville are the most delightful. In all the palaces are collections of original paintings, by the most eminent masters, both Italian and Flemish. The arsenal is well worth seeing, on account of the curious antique arms. The opera-house is very spacious and magnificent, built after the Italian manner, with rows of lodges, or closets, in most of which are chimnies. Four fine pictures of the markets of Brussels, by Rubens and Snyder, which cost the dukes of St. Pierre 40,000 florins, and for which the French king, Lewis XIV. offered great sums, are now in the possession of the Orford family.

This city is well provided with water, having 20 public fountains, adorned with statues at the corners of the most public streets. The lower part of the city is called the Rivage, and is cut into canals, which communicate with the great canal, extending from Brussels to the Scheld, 15 miles. By this canal, which was finished in 1561, and cost the city an immense sum, a perion may sail from Brussels to the North Sea; and large covered boats, called treck-schoots, actually go twice a day to Antwerp and back again. Each boat is drawn by one horse only, which goes a gentle pace at the rate of three miles an hour, and the fare is about two-pence farthing for every hour. Along the canals, both within and without the city, are fine walks planted with trees, as in Holland, and also on the walls. Of the churches, the most remarkable is that of St. Gudula, which is an old gothic building on the outside, but finely adorned within. In the choir are several fine monuments of illustrious princes: and all around it are many pretty chapels, in one of which they worship three hosts, which, they say, were stabbed in the year 1369, by a Jew, and bled. These are exposed every festival, in a chalice, richly set with diamonds; and on the Sunday after the 13th of July there is a yearly procession, in memory of this stabbing, when the hosts are carried round the city, decorated with a great number of precious stones, and attended by all the clergy, secular and regular, the magistrates, courts of justice, and the governor of the province. The chapel where they are kept is all of marble, and the altar of solid silver. Among the cloisters of all orders here are two English, one of which is of Dominican ladies, founded by cardinal Howard in the reign of Charles II. of which a lady of the house of Norfolk was always to be abbess, and the other is of nuns of the Benedictine order. The beguinage here is like a little town, surrounded by a wall and deep ditch, and subdivided into various small streets and lanes. The number of beguines, who have all separate apartments, amount to above 800: they are governed by four matrons, whom they chuse out of their own body: their church is very elegant; and they have a confessor appointed by the bishop of Antwerp. Here is a pawnbroker general, or public office, for lending money upon pledges at a moderate interest. It is called the Mamit of Piety, and was established by the archbishop Albert and his consort Isabella, in the year 1617. Several private passages lead to it, so that any person may enter it without being seen going in from the public streets. The inhabitants of Brussels seem to have had a great predilection for the number seven, as

in this city we find some footsteps of the ancient fancy for that number; for there are seven principal streets that enter into the great market; seven stately houses in the market, let out by the senate for the use of the corporation; seven parish churches; seven noble families, eminent for their antiquity and great privileges;

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in process of time, the men, revolted, and migrated out of it, and laid waste all were subdued, some of the other, to England, and of Louvain has ever present is in excellent beet which mines are sent to the Brussels. With a Louvain, an university, John IV. duke of Brabant, granted to it there are a few of the public exercises rooms, where lectures in divinity, law, and other college, may be held here for their of Augustine monks, and another of recent to learning, pope city, A. D. 1483, the writings in the Netherlands to the jesuits' conduct of its architecture. very capacious and ed than any other in of Louvain built by force. In 1710, stratagem, but were the citizens. To rec Charles, then styled of Louvain, presented the n kept in the town-

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leges; seven midwives, licensed and sworn by the senate, to visit the poor, as well as the rich, when called; and seven public gates of Doric work, remarkable for leading to so many places of pleasure, or different exercises: one to fowling, a second to fishing, a third to hunting, a fourth to pleasant fields, a fifth to pasture grounds, a sixth to springs and vineyards, and a seventh to gardens.

The city entertained at one time seven crowned heads, besides the dukes of Savoy and Lorraine, with 9000 horse belonging to their retinues. The inns, or eating-houses here, are equal to any in the world; a stranger may dine at any time betwixt twelve and three, on seven or eight dishes of meat, at a most moderate charge. The wines also are very good and cheap; and for a meer trifle by the hour you may have a coach to carry you wherever you please. At the gate of Brussels begins the famous wood of Sogne, of great extent, out of which the inhabitants are allowed to cut a great quantity of wood for fuel every year; and as fast as the trees are cut down fresh ones are planted in their room, by which means the forest will continue forever for the benefit of the poor. This city is the seat of the council of state, the privy-council, the council of finances, the war council, and the chamber of accounts of the chancery and fiscal court of Brabant, the court of the grand forester, and a particular chamber of accounts for the province of Brabant. The trade consists in cambrics, laces, and tapetries, manufactured here, and sent all over Europe. In the year 1602 it suffered much by a French bombardment; in 1706 the allies made themselves masters of it; and the French in 1746, but it was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Here is a statue of gilt marble, erected by the company of brewers to prince Charles of Lorraine, governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands.

At Vilverden, a small town, seven miles from Brussels, stands, on the canal of Brussels, the famous William Tindal, who first translated the New Testament into English, and suffered martyrdom contrary to the law of nations, he being a subject of England.

Nivelle is 15 miles distant from Brussels. It is a pretty considerable city, since, besides two collegiate churches, there are five parochial ones, and several convents, one of which is for polite learning. There are also several nunneries, and a chapter of canonesses, who must all be the daughters of princes, or at least of noblemen of four descents. The abbess is styled princess of Nivelle, and is appointed by the sovereign, who must choose one out of three canonesses named to him by the chapter. The abbess is spiritual and temporal lady of the city, and of its district. There are 17 villages within the district of this city. The town enjoys large privileges; and a great quantity of fine linen is made here equal to that of Cambrai.

About five miles to the south of this city stands the village of Senet, famous for a battle fought near it in 1568, between the Dutch, under the prince of Orange, and the French, commanded by the prince of Condé. They fought with great fury on both sides eight hours during day-light, and two by moon-light; but the moon setting obliged them to give over. The French pretended they had carried the day, because they took more prisoners than the Dutch; but the latter remained masters of the field of battle. There were about 14,000 men killed on both sides; but the French lost more men than the Dutch, and had a great many officers of distinction slain.

In the Brabant quarter of Antwerp are,

Antwerp, which gives name to the marquisate of the Holy Roman empire, or of Antwerp. This city is situated on the Scheldt, 22 miles north of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, extensive and elegantly built. The houses are lofty, built of free-stone, and have courts before, and gardens behind them. At one end of a noble street, called Mere-street, there is a brazen crucifix, 33 feet in height. The cathedral, de-

dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the stadt-houde, are very magnificent structures. The exchange for merchants is the first that was built in Europe, and from which Sir Thomas Gresham took his model of that at London, as did also those at Amsterdam. It has four spacious gates, opposite one another, which are always open; and the walks on each side are supported by 43 pillars of blue marble, all engraved, but not two of them alike. The length of this exchange is 180 feet, and the breadth 140. Underneath are vaults and magazines for merchants goods; and above is an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and mathematics. This city was once the emporium for trade on this side of Europe, being situated on the banks of the river Scheldt, where ships of the greatest burthen came up to her quays, as upon the river Thames at London. But when the Seven United Provinces were declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheldt was yielded to them by Spain, they built a fort, called IJido, seven miles below this city, on the narrowest part of the river, to hinder all shipping from coming up, except what paid custom to them; and as Easthing, in Zealand, is at the mouth of the river Scheldt, they took effectual care to make the navigation that way impracticable; so that all goods took wing from Antwerp to Amsterdam, a town which is not very considerable, but now one of the most flourishing in Europe. This drove the merchants of Antwerp to turn their heads to jewelling, painting, and banking, which they have continued to this day to the greatest perfection. Here is likewise an excellent manufactory of tapetries and lace; and, for the promotion of trade, an insurance company has been erected. This city is the see of a bishop, who, as abbot of St. Bernard, is the second prelate in Brabant. The bishopric is of great extent, and the cathedral a most noble pile, with one of the finest steeples in the world. The emperor Charles V. when he made his entry into Antwerp, said it ought to be put in a case, and shewed only once a year for a rarity. The house of the Hans-Towns, built when the city was in its flourishing condition, is a stately building, with magazines above for dry goods, and cellars below for wet, and in the middle story were 300 lodging rooms for merchants; but now it is turned to a horse barrack. There is a market here called the Friday's market, because it is held every Friday, where all sorts of household goods, pictures, and jewels, are sold by auction. No city in the Netherlands has so many and such fine churches as this. Many of them particularly the cathedral and jesuits church, are adorned with paintings, by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was a native of this city; and by Quintin Massijs, who is said to have been a blacksmith, but that having fallen in love with a painter's daughter, and been told by her father, when he asked her of him in marriage, that he would have none but a painter for his son-in-law, he went to Italy to study painting, and in a few years, returned so eminent in his new profession, that he found no difficulty in obtaining the father's consent. He is interred at the entry of the cathedral, where his effigy is put up, with an inscription signifying, That conjugal love made an Appelles of a blacksmith. The before mentioned church is extremely magnificent, and the chapel of the Virgin, joining to it, still more so. Among the cloisters, the most remarkable are the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheldt, the apartments of which are truly royal, and in which all sovereign princes that pass this way actually lodge; and the English nunnery, of the order of St. Teresa, the nuns of which never wear linen, or eat flesh, and lie upon straw. The grates of the convent are so dismal that it looks like a prison.

As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go a-breast; being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva in 1568, which commands the town and neighbouring country. The magistracy

of this city consists of families, and ecclesiastics, but the privileges granted to which every citizen is entitled, his father and grandfather, or of Alençon, whom the late king of the Netherlands, this city, that they drew 1500 of them, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 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of this city is chosen only out of the feven patrician families, and confift of two burgomasters, and 18 efchevins, befides inferior magiftrates. Among the privileges granted to it by its princes there is one by which every perfon born in it is a citizen, though both his father and mother were foreigners. When the duke of Alençon, brother to the French king Henry III. whom the ftates-general had appointed governor of the Netherlands, made an attempt, in 1582, to furprize this city, the citizens defended themselves fo bravely, that they drove the French out of the town, killed 1500 of them, of which 300 were noblemen, and took 2000, with the lofs of only 80 men: the duke having, by this ftep, loft the confidence of the ftates, retired to France, where he foon died of grief. The fieve which this city held out in 1585 againft the duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands, is one of the moft renowned in hiftory. The fieve lafted a twelve-month, and he never could have fucceeded, had it not been for the ftupendous bridge he laid over the Scheld to carry on his attack. Here the celebrated geographer Abiahm Ortelius was born. In the noble fteeple of the cathedral, mentioned above, are 33 bells, and two chimes, a clock with a diameter of 30 feet, and a crofs at top, which is 15 feet in height.

Lier, on the conflux of the Greater and Lefler, Nethe, is a fmall town, but ftiong both by art and nature. A paved road leads from hence to Antwerp. Here is a fpacious market-place, where once every week, from St. John's day to St. Martin's, they keep a famous market for black cattle. They brew an excellent fort of white beer, called Caveffe, which is very much efteemed all over the Netherlands: they alfo make lace, which is reckoned equal to that of Mechlin. The chief church, which is a collegiate one, is a fine building, adorned with an harmonious chime of bells. There are feveral convents and nunneries here: among the latter is that of Englifh bare-footed Carmelite nuns. The Carthufians have a monaftery, the largelt in the Netherlands: the circumference of the walls that enclofe the cells and kitchen-garden, is a full Englifh mile, and the monks have a greater privilege granted them by the pope than the other monafteries of that order; for they are allowed to dine together in the refectory every Wednefday; and altho' they eat nothing but filh, they have each a bottle of wine at dinner, and have the liberty, fix weeks in fummer, to go abroad in coaches to take the air, and to flay out from feven of the clock in the morning till five at night. The monaftery is very large, and the cloifters leading to the cells are paved.

Turnhout, a fmall city, with the title of a lordfhip, was built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant, about the year 1212. Here is a collegiate church dedicated to St. Peter, the chapter of which is compofed of a dean and 12 canons. The regular canons of the priory of Conftentbonk have here a college, where they teach polite literature. In the year 1545 the emperor Charles V. gave this city and lordfhip to his filler Mary, queen of Hungary, to enjoy it during her life. In 1648, after the conclufion of the treaty of Munfter, Philip IV. king of Spain, gave it to the princefs Amelia of Solms, the widow of prince Frederick Henry of Naffau: by which means this lordfhip came to the houfe of Orange. King William III. dying without iflue, the lordfhip of Turnhout was adjudged, by a decree of the fovereign fudal court of Brabant, iflued the 26th of May, 1708, to the king of Pruffia, agreeable to the princefs Amelia's laft will: but on condition that the king fhould pay a ftipulated fum to John William Frifco, prince of Orange.

The lordfhip of MECHLIN is no more than eight miles in length, and about five in breadth.

Mechlin, fituated on the Demer, 15 miles from Antwerp, is the capital. The archbifhop takes the title of primate of the Netherlands, and abbot of Affligem, one half of the revenues of the abbey being appropriated to his fee. His fuffragans are the bifhops of

Antwerp, Ghent, Ypres, Bruges, and Ruremonde; and, within his archiepifcopal jurifdiction, are 17 cities, and 455 villages. The cathedral is a large and magnificent ftructure. The clock upon the 4 fides of the tower or fteeple is 144 feet in circumference, each figure being above a yard long; and yet fo high is the fteeple, that, from the market-place, it feems but an ordinary clock. Befides a great number of convents of men and maidens, there is in this city a large beguinage, containing generally 700 beguines, and fometimes more, who make fome of the fineft Mechlin lace. St. Rombant, who was an Irlifhman, and bifhop of Dublin, is patron of this city. Mechlin is the feat of a governor, a provincial court, and alfo a parliament or fovereign council, to which appeals lie from all the courts of juftice in the Austrian Netherlands; but from it lies no appeal, except in the cafes of the knights of the Golden Fleece, to the fovereign of the order. The city is pretty large and well built, with broad clean ftreets, driving a confiderable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but their chief manufacture is of thofe fine laces famous throughout all Europe. Here is a ftately arfenal, and a noble hofpital for wounded or fupernuated foldiers.

The Duchy of LANSBURG is furrounded by Inliers, Luxemburg, and Liege. The country is pleafant, populous, and fruitful; abounds in cattle, mines of iron, lead and calamy, and is well watered. The ftates confift of the nobility, clergy, and commons; and the principal places are,

Lansburg, which ftands on an eminence as well fortified, has one large ftreet, two ftrong cafes, and a capacious fuburb called Dahlen.

At about a mile diftance from the city of Roleduc ftands the famous abbey of Roleduc, of the order of St. Auguftin; it is called Clauftreroode by the people of that country. The abbot is temporal lord of the villages of Marckftein, Kerkrood, and other places; and is the firft member of the ftates of the province of Linsburg, and perpetual commiffary or deputy of the clergy, alternately with the abbot of Valdicu: he is alfo patron of the parochial church of Roleduc, which he generally beftows on one of the monks of his abbey.

The Duchy of LUXEMBURG is bounded by Liege to the north, by Lorrain to the fouth, by Treves to the east, and by Champagne to the weft. It is nearly fquare, and extends about 80 miles each way. The air is pure, the land well watered, the foil fruitful, and the country populous. The ftates confift of the clergy, nobles and deputies; and the religion is Roman Catholic. Three different languages are fpoken in this duchy, viz. German, French and Walloon. It lies in the center of the foreft of Ardenne, and contains the following places:

Luxemburg, the capital of the province, is divided into Upper or Old Town, and Lower or New Town. The former is furrounded by rocks; and the latter contains two fuburbs. Here is a ftiong cattle and regular fortifications.

The city is governed by a richter, or judge, and feven efchevins, or aldermen, who judge both in civil and criminal matters. The richter is chosen every year, on the eve of St. Andrew's feftival: that office is held alternately by a citizen, and by one of the aldermen.

The chief church here is that of St. Nicholas, a parochial one, but not very confiderable; fo that when there is any public act of devotion to be performed, it is always done either in the church which formerly belonged to the jefuits, or in that of the recollects. There are three other parifhes in this city; one of which belongs to the abbey of Munfter, of the Benedictine order, founded by Conrade I. count of Luxemburg, in the year 1083: befides which there are three convents of men, and as many of maidens.

Arlon was fo named from an altar facred to the moon, which the ancient inhabitants worfhipped as a deity. It lies on an eminence, 12 miles from Luxemburg to the north-

north-west, and was formerly a considerable place, well peopled and fortified, but hath since suffered by wars, and been dismantled.

Batlogne, situated in the county of Chiny, near the forest of Ardenne, is so well peopled, has such a good trade, and is so well built, that the people of that country call it Paris in Ardenne. There are in this city two convents of men, and one of maidens. It is the seat of a provostship, containing 145 villages or hamlets within its district. In this city was born John Beck, a man of mean extraction, who, from being a messenger, raised himself, by his merit and courage, to the post of quarter-master-general of his Catholic majesty's armies, and was made governor and captain-general of the duchy of Luxemburg: he was killed at the battle of Lens, in the year 1648.

Marche, or Marche-en-Famene, is a small city, situated on the little river Marfette, on the borders of the county of Namur. It is called Marche-en-Famene, because it is the chief place of a district called Famene; it is also the seat of a provostship, which has 19 villages under its jurisdiction. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Remoasus, is a fine building. Here is a convent of Carmelite monks, and another of nuns, of the same order, and a beautiful college, where they teach polite literature. They keep yearly two free fairs, one the Wednesday after Easter, and the other the 11th of September: this privilege was granted to that city in 1712, by Maximilian Emanuel, duke of Bavaria, whilst he was in possession of the duchy of Luxemburg.

Roche, or Roche-en-Ardenne, situated in that forest, is one of the strongest and best fortified towns in the whole province, being surrounded with strong bulwarks, and broad ditches full of water, that comes from the river Ourte, which runs across this city: it is also defended by a castle built on rocks, which commands the town.

In the marquissate of Le Pont D'Oye are several small inconsiderable towns.

The Austrian part of the duchy of Gelders contains only the little cities of Elmspt and Swalm, with their villages and feignories, and the strong town of

Rurmond, situated at the conflux of the Roer with the Maes, 25 miles from Maastricht. It is the largest town in Gelders, and subject to the archbishop of Mechlin. A toll is levied here; and in the town are many convents, and a charter house.

Flanders, properly so called, is bounded on the east by Brabant, on the north by the Ocean, on the west by Artois, and on the south by Hennegau and Artois. It is 75 miles long, 55 broad, has a good air, and perhaps the most fruitful soil in Europe. The population is such that it looks like one continued city. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Lys, Scharp, and Dender. The states consist of the nobles, clergy, and commons. The first class consists of certain families, who have hereditary offices, or baronies; the second includes the bishops and abbots; and the third is formed of the deputies of cities and districts, the burgomasters, and pensioners. Most of the Flanders are fat, clumsy, and dull, but industrious, honest, and great lovers of liberty. The women, in general, are fair and virtuous, but not remarkable for wit, or the affectation of it. Both sexes, however, are fond of public diversions; and every city, town, or village, almost, has a kermisse, or fair, in which public shows are exhibited. The manufactures consist of silk, woolen, tapestry, lace, cotton, brocades, camblets, and linen.

This country had counts of its own, from the 9th century to 1364, when it went, by marriage, to the dukes of Burgundy; and afterwards from them, by a subsequent marriage, to the house of Austria. France seized some of the southern parts in 1667; and the states-general, in 1715, obtained some part of the northern districts. The arms of this country are, *A Lion, dexter, in a field, Or.* As we have already described

those parts of Flanders which belong to the Dutch, and shall reserve such as appertain to France for the ensuing chapter, we have only here to investigate those which own the sovereignty of the house of Austria, which are as follow:

Ghent, the capital of Flanders, is seven miles in circumference within the walls, (though not above half that space is built upon,) is 28 miles north-west of Brussels, and 33 east from Ostend. This city is watered by the rivers Scheld, Lys, Lieve, and Moere; and these, together with their branches and canals cut from them, divide the whole into 26 islands, which have a communication with each other by means of 23 large and 72 small bridges. Ghent is strongly fortified both by art and nature: it is at once secured and commanded by an important castle; and the inhabitants can, by shutting up the sluices, lay the country, for a mile round, under water. It was once so opulent, powerful, and populous, as to be able to raise considerable armies, declare war, and oppose its sovereign. In this city the famous emperor Charles V. was born, A. D. 1500; and its first bishop was the celebrated Janfenius, from whom the Janfenists take their name. From the tower of Bellort, in the centre of the town, there is a most delightful prospect over the whole, as well as part of the adjacent country. Here are many churches, hospitals, monasteries, and market-places. The market-place, called the Friday's market, is very large, and adorned with a statue of the emperor Charles V. in his imperial robes. The stadthoufe is a noble structure; and the cathedral, which is very superb, has, beneath it, a fine crypta, or subterraneous church. Here are 50 companies of tradesmen, and very curious manufactories of cloths, stuffs, and silks. The chief magistrates are the high bailiffs, under whom are burgomasters, echevins, and counsellors. Here are several canals; in particular one which the state of Flanders caused to be begun in 1613, which leads to Bruges; and another, which was begun in 1554, and finished in 1561, which leads to Sas-Van-Ghent, and from thence to the sea.

The inhabitants of this city are exceedingly fond of chimes, or carillons, as are, indeed, the people of the Low Countries in general. Of these carillons, an ingenious writer, eminent for his musical talents, gives us the following description, in the account of his travels:

"I determined to inform myself, in a particular manner, concerning the *carillon* science. For this purpose I mounted the town belfrey, from whence I had a full view not only of the city of Ghent, which is reckoned one of the largest in Europe, but could examine the mechanism of the chimes, as far as they are played by clock-work, and likewise see the carillon perform with a kind of keys communicating with bells, as those of the harpsichord organ do with strings and pipes.

"I soon found that the chimes in these countries had a greater number of bells than those of the largest peal in England; but, when I mounted the belfrey, I was astonished at the great quantity of bells I saw. In short, there is a complete series or scale of stones and semi-stones, like those on the harpsichord, or organ. The carillonier was literally *at work*, and hard work, indeed, it must be: he was in his shirt with the collar unlaced, and in a violent sweat. There are pedals communicating with the great bells, upon which, with his feet, he played the bass to several fragments, and rather difficult airs, performed with two hands upon the upper species of keys. These keys are projecting sticks, wide enough at under to be struck with violence and velocity by either of the two hands edgewise, without the danger of hitting the neighbouring keys. The player has a thick leather covering for the little finger of each hand, otherwise it would be impossible for him to support the pain which the violence of the stroke necessary to be given to each key, in order to its being distinctly heard throughout a very large town, requires."

"The *carillon* science, in this country, is a great perfection, and surpasses all the English. The carillon is very extensive, and is played with the bass with

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port very close to the shore, and under the influence of the prevailing wind the water surface also had been raised. In the morning, however, the wind had subsided and the crown of the island became more visible. At the very moment when the island was visible, a heavy fall of rain took place, and a violent storm of wind and rain, which continued for some time, rendered the United States ship unable to approach the island.

At the end of the day, the seven United States ships were ordered to anchor in the anchorage to the north of the island, and the following day, the 18th, the wind was light and the rain fell in showers. The United States ship, the *Albatross*, was ordered to anchor in the anchorage to the south of the island, and the following day, the 19th, the wind was light and the rain fell in showers. The United States ship, the *Albatross*, was ordered to anchor in the anchorage to the south of the island, and the following day, the 19th, the wind was light and the rain fell in showers.

2

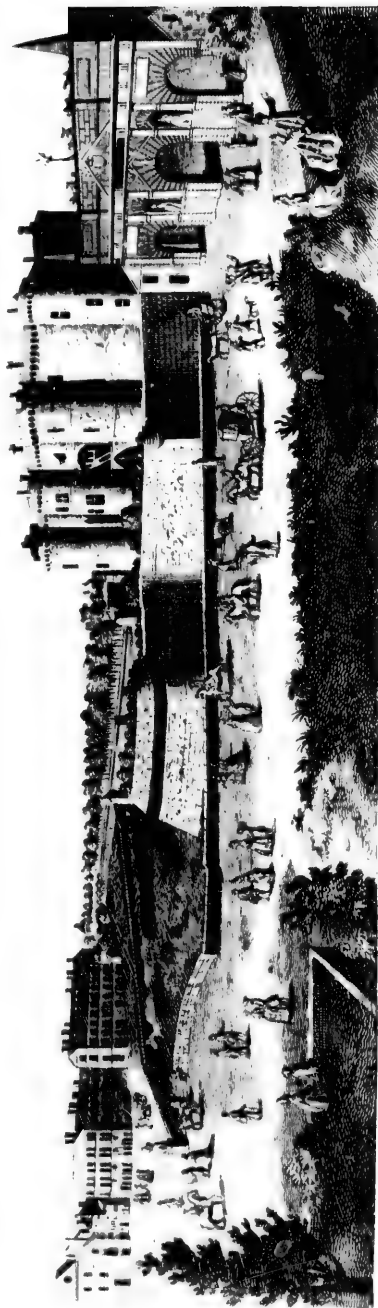
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ly, h. In the center of IV, on the neck, there is the window of the eye. A small, round, and black, eye with a black pupil, a brown iris, and a black pupil. The eye is the only one of the eye.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million. The United Nations estimates that 1 billion people are illiterate, and that 1 billion more people are functionally illiterate. The



... and two clutches, and belongs to the

There are a few Newberry compounds of some note worth mentioning. The first is a nickel sulfide, NiS , which was discovered in the same place as the Ni_3S_2 . It has been reported to be the only nickel sulfide in the world.

It is important to note that the above results are based on the assumption that the population is normally distributed. If the population is not normally distributed, the results may be biased. Therefore, it is important to check the normality assumption before using the above results.

the children and the parents. The children are given the opportunity to express their feelings about the situation. The parents are given the opportunity to express their feelings about the situation. The children are given the opportunity to express their feelings about the situation. The parents are given the opportunity to express their feelings about the situation.

For the first time, the Department of Health, Education and Social Services, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, has produced a book which will help the public to understand the importance of the food they eat, and the effect of their diet on their health.

[illegible]

the CH_3 group. In the CH_3 group of CH_3COCH_3 , the CH_3 group is attached to the carbonyl group. On the other hand, in the CH_3 group of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$, the CH_3 group is attached to the CH_2 group. The CH_3 group in $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ is not attached to the carbonyl group. On the other hand, the CH_3 group in CH_3COCH_3 is attached to the carbonyl group.

[illegible]

As a result, the β value is not a good indicator of the relative contribution of each factor. For example, a β value of 0.50 for the temperature factor indicates that the effect of temperature is half that of the effect of the other factors combined. This is not the same as saying that the effect of temperature is half that of the effect of the other factors individually.

1. $\Delta L = \Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2 + \Delta L_3 + \Delta L_4 + \Delta L_5 + \Delta L_6 + \Delta L_7 + \Delta L_8 + \Delta L_9 + \Delta L_{10}$
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[illegible]

As a result of the above, the following theorem can be proved.

THEOREM 1. *Let \mathcal{A} be a linear operator on \mathcal{H} and let \mathcal{B} be a linear operator on \mathcal{H} such that $\mathcal{B}^2 = \mathcal{I}$. Then, the operator \mathcal{A} is self-adjoint if and only if $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}$.*

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are in the middle of a divorce has increased by 50 percent. In 1990, there were 1.5 million divorces in the United States; in 2000, there were 2.2 million divorces. In 1990, there were 1.5 million divorces in the United States; in 2000, there were 2.2 million divorces.

There are a number of ways to go about this, but I think the most useful is to experiment over a period of several days. I reference a few of the more popular ones. I think that will help you decide which one to use. I'm sure you'll find it useful.

[illegible][illegible]

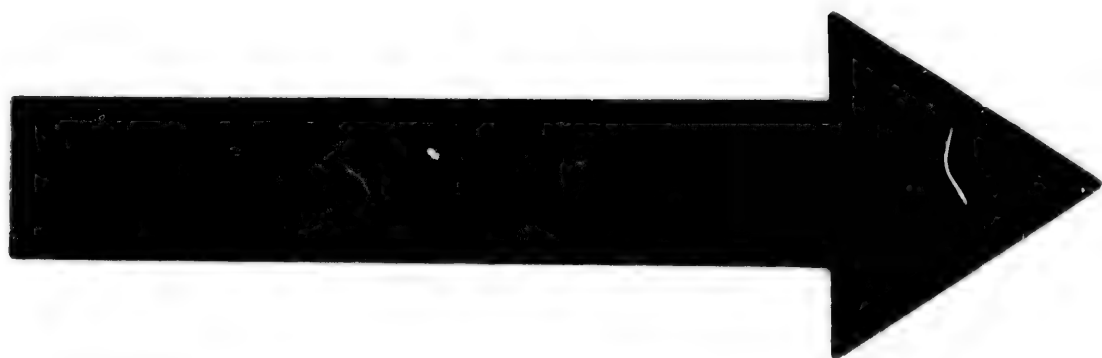
the 1990s, the number of people with a college degree rose from 15 to 25 percent of the population. The number of people with a high school diploma rose from 60 to 75 percent. The number of people with a high school diploma or less fell from 40 to 25 percent. The number of people with a high school diploma or less fell from 40 to 25 percent. The number of people with a high school diploma or less fell from 40 to 25 percent.

the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) in the form of a letter to the editor. The editor of JAMA has agreed to publish the letter if it is accepted by the JAMA editorial board.

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1. $\text{Pr}(\text{D} = 1 | \text{D} = 1) = 1$ (the probability of observing a 1 is 1 if the true value is 1)
 2. $\text{Pr}(\text{D} = 0 | \text{D} = 0) = 1$ (the probability of observing a 0 is 1 if the true value is 0)
 3. $\text{Pr}(\text{D} = 0 | \text{D} = 1) = 0$ (the probability of observing a 0 is 0 if the true value is 1)
 4. $\text{Pr}(\text{D} = 1 | \text{D} = 0) = 0$ (the probability of observing a 1 is 0 if the true value is 0)





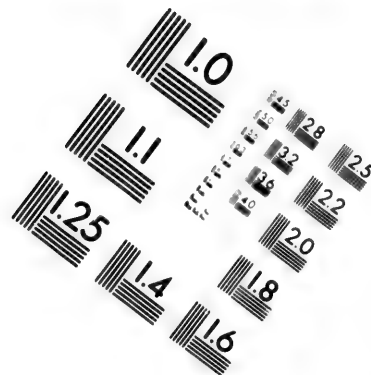
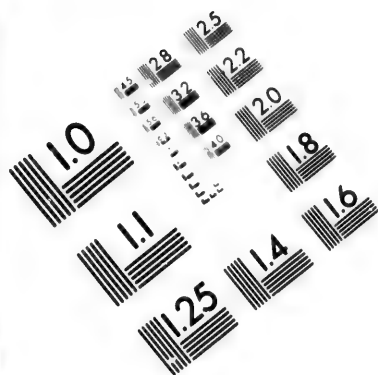
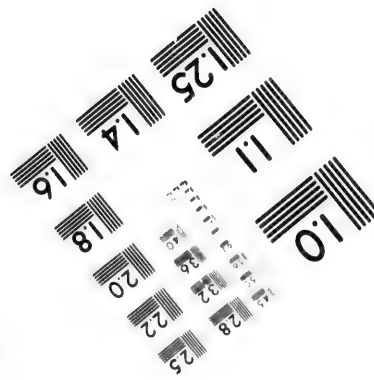
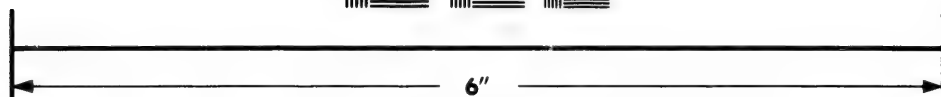
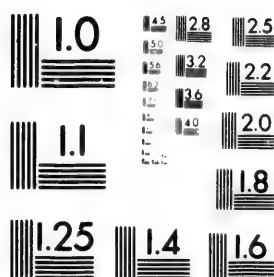
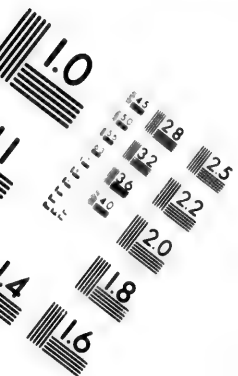


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from St. Quentin. In the year 1557 a battle was fought here betwixt the French and Spaniards, called the battle of St. Quentin, in which the French were totally defeated.

Peronne, on the Somme, is the capital of a district called Santerre, and famous for a linen manufactory. On account of its having been often besieged, but never taken, the French term it la Pucelle, or the Maiden.

Amiens, the capital of Picardy, was anciently called Somarobriua, or Briga, that is, the Badge over the Somme. It is situated two leagues from Paris to the north, and was the capital of the district called Amienois. It is a place of great antiquity, well fortified, and the see of a bishop. Here are three bridges over a many channels of the Somme, many churches, besides the cathedral, several hospitals and manufactories, with an academy of the arts and sciences. Voiture, Robaelt, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. The ramparts make a fine walk, being planted with a double row of trees. In the new division of France, Amiens is the chief city of the department of Somme.

Conti is a small town about five leagues from Amiens, which gave the title of prince to a branch of the house of Bourbon.

Abbeville, the capital of the district of Ponthieu, is situated about five leagues from the British Channel, 13 from Boulogne, and 7 from Amiens, on the Somme, in which the tide rises here to the height of six feet. There are a great many churches in the town, and it has a very flourishing trade, and a variety of manufactories. The prospect of this town, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, is remarkably beautiful.

Crefly, a small place on the river Authie, is noted for the battle betwixt the English and French, anno 1346, in which the latter were totally defeated, and the king of Bohemia taken prisoner; whose motto, *in diebus*, was afterwards put in the prince's arms.

Montreuil, on the C.uche, 3 leagues on the British Channel, contains about 5000 inhabitants, and has a pretty brisk trade.

The peasants round this spot are very poor. It is remarked by travellers, that no sooner does a chaife stop, than the cottages pour forth their arms to crave charity: young and old all join in the chorus, *Charité pour l'amour de Dieu*.

St. Valery, or Gaderic, is a sea port town, situated at the mouth of the Somme, four leagues below Abbeville. The entrance into the Somme is very dangerous, because of the shelves and quick-sands which move from place to place with the wind and tide, so that no ships dare venture to enter without the assistance of the best pilots of the country; however, there is great trade here, because all sorts of merchandizes are easily conveyed from hence to Amiens, and thence into Arras, Champagne, and to Paris. Here they import spices from Holland, as also pot-stuffs for making of soap; cod fish, herrings, eels, &c. and many other commodities from several countries; the whole export into Spain and Portugal the manufactures of Picardy.

Agincourt, or Azincourt, near the river Brille, is famous in history for a glorious victory which the English, commanded by Henry V. gained here over the French, the 25th of October, 1415. The English lost but 1600 men, and the French 6000. Among the slain were the count of Nevers, and Anthony, duke of Brabant, brothers to the duke of Burgandy, the duke of Alençon, the countess of Albret, the duke of Bar, the marshal of Boucicaut, admiral Dampierre, the archbishop of Sens, the viscount of Lonnais, and many others of the nobility. The dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the counts of Vendôme and Richemont, and a great number of principal officers were taken prisoners.

Boulogne, on the mouth of the Lane, is only eight leagues from the nearest coast of England. It was the capital of a district called the Boulonois, which enjoyed

peculiar privileges of exemption from several taxes; and had a governor independent of the governor-general of Picardy. The harbour cannot be entered but at high water, and is defended by a fort. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. Near the citadel is a mineral spring, called La Fontaine de Fer, that is, the Iron Spring. It was the see of a bishop till the revolution.

Ambleteuse, a small town on the channel, two leagues from Boulogne, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. Here king James II. landed, when he fled to France, after his abdication.

Near Arras, a fortified town, three leagues from Calais to the south, Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England, had an interview: their retinue was so richly dressed, that the place where they met has ever since been called Le Champ de drap d'Or. "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Arras is the capital of the district named Astois, which is one of the most fertile districts in all France. It is 24 leagues long, and 12 broad, being bounded on the east by Hainault, on the north by Flanders, and on the west and south by Picardy. A considerable trade is carried on in the province in grain, flax, hops, wool, linen, &c.

Arras, situated on the river Scarpe, 10 leagues from Amiens to the north, is a very ancient and large city, and is divided into two parts: the one, called the City, is the ancient; and the other, named the Town, is the new. They are each surrounded with old walls, where there remain still several round towers, built after the ancient manner, and a gate, over which was this inscription: *Quand les Français prendront Arras, les jours mangeront les chats; &c.* "When the French shall take Arras, the mice shall eat the cats." In the new division of France, Arras is the chief town in the department of the Pas de Calais.

Martial de Vauban repaired those old walls, and added several bastions, and many new works to them in the ditch, which is long and very deep. There are to be observed in it, among other things, lunettes, built after Vauban's manner: they are the first works of that kind, which were invented by that excellent engineer. They consist of a triangular half-moon, covered with two half envelopes, separated from each other by a ditch.

The citadel is somewhat higher towards the country. It is not very large, but deemed one of the strongest in France. The ditch is dry towards the country. The greater part of the ground about this city is low, and proper to be laid under water. This town is inhabited by wealthy traders and artificers, who make sails and tapestry-hangings, &c. only the latter, which art was invented here; therefore those tapestries take their name from that of the city.

Aire is a fortified town, situated on the river Lis, 22 miles from Arras to the north-west, and contains two hospitals. At a little distance from the town stands fort St. Francis.

St. Venant is a little but well fortified town, situated on the bank of the river Lis, six leagues from Aire to the east, taking its name from the martyr St. Venant. The country about it may be laid under water.

Calais, a town situated on the narrowest part of the channel opposite to Dover, from which it is distant about seven leagues, was the capital of the Pais Reconquis, or Recovered Country. It is pretty large, and well fortified, but the harbour is of very difficult and dangerous access. Here are a fine arsenal, and a citadel, which commands the town, the harbour, and all the adjacent country. All the country about the town may be laid under water in 24 hours. By the canal of Calais the inhabitants have an easy communication with Dunkirk, St. Omer, Graveline, Ypres, &c. and in time of peace a packet-boat passes regularly twice a week between England and Calais. There are two inconveniences which they who pass from Dover to Calais would always wish to avoid: the first is that of losing the tide, and being

being a harbour that out of the l'ais m'at ter that con- v- l-ay two are lo- able wa etrice qu'at this pl- of a c- l'eng- with nation.

The other defend- tions, l'egre to which i- dral ch- remark- marble, there ar- which, belonge- hospital- phan-h- for tw- and few- is empl- at felo- some p- is also a trade, t- sea thro- vernme- every y- other c- High-B- Flemish- ago: th- not un- Flemish- cient fi- not al- themel-

On t- the ban- St. On- which a- rest on- forward- They a- of poles- there it- to drive- trees, b- fear the- make t-

The Liege c- burg an- and Pie- places c- Seine, l- pure, an- mines, with ga- its exte- and iron- Troy river Se- It is pre-

emption from several taxes; dependent of the governor-governor cannot be entered but by a fort. The town is small. Near the citadel is a fountain d'Or, that is, the of a bishop till the revolution.

On the channel, two leagues from the town, and has a good harbour, landed, when he fled to the town, three leagues from Paris, and Henry VIII. of France, their retinue was to richly receive they met has ever since Chap d'Or. "The Field of the district named Artois, little districts in all France, broad, being bounded on the north by Flanders, and Picardy. A considerable province in grain, flax, hop,

river Scarpe, 10 leagues from the sea, is a very ancient and into two parts: the one, called the other, named Artois, are each surrounded with in still several round towers, and a gate, over which and les Français prendront les châteaux; i. e. "When the the name shall eat the cats." Artois is the chief town of Calais.

Artois is a fortified town, and has a manufactory of tools and knives. It was a bishop's see till the revolution.

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being obliged to take a French boat to get into the harbour; the other is that of landing so late as to be shut out of the town, and compelled to lodge in one of the houses that stand without it. The town of Calais makes a much handsomer appearance from the water than the town of Dover; its towers begin to become visible on reaching the middle of the strait. It has two piers of great length, which run parallel, and are both of timber. One of them affords a very agreeable walk over a boarded floor, which, at several times of the day, but especially in a summer evening, is frequented by many genteel people of the place. On this pier a troop of servants, from the several houses of accommodation, stand ready to receive the passengers at their landing, and conduct them, together with their baggage, according to their several destination.

The only remaining place worthy of notice in this district is St. Omer, on the river Aa. This city is defended not only by a castle, but also by large bastions. There are in this city several fine streets, and a large square, built round with noble houses, among which is the Town-House or Guild-hall. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Omer, is a noble building remarkable chiefly for its chapels, enriched with fine marble, and beautiful paintings. Besides the cathedral, there are here six parochial churches, and an abbey, which, before the revolution, was extremely rich, and belonged to the order of St. Benedict. There are also two hospitals for maidens, a general one for the sick, an orphan-house for boys, and another for girls, an house for twelve poor men, in memory of the twelve apostles, and several foundations; the yearly income of which is employed in maintaining a certain number of boys at school, in giving a sum of money in marriage to some poor girls, and in clothing some others. Here is also an English seminary. The people have some trade, several small vessels coming up here from the sea through Gravelines, by the river Aa. For the government of the city there is a mayor, who is changed every year, 12 aldermen or echevins, and several other officers. The suburb called Haut-Pont, or High-Bridge, contains many houses inhabited by Flemish families, who have settled here many years ago: they have kept their ancient language, which has not undergone the same alterations with the common Flemish. They adhere most scrupulously to the ancient simplicity of their nation; and that they may not alter or corrupt it, they never marry but among themselves. St. Omer is the see of a bishop.

On the east of this suburb, which is situated along the banks of the river Aa, and on the north-east of St. Omer, there is a marsh, or a kind of lake, in which are the famous floating-islands. They do not rest on the bottom of the lake, but go backward and forwards, according to the motion that is given them. They are made to move like boats, by means either of poles or ropes. There is always grass growing on these islands; and people draw them near the shore, to drive their cattle on them. There are also some trees, but they take care to keep them very low, for fear the wind should have too much hold of them, and make the islands move with violence.

The Government of CHAMPAGNE has Hainault and Liege on the north, Burgundy on the south, Luxembourg and Lorraine on the east, and the Isle of France and Picardy on the west. It is 160 mile long, in some places exceeds 140 in breadth, and is watered by the Seine, Maine, Aube, Aisne, and Marne. The air is pure, and the soil fertile. The few hills abound with mines, the valleys with mineral waters, and the soil with game. The province itself receives its name from its extensive plains. The trade consists in corn, wine, and iron.

Troyes, the capital of the province, is seated on the river Seine, 26 leagues from Paris to the south-east. It is pretty large, but far from being so populous and

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flourishing as formerly. Its trade is considerable, and several manufactures are carried on in it. The neighbouring country is pleasant, and fruitful in wine, grain, and pasture. It is a bishop's see, and, in the new division of France, Troyes is the chief city in the department of Aube.

Pont-sur-Seine, a town, as the name shews, situated on the Seine, has a magnificent seat, with fine gardens belonging to it.

Epemay is a small town on the Maine. The country about it produces excellent wine.

Chalons, or Chalon-sur-Maine, a large city, situated on the Maine. Chalons has a flourishing manufactory of balloons, which take their name from the town, and of other woollen stuffs.

Clermont, before the revolution, was the capital of an earldom, belonging to the prince of Condé; St. Didier, on the Maine, is famous for its iron forges; and Vailly, on the Blaise, is remarkable for being the scene of a horrid massacre of the Protestants in 1562.

Joinville, on the Maine, was, before the revolution, the capital of a principality belonging to the family of Orleans.

Langres is a fortified town, and has a manufactory of tools and knives. It was a bishop's see till the revolution.

Chaumont is well fortified, and, in the new division of France, is the chief town in the department of Upper Maine.

Clervaux is a town on the Aube, near which is an abbey. In it is the famous cask of St. Bernard, which holds 30000.

Dom Remi, surnamed la Pucelle, is the birth-place of the celebrated Joan d'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans.

Sens is the capital of the district called from it Senones. It is large, and the see of a bishop. The principal church is a fine monument of Gothic architecture. The inhabitants trade to Paris, by means of the Yonne, in wine, wood, coals, oats, hay, &c. In the new division of France, Sens is the capital of the department of Yonne.

Vitry le François is small, but well built, strongly fortified, populous, and rich.

Rheims is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest cities of France. It is the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is a fine Gothic structure, and has a lately and superb gate and portico. The university was founded in the 16th century, by Charles, archbishop of Rheims, and cardinal of Lorraine. In the new division of France, Rheims is the chief town in the department of Marne.

In this city are several remains of antiquity. Three of its gates retain the names of heathen deities, viz. of the Sun, of Mars, and of Ceres. There is a triumphal arch, which was covered with earth, and is composed of three arches of the Corinthian order, with columns, and basso-relievos in the vaults. In the middle arch is the figure of a woman in fresco, holding two cornucopias in her arms, which seem to denote the fruitfulness of the country: four children, that are near her, express the four seasons of the year; and the 12 months are represented by 12 proper figures. The two other arches are each 30 feet high, and 8 broad. That on the right hand has the figures of Romulus and Remus sucking a she-wolf: on their sides are the shepherd Faustulus, and the shepherds Acca Laurentia. In the third arch are to be seen a Leda embracing Jupiter transformed into a swan, with a Cupid who bears them with his flambeau. There are the remains of another triumphal arch in this city, and also of several roads made by the Romans in the neighbourhood of Rheims. The chief trade here is that of wine. Several kinds of thin woollen stuffs, mixed with silk, are manufactured in this city.

The principal places of Brie, belonging to this government, are

Meaux, on the Maine, a very ancient city, and the see of a bishop. Here is a salt granary. The trade consists

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contains chiefly in grain, wool, and cheese. In the new division of France, Meaux is in the department of Seine and Marne.

Provins, a town on the little river Vouille, sends considerable quantities of corn to Paris by the Seine, from which it is only three leagues distant.

Sens, near the border of Luxembourg, being one of the keys of France, is strongly fortified. In the new division of France, it is the see of a bishop, and in the department of Ardennes. Here is a fine cattle, and a manufactory of cloth and serge.

The Government of Burgundy has Champagne on the north, Lorraine on the north, Franche Comte on the east, and Nivernois and Bourbonnais on the west. It extends from north to south, is about 45 leagues; and its breadth from east to west, about 30. It is very fertile in corn, wine, fruit, and tobacco; being watered by the Seine, the Dume, which falls into the Seine, the Brabin, or Bourbonne, the Armançon, the Ouche, and the Tille. There are some noted mineral springs in it, with subterraneous lakes, and plenty of cheese. For a long time it had dukes of its own, subordinate to the crown of France; but Lewis XI. at last, upon the failure of heirs male, seized upon it, and annexed it to his crown. The principal places in the several parts of Burgundy are the following:

Diion, the capital, is a large fortified town. It is the see of a bishop, and in the new division of France, the capital of the department of Côte d'Or. Contains an academy of sciences, a college of law, a stately cathedral, and several hospitals. Fontaine de Diion, a village near it, was the birth-place of St. Bernard.

Aval, on the Coufan, has an hospital. Saumur, on the Armançon, has two fine buildings, a granary of salt, a cattle, and a cloth-manufactory.

Chaillon-sur-Seine, contains 15 hospitals, in one of which poor travellers are maintained for three days.

Auxerre, on the Yonne, is the capital of the district called Auxerrois, and in the new division of France, is the chief town in the department of Yonne. Was formerly a bishop's see, contains several hospitals, and a grand palace.

Audun, on the Aroux, the capital of Autunois, and is defended by a citadel.

Macon, on the Saône, in the new division of France, is the capital of the department of Saône and Loire, and was formerly a bishop's see. In a council held here in 1563, it was enacted that if a layman on horseback should meet a priest on foot, the former should defend to do reverence to the priest.

Chalon, on the Saône, was a bishop's see till the revolution. It is one of the chief cities of France.

Bourbon L'Auxerrois, on the Saône, was a bishop's see, and contains a fine church of the order of Cisterciens.

Briant, the capital of the district called La Brie, stands on the Rezonville, almost in the centre of the country. The fairs here are chiefly for horses, cattle, and skins.

Beze, the capital of the country called Le Bassigny, in the new division of France, Beze is the see of a bishop, in the department of Aisne.

Genes, at the foot of mount St. Cloud, near the lake of Geneva, gives name to a district, extending from foot d'Ecluse to the village of Croissy. It belonged to the prince of Conde.

The principality of Dombes, which lies contiguous to the government of Burgundy, but is independent of it, extends nine leagues in length, and is as many in breadth, and is a very pleasant fruitful country.

Trevoux, lying on the Saône, is the capital of the principality of Dombes.

The Government of DAUPHINE is bounded on the south by Provence, on the north by Bresse and the Rhone, on the east by the Alps and Savoy, and on the west by the Rhone, which separates it from the Lyonnais and Languedoc. It had long princes of its own,

who were styled dauphins du Viennois. At last Dauphin Humbert, having no children, made it over to Philip VI. of France, on condition that the inhabitants should still retain their privileges, that the province should be forever incorporated with the crown of France, and that the king's eldest son should enjoy it, with the arms and title of Dauphin. In the year 1349 this agreement was fully executed. Near two thirds of the province are very barren and mountainous; but the mountains contain a variety of minerals, and, in some places, are covered with larch trees, which are very valuable, as they not only yield a very durable wood, but also manna, benzoin, and agaric, the last of which is used in physic and dying scarlet. The more level and fruitful part of the province is called Lower Dauphine. On the mountains are also found several sorts of wild animals, as bears, marmots, chamois-goats, and other species of goat, called by the French, bouquetons, or chevrets, together with white hares, partridges, eagles, hawks, &c.

Dauphiné had a governor and parliament, and contains the following principal places.

Grenoble, situated on the conflux of the Isere and Drac, in a plain at the foot of the mountains. It received its name from the emperor Gratian, son of Valentinian I. from whence it is called, in Latin, Gratianopolis. It is, however, much more ancient; was before called Cularo, and belonged to the Allobroges. It has been a bishop's see ever since the fourth century. The Diocesan council, established here in 1340, by Humbert II. Dauphin of Viennois, was erected into a parliament in 1463, by King Lewis XI. This city is well peopled, and commanded by a fort called la Buthille. The Isere divides the city into two unequal parts. Here are no fine buildings, except the bishop's palace, which owes its name to cardinal de Camus, bishop of Grenoble, and is adorned by excellent paintings, representing Our Saviour's life and passion, and by the picture of the bishop. The town was fortified by the chevalier de Ville. The skins and gloves of Grenoble are very much esteemed; but the woollen stuffs are but coarse. There was not, even before the revolution, one abbey of men in this whole diocese, and but one of nuns, viz. that of Holy of the Carmelite order. In the new division of France, Grenoble is the chief town in the department of Isere.

Near this town was the famous monastery of a Hermitage of the Carthusian monks, called in French, La Grande Chartreuse, or the Great Charter-house. It was the first of that order, founded by St. Bruno. It is situated on high mountains, covered with thick woods; but the place is very pleasant. Each monk had a garden and kitchen, which he cultivated with his own hands. About 14 leagues from Grenoble is a place of great antiquity, called Voreppe, and formerly a bishop's see, and at the distance of one league are the caves of Sigeac, and a grotto, in which is a skeleton of a man.

Hot springs, called by the people, are found at the foot of the mountains. The waters, some of a dark green colour, very smooth, and of a fine lustre. These waters, and the use of a knife-dance not only the best, but also drop into the eye, they expel all impurities, and are useful in the heat. About five leagues from Grenoble is the mineral spring of la Mothe, the waters of which are pretty hot, and highly esteemed, as a certain remedy for all disorders of the stomach, flux, and even leucorrhoea.

St. Bonnet, a small place, but the capital of the country of Champaur, belonged formerly to the family of Valbon.

Briançon, at the conflux of the Dure and Ance, is the capital of the district, called from it Briançonnais, and has a cathedral situated on a steep rock. On the leaves of the larch trees here, there is gathered a manna, which falls in the night, and melts as soon as the sun shines upon it. The hotter the season the more plentiful it is.

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Monetier is a town in the district of Briançon, where
is a spring that spouts out water, now and then six feet
high, and sometimes more.

Ambrum, or Embrum, the capital of the maritime
Alps, and the territory called, from the town, Ambrun-
nois, stands on a steep rock, at the foot of which runs
the Durance. It was, before the revolution, the see
of an archbishop, who styled himself prince and count
of Ambrum.

Gap is the capital of the territory, called from it
Gapençois, and was the see of a bishop. At St. Peter
D'Argenson is a mineral water; and in the lake of Pel-
honniers is a floating meadow consisting of grais and
rushes.

Vienne, on the Rhone, 13 leagues from Grenoble,
was once a Roman colony, and afterwards the king-
dom of Burgundy. It is large, and contains several
remains of Roman buildings, a manufactory of hard-
ware, and another of paper. Some mineral springs are
found in its district, which is called Viennais.

Tain is famous for its hermitage wine. St. An-
thoine contained the abbey of St. Anthony, which was
the only one of that order.

Valence, the capital of the Valentinois, a place of
antiquity, stands on the Rhone, contains an univer-
sity, and is large, well fortified, and the see of a bishop.
In the new division of France, Valence is the chief
town in the department of Drôme.

Die, on the Drome, over which it has a bridge, is
the capital of a district, famous for its mineral springs,
and for a steep rock in the neighbourhood, called the
Inaccessible Mountain, and, till the revolution, was
the see of a bishop.

The principality of Orange is about four French
leagues in length, and two in breadth, and had former-
ly counts and princes of its own; but, in the year
1531, it came to the house of Nassau, in which it con-
tinued till the death of William Henry, prince of
Orange, stadtholder of Holland, and king of Great
Britain. In the year 1713 Frederick William, king of
Prussia, and one of king William's heirs, ceded it to
France; and, in 1722, Lewis XV. gave it to the
prince of Conti. Afterwards it was annexed to
the government of Dauphiné. The only place in
it worth mentioning is that from which it takes its
name, &c.

Orange, in Latin Arausio, situated on the little river
Mure, in a beautiful plain about a league from the
Rhone, and five from Avignon. It was, until the revo-
lution, the see of a bishop. Here are several remains
of Roman magnificence, particularly a fine triumphal
arch, and an amphitheatre.

The Government of PROVENCE derives its name
from the Latin Provincia; and is bounded to the south
by the Mediterranean; to the north by Dauphiné; to
the west by the Rhone, which separates it from Lan-
guedoc; and to the east by the Alps and the Var,
which separate it from the dominions of the king of
Sardinia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, its
length being about 42 French leagues, and its breadth
about 30. The air and soil differ widely in the two
divisions; for in the former the air is temperate, but in
the latter extremely hot. The former yields good
corn, apples, and pears, and abounds in cattle, but has
little wine. On the contrary, the latter has plenty of
wine, with orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, palm, cy-
press, olive, mastic, medlar, and tea-cherry trees; but
does not produce half the quantity of corn necessary
for the inhabitants. This province yields also a kind
of box, the fruit of which proceeds from the middle
of the leaf, and continues all the year round. Of these
wines, the Muscadet is the best. In the road and
harbour of Toulon is caught a fish, enclosed in a stone,
which must be broke before the fish can be come at,
and called a date from its resemblance to that fruit.
The taste of it is very agreeable; but, in general, the
fish of the Mediterranean are inferior to those of the

Ocean. There is also a small bird in this province,
called beca-figo, that feeds only upon grapes and figs,
and is delicate eating. Iron, black agar, copper,
and lead, are found here. There are no considerable
rivers in the province; the chief are the Duran, the
Souge, the Largens, (so called from the transparency
of its water,) the Lure, the Verdun, and the Var; the
last of which divides France from Italy. The woods are
numerous, and afford a great deal of timber for ship-
building, and other uses. Almost the whole trade from
France to Italy, the Levant, and the greater part of
Spain, is carried on from this province.

Aix, the capital, so called from its baths, is six leagues
from Marseilles, the see of an archbishop, has a stately
cathedral, a public library, an university, two colleges,
an academy of fine arts, fountains, a most beautiful
walk called Le Concorde d'Orbital, a town-house, and
fine palace. It is situated in a fertile valley, particu-
larly famous for its olives, which yield excellent oil.
In the new division of France, Aix is the chief town
in the department of Bouches du Rhone.

Bugs and beetles are so plentiful here as to be of the
greatest annoyance to the inhabitants. The in-
convenience arising from their vermin is thus represented by
a late traveller. "I think (says he) we are now in the
region of flies, bugs, and beetles; as every place
swarms with these disagreeable, troublesome vermin.
Not a night has there been, since we left Paris, that one
or both of us have not slept on the floor, for fear of
being attacked by those legions that lie in ambush
amidst the crevices of the beds, and only wait for our
sleep to make their attack. Our custom is to draw off
the upper mattress with the sheet and bolster on it,
into the middle of the room; and by this means we
often escape the annoyance, except it be from a flag-
gler who has rambled from the main body. It is a
strange custom which they have in these parts, where
the heat is often very troublesome, to hang their rooms
with a kind of dark rug, or as they call it, tapestry;
for it has a dirty look, and only serves to in-
crease the warmth of them, and to furnish hives and
nurseries for those detestable vermin that have put us
in such torments.

Salon is six leagues west of Aix. Here the famous
pretended prophet Nostradamus died in 1566.

St. Remy is a considerable town, and formerly be-
longed to the prince of Monaco. It is situated near
the lake of Glacé; Le Basse, in the bailiwick of
Aix, till we belonged to the prince of Monaco.

Arlé, on the Rhone, formerly a Roman colony,
contains several curious remains, such as Roman tombs,
statues, an amphitheatre, an obelisk, &c.

This city was formerly the capital of the king-
dom of Burgundy, and, until the revolution, was digni-
fied with a metropolis, and an academy, known
by the name of The Royal Academy of Sciences and
Languages. It was raised in 1665, by the king's let-
ters patent; by which it was ordered, that the number
of members should not exceed 20, who were all to be
nobles by birth. There were afterwards 10 other mem-
bers added to it by new letters patent.

Tarascon is a large ancient town on the Rhone, hav-
ing a handsome castle. The inhabitants of this place
have a very peculiar method of threshing their corn,
which, with some other particulars, we shall relate as
given by a celebrated writer, in a letter to his friend.
"The corn (says he) is thrashed out almost as soon as
cut; and for this purpose they make a temporary
threshing-floor on some part of the field where they
reap. This threshing floor is prepared by mowing
a piece of ground of about 20 or 30 feet square, and
covering it with an instrument that takes off
all inequalities, and makes it look as if it had been
ploughed with a mason's trowel. The corn is then
cut; and it is then threshed with several bun-
dles of corn as high as the knees of a man. The man-
ner of threshing them when they are thus sowed, is
what I never saw before. A woman (for I have seen

more women employed this way than men) stands in the midst, and has around her half a dozen or more horses, with a bridle or halter to each. She holds all these bridles by their extremities in one of her hands, and whips the horses with the other; so that they dance in a circle around, the bridles forming the radii, of which her hand is the centre, and trample the corn out of the ear with their feet. Whether this method answers so well as that of the flail I cannot pretend to determine: it may be more expeditious, but certainly makes great waste.

"They seem to make little use of the straw or reed but in manure, and therefore take but little trouble to bundle it up. In many fields the ears are only plucked off, and it is suffered to rot in the ground; whilst in others it is afterwards mowed.

"Women here are reapers; and it is not uncommon to see five females to one man employed in this kind of labour. Scarce any of them have shoes or stockings, and few a hat, or any other covering for the head, to defend them from the heat of the sun. Perhaps to this it may be owing that, among the lower class of people, handsome women are exceeding rare; all of them having coarse, ordinary sun-burnt faces. However, though the country is deficient in this respect, it has a just claim itself to be called beautiful than any other part of France I have yet seen. The fields have more the appearance of cultivation, and there are fewer of those barren naked rocks to which the country in general is subject. Hedgers are not uncommon; and you may sometimes see some straggling trees and coppices; but these are forlorn, and have not those inhabitants that should enliven them. I know not what makes the little feathered fowls forsake these parts, excepting it is that they cannot find shelter in a country so naked of woods; but I am sure you may travel for days together and not be able to see one.

"It is not often that oxen are employed in ploughing: those which I observed were yoked by the horns, as being the part where it is imagined they can exert the greatest strength. In general you see a man working with a single horse or ass, without a boy or any other to guide it. The ploughs are lighter than those commonly used in England, but nearly of the same construction, and seem to turn the furrows with great facility and expedition."

Marseilles is a very ancient, large, rich, and populous city, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, where it has a safe and spacious harbour, above 7 leagues from Aix to the south, and 14 from Arles to the south-east. All the trade which is carried on from the south of France in a manner centers here. It was till the revolution the see of a bishop. Here the galleys of France are hid up. Here also is a fine arsenal, a dock for building the galleys, an observatory, an academy of the fine arts, and several churches. The harbour runs up far into the city, and is well secured and fortified. The city is divided into the Old and New; the former of which is but meanly built; but the latter is very handsome, and contains a fine walk. Opposite to the harbour are three small islands. Great quantities of tar and pitch are made in this neighbourhood.

Martelles, in beauty, has little to boast; but much in respect to its situation for commerce, and the antiquity of its foundation, which is said to have been laid in the time of Tarquinus Priscus. As you approach it, the Balides, which are behind, have an uncommon appearance, and look like another city built of straggling houses. These Balides are little pleasure-boxes, which cover the country for some miles square. Every citizen, almost to the lowest rank, has a balide, where, after the labours of the day, he retires and spends the evening with his family. The space that each of these little retirements takes up is very confined. A little house, with a garden of about 30 yards square, filled with fig-trees, olives and vines, is their common extent. Behind the walls of one garden begins another, which

belongs to another citizen; and is continued on, in every plat of the compass just mentioned; so that the Balides may be said to be *rus in urbe*, and *urbs in rure*.

The streets here are crowded with people of different nations, a most extensive trade being carried on with the Levant, and with most countries of the world. Since the plague, which swept away such a multitude of the inhabitants of this town, in the year 1720, the Marseillois are very cautious of admitting any vessel from the Levant, without a strict quarantine; and every letter is dipped in, or sprinkled with, vinegar, before delivered.

The manufactures of this town are various and flourishing, of which those of soap and wax-candles are the chief: though the others, such as of stuffs in imitation of those that come from the Indies, of silk stockings, porcelain, tapestry, hats, &c. are far from being inconsiderable objects of trade. Those employ a prodigious number of workmen; and owe not a little of their success to the clearness of the atmosphere around, which permits the exposition of such things as want drying and bleaching. The designs for the tapestry, linen, and Indian manufactures, are furnished by the artists belonging to the academy of painting at Marseilles, and must be consequently superior to those of other places, where they come from the untutored genius of the workmen themselves.

The Hotel de Ville is a handsome building, and has several pictures worthy the attention of an artist. Among these are two painted by Serre, that represent the plague.

The church of St. Victor contains a great number of antiquities. Among its curiosities they number St. Andrew's Cross, which is almost entire, and preserved with a religious veneration.

The Marseillois are very fond of pageantry and processions of all kinds, and, before the revolution, had two which were remarkably curious; one was the procession of an Ox at the Fete de Dieu, and the other that of the Voituriers and Coachmen to the church of the Grand Augustins. Whether these are still continued, we cannot at this period determine; but shall quote the description thereof from the former edition of this work. "The ceremony of the ox is performed in this manner. During the three days preceding the feast, the company of butchers are employed in driving an ox through all the streets of the town, followed by a great concourse of people. On the back of this beast they place a little boy dressed in a sheep's skin, who holds a streamer in his left hand, and keeps the fore-finger of his right hand pointed to the sky. On the eve of the feast the ox is guided to the place where the temple dedicated to Diana once stood. There the boy is taken off, and the butchers, after they have stripped themselves of their fantastic garments, provoke and drive the beast with sticks out of the city, amidst the cries and shouts of the populace, whose minds have interwoven this chase with the duties of religion. On the next, which is the grand day, he is led back, ornamented, after the ancient manner of adorning victims, with ribbons and flowers, accompanied by the butchers dressed in pontifical robes, with drums and flutes playing before them. Then follow the priests, friars, and the *religieux* of all the orders. They drive the animal out of the gates of the city to show that they joyfully consent to banish Paganism from among them. The ox is afterwards killed and given to the poor.

"On the feast of St. Eloi all the voituriers, coachmen, postilions, &c. assemble before the church of the Grand Augustins, mounted on their horses, mules, and asses, bearing the flags and colours of their company. As they make their procession before the grand entrance, a priest sprinkles every one of the riders and the beasts with holy water. After having received this, they proceed in files, and march to the sound of drums and life, through most of the great streets of the town, the prizes to be run for by the different animals being

GEOGRAPHY.

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The Port of Harwicke, in the Province of Britanny in the Kingdom of France.



The Port of Nantes, in the Province of Britanny in the Kingdom of France.

Published by the Author, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand.

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Briol, or *Briou*, is a handsome town in the bailiwick of *Brioule*.

Toulon is a large city, situated on the Mediterranean, with a fine port, 15 leagues east from *Marseille*, and about 12 from *Paris*. Both the town and harbour are strongly fortified. On two sides of the former are high hills at a very small distance, of which that of *St. Anne*, on the north-east, perfectly commands it. The entrance of the port is so narrow that two ships cannot go into it at a-breast. This place contains several courts, particularly an admiralty office, an arsenal well furnished, a foundery, magazine, manufactory of woollen cloth, &c. In the new division of France, *Toulon* is the chief town in the department of *Var*.

In the district of *Toulon* is *Choules*, a small town; and five leagues east of *Toulon* is *Hieres*, famous for the best salt and the finest fruit in France; it contains some churches, and gives name to three islands in the neighbouring sea.

Draughton, 12 leagues north-east of *Hieres*, is one of the largest towns in the province.

Frejus, on the *Argent*, 20 leagues east of *Aix*, and half a league from the sea, contains many remains of antiquity, particularly an aqueduct and an amphitheatre. The town is well fortified, has a court of admiralty, and is a bishop's see. In the new division of France, *Frejus* is in the department of *Var*.

Gistic stands in a fruitful soil, and contains several churches; it was the see of a bishop till the revolution.

At *Anibers* are good harbours and castles, with some Roman antiquities. The hills, called *hardines*, are well cultivated.

Vence, an ancient city, situated two leagues from the *Var*, was the see of a bishop till the revolution, and at that time the civil government of the city, and lordship of the manor, were divided between the bishop and the bishop of *Vence*, or the house of *Villeneuve*. The above place is in the department of *Var*.

Digne, on the *Bleone*, is celebrated for its hot wells, and is the see of a bishop. In the new division of France, *Digne* is the chief town in the department of the *Lower Alps*.

Sisteron, on the *Durance*, has a good trade, and is defended by a fortress. *Castellan*, on the *Verden*, gives name to a bailiwick, and *Riez*, nine leagues north-west of *Aix*, was a bishop's see till the revolution.

Mantone is one of the most populous cities in the province. Here is a castle, with several fountains; and in the neighbourhood a mineral spring. The lords of *Mantone* were proprietors of it until the revolution.

Peyruis is a small place in the district of *Forecaquier*, where the martyr, called *Petronius* was born; and that it was anciently, on that account, called *Vicus Petroni*.

Apt is a small city, at the conflux of the *Durance* and *Calavon*, eight leagues from *Aix* to the north. *Julius Cæsar* enlarged it, and made it a colony; and, to this day, there are several noble remains of antiquity about it. It was the see of a bishop till the revolution.

The city and district of *Avignon*, and the county of *Venaissin*, belonged to the pope at the time of the revolution; but some of the leading characters in those districts refused submission to his holiness, and solicited a junction with the French nation. By a vote of the assembly they were incorporated with France, and now form the department of *Vaucluse*.

No. 78.

Avignon, with its district, anciently belonged to the counts of *Thoulouse* and *Provence*. Afterwards they fell to the dukes of *Burgundy*. Then they were possessed by the king of *Sicily*, who were also counts of *Provence*, until the year 1348, that *Johnna*, queen of *Sicily*, and counts of *Provence*, divided of the town, and its district, to pope *Clement VI.* for 80,000 florins. The district is very fruitful, and abounds in corn, wine, and saffron. At the county of *Venaissin*, it was held either by the counts of *Thoulouse* its own counts, or the emperors, until the year 1273; since which it hath been possessed by the popes, and governed, under them, by officers called *vicars* till September, 1791, when it was annexed to France as before mentioned. It is very fruitful. The only place worth mentioning in the district of *Avignon* is that which gives name to it, viz.

Avignon, a large and beautiful city, situated at the conflux of the *Rhone* and *Sorgue*, 7 miles from *Arles* to the north, and 15 from *Aix* to the north-west. Here is a fine bridge over the *Rhone*; a very handsome college; and an university, founded in the year 1303. No less than seven popes resided here successively, from the year 1307 to 1377. In the church of the *Franciscans* is the tomb of the beautiful and learned *Laura*, so much admired and celebrated by the immortal *Petrarch*. The grave having been opened in the time of *Francis I.* a leaden box was found in it, containing a medal, with a copy of verses written on parchment by *Petrarch*, in praise of his mistress.

In the county of *Venaissin* the principal places are *Uzès*, on an island in the *Sorgue*, the finest town in the county. *Carpentras*, on the *Rouffe*, four miles north-east from *Avignon*. *Vaison*, on the *Orveille*, eight leagues from *Avignon*, is a small town, with a castle; and *Cavaillon* is a mean place, on an island in the river *Durance*.

The Government of *LANGUEDOC* is bounded to the south by the *Mediterranean* and *Requillon*; to the north by *Auvergne*, *Lyonnais*, and *Guienne*; to the east by the *Rhone*; and to the west by *Gascony*. It is 70 leagues in length, and, where widest, 32 in breadth.

The principal rivers are the *Rhone*, *Garonne*, *Aude*, *Tarne*, *Allier*, and *Loire*. The royal canal of *Languedoc* is upwards of 100 miles in length, six feet deep every where, and the breadth about 20 fathoms. In some places it is carried under mountains, and in others over valleys, having all along sluices, dams, reservoirs, water-courses, and draw-bridges. Several remarkable winds are observed in this province. That called the *vers blow*, generally from the west along the southern coasts and is very refreshing in summer; another, called *autan*, blows generally from the opposite quarter, and is hot and unwholesome; and a third, called *bise*, or the black, blows frequently in the valley through which the *Rhone* runs, very strong and cold. When the wind in this valley blows from the south, unattended with rain, it is no less unwholesome than the *autan*. From the coasts of *Languedoc* to the *Rhone*, in the heat of summer, a sea breeze sets in, from ten in the forenoon to five in the afternoon, which cools the air, that would be otherwise almost insupportable. In a valley, at the foot of the *Pyrenees*, there is a sharp west or north-west wind, called the *vent de pas*, which blows only in the night, and generally, in the summer, through the openings of the mountains; hence the people of the valley are obliged to winnow their corn in the night.

A very remarkable custom prevails in this province, which is that of treading out their corn by horses or mules, according to the Eastern custom, frequently alluded to in the scriptures.

The coasts of *Languedoc* are not only dangerous, but destitute of safe and good harbours. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, dried chestnuts, raisins, woollen cloth, flax, silk, and corn. The common

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division of the province is into Upper and Lower. In the Upper the following notes are the following:

Thoulzane, a village of the whole province, situated in the Gers in Lower Gascony, has a lovely bridge, one of the oldest and most ancient ones in France. On the whole trade, it is neither populous or rich. It is the most unwholesome. There also are an university, an academy, a school and apothecaries, several monasteries, a hospital, a dormitory, churches, besides the town itself. The principal business of the town of Thoulzane is the manufacture of silk, flax, and carpets. There is a river running to a distance called Thoulzane, which is a tributary of the river of Gasconne, called Cailh. Soizac, in the new division of France, Thoulzane is a small town in the department of Upper Gers.

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Gandhi, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, has a good deal more to say about the Tamil Nadu Government and the Government of India. He has a good deal to say about the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. He has a good deal to say about the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. He has a good deal to say about the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Cruz was a leader's son before the revolution. The people are tired of the neojacismo of this town.

Mac-fu, son of the L. z, was the father of a bishop
before the year 1000.

Calculation of R_{eff} for a small volume, where the first term, $M_{\text{eff}} = P_{\text{eff}} \Delta t$, is dominant and Bickel's relation is a good approximation:

Figure 1. a-c: Langmuir probe data at the three different foil sites.

Alto, on the Aste, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, is famous for its baths.

Lamp x, on the Ache, comes from Aket, has four or five wicks, and a circular reflector.

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from the fact that the R. *recondita* found in the former locality is a different subspecies, which is more common in the Atlantic states. R. *recondita* also commonly occurs in the same habitats as the "red" form, although it is more common in forests subjected to fire. The two subspecies are not allopatric, but rather overlap in the same habitats. R. *recondita* is more common in the temperate zone. The only revealed changes in the "red" subspecies, Great Plains form, are made in the "reddishness" of the cuticular and endocuticular pigmentation.

S. Pons de Terres is a frontier on the river Jara. In the north, the mountains are very high and steep.

Beziers is an ancient city, situated between the river Nîmes and the sea. It is one of the cities of the valley of the Rhodan, on the left bank of which is the city of Nîmes.

Mr. C. J. G. is seated on an eminence, in the center of the picture, and is surrounded by a group of people, including a woman in a long, flowing dress, and a man in a suit. The scene is set outdoors, with a large, ornate building in the background. The overall style is that of a 19th-century painting, with a focus on the figures and their interaction with the environment.

Money does not plentifully figured, and command many beautiful prospects. On the Pierou there is fountain, which, for simplicity and beauty, excel

mod others. The water is brought from a mountain five miles distant. The environs of this city are planted with vines, olive, fig, and mulberry-tree; the first used to nourish the silk-worms, which form the most considerable object of trade. Another thing that brings in a considerable revenue to this city is the distillation of water, called *Essence d'aspersion*, and wraps, that are famous all over Europe.

This place is much resorted to by those of the English who labour under disorders of the lungs; whom the reputed cleanness of its atmosphere, and famous physicians, have lured in hopes of a cure.

At Montpellier, besides its university, and schools of medicine, boasts an academy of sciences, which is composed of six honorary members, three physicians, three astronomers, three mathematicians, three chemists, and three botanists. Rubian is said to have been at this university; and his gown and cap are still treasured, with a kind of religious veneration, and used in the ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor. In the new division of France, Montpellier is the chief town in the department of Herault.

Balaruc, on the Thau, not far from Montpellier, has some warm baths, the waters of which will retain their heat at least eight hours.

Nîmes contains many monuments of antiquity, of which the principal are the amphitheatre, called Les Arènes; the temple of Diana; the quadrangular tower, supposed to have been erected by Adrian, and used formerly as a temple; and the octangular tower. Nîmes is a bishop's see. The delightful walk, called the Esplanade, is without the city. Here are several manufactories, a considerable trade in cloth and silk, an academy of Belles Lettres, and a citadel of four batteries. A great part of the inhabitants are Protestant. The hills in the neighbourhood are covered with vines. In the new division of France, Nîmes is the chief town in the department of Gard.

Beaucaire, a town situated on the Rhone, is noted for its fair, in which raw-filk, and other goods, are bought and sold to a considerable amount.

Quillac is a small place on the Vidourne, betwixt which and Saunx is a mineral periodical spring, which runs seven, and intermits five hours. At Le Grand Galargues, not far from hence, a fine blue and red dye is made out of the night-shade, called, in French,

Uzeu was the fee of a bishop before the revolution. Between Uzeu and Nimnes is that noble piece of Roman antiquity called the Pont du Gard, being part of an aqueduct by which water is conveyed from a spring at Uzeu to Nimnes, near 20 miles. It consists of three rows of arches across the river Gardon.

In the neighbourhood of Uz.z are some excellent mineral springs, particularly at the village of Youflet.

Also was the fee of a bishop till the revolution. The Protestants are numerous hereabouts. This city is joined to the prince of **Conti**, has a castle, and is noted for the culture of silk.

Polna, the capital of the county of Vclav, near the Luga, is a pretty large city, and was the see of a bishop before the revolution. Here are several churches.

The government of Foix is bounded on the west by Gerona, on the east and north by Languedoc, and to the south by Roussillon and the Pyrenean Mountains. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is mountainous, but abounds in wood, iron, caverns, and mineral waters; and the latter is fruitful in corn, wine, &c. The principal places in Upper Foix are

Foix, the capital, situated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. It is defended by a castle.

Taradcon has many iron forges; and Acqs, at the foot of the Pyrenees, receives its denomination from its hot waters.

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In Lower Poix are

Pamier, or the Auriens, the fee of a bishop. In
the valley of the Ariège, Pamiers is the chief town
of the province of Couserans.

St. Germain is a town, on the Aude, 17 miles
from the river, the residence of the counts of Foix, the
duchy of Desmarzais, contains the town of Quatzen;
the city of Carcassonne, in the department of Aude, has no place remarkable
in the village of Oudouze.

The government of Roussillon is founded on the
north by the L. de Pyrene, on the south by the
G. de Pyrene, on the west by Cerdagne, and on the
east by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 24 leagues long,
and 12 broad, and received its name from a Roman
colon, called Rousillon. The heat here, in summer, is
very great. It is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, madder,
cumin, &c. Sheep, cattle, partridges, and pigeons
are common. Cows and oxen are scarce. The ground
is watered by mules; and a great deal of oil, with
cumin, madder, and wool, are exported from the
country. It is watered by the Tet, the Tera, and the
Aude, which are, properly speaking, only torrents,
produced by the melting of the snow on the mountains.
It is formerly to Spain, but was yielded to
France by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. Besides
the city of Perpignan, the government includes a part of Cerdagne.
The principal places in Roussillon are

Perpignan, the capital, situated on the river Tet,
about 10 miles from the Mediterranean, which, though not
large, is populous, well built, and strongly fortified. It
is the fee of a bishop. Here are many convents, several
hospitals, and churches, and a noble canon
cathedral. The remains of the old town of Roussillon
lie on the river Tet, not far from hence. In the
new division of France, Perpignan is the chief town in
the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

St. Nazaire, Venet, and Buz, are three villages in
the district of Perpignan; at the first of which salt is
made of the sea-water; the two last are noted for their
warm baths.

Bellon is a famous hot spring, in the department
of the Ariège, near Carcassonne. Rousillon is a
little town on the Tet; Mont-Lian, the principal
place in the territory of Cerdagne, is a well fortified
town; and Ville Franche, on the Tet, is a strong
fort near it.

The boundaries of the Government of NAVARRE
and BEARN are Labourd on the west, Bigorre on the
east, Gasconie on the north, and the Pyrenean
Mountains on the south. Navarre, included in this
government, is but a small portion of the ancient king-
dom of Navarre, which, having been seized upon by
Ferdinand, king of Arragon and Castile, this part alone
was retained, and became annexed to the crown of
France. It is only 10 leagues in length, and five in
breadth. Navarre is barren and mountainous, and
contains only one place worth notice, viz. St. Jean-Pie-
de-Port, which is situated on the Nive, a league from
the borders of Spain, and eight from Bayonne. It is
well fortified, and has a castle, commanding the pass
of the mountains. The French king took the title of
king of Navarre from hence.

The principality of Bearn lies at the foot of the
Pyrenean Mountains, being about 16 leagues in length,
and 12 in breadth. In general it is but a barren coun-
try; yet the plains yield considerable quantities of
flax, and a kind of Indian corn, called malloe. These
mountains are rich in mines of iron, copper, and lead.
Some of them also are covered with vines, and others
with pine-trees; and they give rise to several mineral
springs, and two considerable rivers; the one called the
Gave of Oleron, and the other the Gave of Bearn.
Some wine is exported from this country; and the
Spaniards buy up great numbers of horses and cattle,
together with most of their linen, of which there is a
considerable manufactory.

Paul, the place of meeting in the province, is a
small but well built town in the Gave of Bearn. Here
are two hospitals, a house for the sick, an academy
of sciences, and a police, in which there are 14
officers. In the new division of France, Paul is the
chief town in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

The Government of GUYENNE and GASCON, which
is the largest in France, being 64 leagues in length,
from east to west, and 50 in breadth, from north to
south, is bounded on the south by the Pyrenean Moun-
tains; on the north by Limousin, Auvergne, and
Sainonge; on the east by Languedoc and Auvergne;
and on the west by the Ocean. This government is
fruitful in corn, wine, fruits, hemp, tobacco, brandy,
peaches, and many other commodities. They have also
medicinal springs, with copper, coal, and other mines,
and quarries of marble of all colours. The chief rivers
are the Garonne and Adour, both which discharge
themselves into the Ocean. Guyenne, properly so
called, is bounded on the north by Saintonge, on the
east by Perigord and Agenois, on the south by Bearn
and Gascony, and on the west by the Ocean; and con-
tains the following places of note, viz.

Bordeaux, the capital of the whole government.
The neighbouring district, called Bourdeaux, is very
fruitful, particularly in vines, chestnuts, and fig-trees.
The city stands on the banks of the Garonne, about
20 leagues from its mouth, and is one of the most an-
cient in France. It carries on a great trade with most
parts of Europe, the tide rising so high in the river,
that ships of great burden can come up to the quay.
The city and harbour are defended by three forts.
The finest parts of the former are the palace near the
harbour, and the suburb of Chartrou. It is the fee
of an archbishop. Here are an university, an academy
of sciences and fine arts, a large Gothic cathedral de-
dicated to St. Andrew, several other churches, three
seminaries, several public fountains, an exchange, some
remains of antiquity, and a manufactory of lace.
About six leagues below the city is a watch-tower, or
a lighthouse, called La Tour de Cordouan. For two
Protestant merchants, even before the revolution, were
allowed here in the private exercise of their religion.
Richard Hakluyt of England, was born here in 1567.
An ingenious writer comments on this city in the fol-
lowing picturesque manner. "The favourable im-
pression which Bordeaux cannot fail to make on a
traveller at his arrival is well continued by a residence
in it. Pleasure seems to have as many votaries here as
commerce; luxury and industry reigning within the
same wall, and that in the most extended degree.
Commercial cities are usually marked by reserved
manner, and the love of gain. Avarice, powerful in
its influence over the human heart, swallows up and
absorbs the more soft and melting passions. Here,
however, these radicals are entirely controverted. Dis-
ipation and debauchery are more openly patronized,
and have made a more universal and apparent con-
quest than in half the capitals of Europe."

Blaye, on the Gironne, has a citadel, where all ships
bound to Bordeaux must leave their cannon and arms
till they return. Near it, on an island, is a fort that
commands the river.

Dibourne, at the conflux of the rivers Isle and Der-
dogne, drives a considerable trade in salt.

Perigueux, the capital of the county, called Peri-
gord, which contains some mines of iron and mineral
waters, stands on the river Isle, has some remains of
Roman antiquities. It is a bishop's see. In the new
division of France, Perigueux is the chief town in the
department of Dordogne.

Rodez, the capital of the country of Rodez, which
abounds in cattle, iron, copper, virrid, and sul-
phur, stands on the river Aveyron, contains several
churches, and is the fee of a bishop. In the new di-
vision of France, Rodez is the chief town in the depart-
ment of Aveyron.

At Milin, or Milhaud, a town on the river Tarne, in Rouergue, before the revolution, there were five convents, and a commandery of the knights of Malta.

Pont de Camerac is celebrated for its mineral water.

Aiguillon, on the Garonne, has a considerable trade in hemp, tobacco, grain, wine, and brandy, and is defended by a castle.

Montauban, on the Tarne, is a handsome well built town, eight leagues from Toulouse. It was a bishop's see before the revolution. Here are an academy of Belles Lettres, and a manufactory of woollen stuffs.

This town sustained considerable damage by a dreadful inundation of the river Tarne, which began on the 14th of November, 1766, and laid 1200 houses in ruins. The particulars of this melancholy disaster are thus related. The fall of the houses began in the suburb of Sapac. The noise occasioned by their tumbling was heard in the neighbouring suburb, with the cries of several priors who called out for help; but as the water surrounded entirely the suburb of Sapac, it was very difficult going to the assistance of the unhappy inhabitants. The river, which was prodigiously swollen and rapid, was laden with a number of trees of an enormous size, that had been torn up by the roots, and carried down along with it; a circumstance which joined with the darkness of the night, rendered the passage of boats very dangerous. These obstacles, however, did not intimidate a mariner, who, in spite of the intreaties and tears of his wife and children, ventured to cross the river, in order to save such as were on the point of perishing. His courage routed several of his fellow boatmen to imitate him; and by means of their help no one perished.

The floods continued to increase, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, separated from the suburb by a bridge, ran to the Ville Bourbonne. At seven o'clock of the morning of Tuesday, November 18, the floods began to abate, and their decrease continued till noon. Hope immediately began to spring up in every bosom, but was soon stifled by the fill of the greatest part of the suburb of Gaillras, adjoining to that of Ville Bourbonne; and it was perceived that all the houses, even those that were yet at a distance from the waters, were tottering, and rested only on a loose earth, which the waters had already undermined.

At noon the swell began again, and was continually augmenting. The consideration was then universal. Orders were given to move off all the effects. Persons of all ranks were desired to assist in the removal; and all the carriages were engaged to make the removal the more speedy. The tribunals of justice opened their halls, the monks their convents and churches; the churches were also offered as repositories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of Ville Bourbonne abandoned successively their houses; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earnestness which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and with marks of true tenderness, endeavoured to amuse a grief which had no bounds.

The inundation increased during the whole day, and continued still augmenting till eleven in the morning of November 19, when the waters were thirty-two feet above the common water level. Such an extraordinary inundation occasioned fondry neighbouring villages to be entirely overflowed, and produced the greatest ravages. In the plains the buildings were overwhelmed, the grain washed away, the cattle drowned, and the greatest part of the inhabitants found their only safety in sudden flight, or in climbing high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the dreadful spectacle of beholding their dwellings destroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood.

Agén is a large and populous city, and the see of a bishop. It is situated on the river Garonne; and had the honour to be the native place of that prodigy of learning, Joseph Scaliger. In the new division of France,

Agén is the chief town in the department of Lot and Garonne.

Ville Franche, in Latin Francopolis, is the capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, on the river Aveyron. Here are a chapter, a college, and a manufactory of hempen cloth.

Cantac, a little place in the Lower Marche of Rouergue, is noted for its excellent sulphurous mineral water, and coal-pit.

Gascoigne, which constitutes the south part of this government, is separated from Guyenne, on the north, by the Garonne. The inhabitants are remarkable for a vicious pronunciation of the French tongue, for being great boasters, and much given to blundering. Hence the phrase Gasconade.

The principal places are the following: Brissac, on the Lavatanne, ten leagues south of Bourdeaux.

Condoin, on the Baïse, contains several convents, gives name to a little district called Condomois, and before the revolution was the see of a bishop.

Aac, on the Adour, is the capital of the district of Toulain, and before the revolution was the see of a bishop. The kings of the Vainquois formerly kept their court here; and the ruins of the palace of Alais are still to be seen on the banks of the river.

Acq, on the same river, had its name from its hot baths, which were celebrated in the Roman times. It was a bishop's see before the revolution, and has a good trade.

Bayonne, the capital of the district of Labourd, which produces some fruits, is a pretty large city near the sea, five leagues on the borders of Spain to the north, and 120 from Paris. Being one of the towns in the kingdom on the Spanish side, it is strongly fortified.

Here are a citadel, with two forts, and other works. It was, before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and had a revenue of 10,000 livres, out of which his taxation to Rome was only 100 florins. Bayonne is most agreeably situated at the confluence of two rivers, the Adour and the Nive. The first is much less considerable than the Thames opposite London; and across it is a wooden bridge, which gives the place to a suburb, called Le Basbourg du St. Esprit. The Nive, which is small, and rises in the Pyrenees, intersects the centre of the city, and resembles one of the canals in Holland. The entrance into the Adour, which is about four miles below the town, is rendered both difficult and hazardous, from the sands, which have collected and form a bar towards the mouth. It is, notwithstanding, a very agreeable place of residence, and furnishes, in proportion, all the requisites of life. Bayonets for guns were invented here, and from hence derived the name.

St. Jean de Luz is a small town, situated three leagues from Bayonne, over which is a bridge, joining it to the village of St. Louis, with a harbour for fishing-boats, belonging to both these places. The peace of the Pyrenees, as it was called, was concluded in 1659, on an isle near this town, formed by the river Bidasoa, which is the boundary between France and Spain, and called the Isle of Pheasant.

Mauléon, the capital of the county of Sule, which lies betwixt Lower Navarre and Béarn, at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, contains about 7000 inhabitants, and abounds with woods; but is without any navigable river for transporting its timber to the sea. The town stands on the Gave, ten leagues from Pau to the west, and has a castle.

Auch, the capital not only of the county of Armagnac, but of all Gascoigne, stands on the river Gee. Here is a magnificent cathedral, the city being the see of a bishop. In the new division of France, Auch is the chief town in the department of Gers.

St. Bertrand, a small city, but the capital of the county of Comminges, and the see of a bishop before the revolution. It was built by St. Bertrand, and therefore called by his name.

St. Beat is a strong town on the Garonne, two leagues from St. Bertrand to the south. The houses are

GEOGRAPHY.

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Port of BOURDEAUX Capital of the Province of Guyenne, in the Kingdom of France.



View of BREST Harbour in the Province of Brittany, in the Kingdom of France.

Compendium BANKES's *Universal System of* GEOGRAPHY *Published by Royal Authority*



View of the Port & Magazine of ROCHEFORT, in the Province ofunis,
in the Kingdom of France.



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all of marble, which is here more common than free stone.

Tarbes, a small city, but the capital of Bigorre, and the see of a bishop, stands on the banks of the Adour. In the new division of France, Tarbes is the capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees.

Bagnères, a town on the same river, is famous for its mineral waters and warm baths.

At Baredge, a village situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, are four baths of different degrees of heat, which are deemed efficacious in the rheumatism, and other distempers.

The Government of SAINTONGE and AGOUMOIS, or AUGUMOIS, is 25 leagues long, 12 broad, and bounded on the east by Agoumois and Perigord, on the west by the Ocean, on the north by Poitou and Anis, and on the south by the Garonne and Burdeois. The rivers are the Charente and Butonne; and the country abounds in grain, wine, saffron, fruit, salt, and mineral springs. The principal places are the following:

Saintes, the capital, situated on the Charente, is the see of a bishop. Some remains of Roman works are still to be seen in it, and the bridge is said to have been built by the emperor Julian. In the new division of France, Saintes is the chief town in the department of Lower Charente.

Pons is a handsome town on the Little Seine, over which there are several bridges, whence the town had its name. Here also is a mineral spring, with churches, and alms-houses.

St. Jean de Angeli, a town on the river Butonne, is noted for its brandy, and woollen stuffs.

Angoumois was a duchy, and is watered by the rivers Charente and Tournes, and yields grain, wine, saffron, all sorts of fruits, and iron. The places of most note in it are

Angoulême, the capital of the province, in the center of which it stands, near the Charente, is the see of a bishop, and contains a manufactory of paper, a general hospital, several churches, &c. In the new division of France, Angoulême is the capital of the department of Charente.

Cognac, on the Charente, is situated in a most delightful country, and celebrated for the admirable brandy made here, as also for an old castle, in which Francis I. was born.

Rochefort is a little town, which gave title to a duke eminent in the literary world.

The Government of ANJOU is bounded on the south and east by Saintonge, on the north by Poitou, and on the west by the Ocean. It is only 10 leagues long, and about as many broad, being the smallest province in France; but is fertile in grain, pasturage, vines, &c. It has a good harbour, and great quantities of salt. The principal places which it contains are as follow:

Rochefort is a handsome maritime town, on the Charente, five leagues from its mouth, and about seven from Rochelle. It was erected by order of Lewis XIV. in a very strong manner; and furnished with abundance of necessary store-houses, stores, magazines, a capacious and excellent dock, a victualling office, an hospital for sick and wounded seamen, a manufactory of sail cloth, a foundry, &c. The river is broad, deep, and well guarded by forts to its mouth. The harbour is convenient and large; and the marine academy contains 300 young men, who are instructed in every thing requisite to qualify them for naval service.

As the most minute particulars which concern the sea-ports of France are of great importance to be known to the subjects of Great Britain, we shall subjoin the following pertinent remarks.

The distance, from La Rochelle to Rochefort is seven leagues. The first four are exceeding pleasant, the road lying along the sea-shore, and in view of the islands Oleron and Aix, which appear at a small distance. The city is built in the midst of marthes,

No. 78.

which were drained for that purpose. Colbert, who was then prime minister, used to call it La Ville D'Or, (Gold-Town,) from the prodigious sums his master had expended in its erection. Time has, however, given the sanction of utility to the project, and rendered this port as necessary and important to France as either Brest or Toulon. It is situated on the Charente, about five leagues from its mouth. Every thing appears to be under an admirable regulation; and the several branches of naval equipment are carried on with vigour and dispatch. The armoury, the rope-walks, and store houses of every kind, are all in the best order, and kept with prodigious neatness. Lewis XIV. fortified the city at the time he erected it; but its situation, at so considerable a distance from the sea, renders it sufficiently secure from any attack. It is laid out with beauty and elegance. The streets are broad and straight, traversing the whole place from side to side; but the buildings do not correspond with them in this respect, as they are mostly low and irregular.

Rochelle, or La Rochelle, the capital of this government, situated on the sea-coast, two leagues from the island of Rhé, and four from Oleron, is a handsome town, with a fine port of a circular form, and strong fortifications. Here also are an academy of Belles Lettres, a sugar refinery, and a medical, botanical, and anatomical school. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan to Bourdeaux. The salt marshes affect the air of this place greatly.

This city, being the chief seat of the reformed in France, suffered very much during the civil wars, and was often valiantly defended, and long possessed by that party, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and famous siege, made himself master of it in the year 1628, chiefly by the means of an admirable rampart, or bank of earth, which cardinal de Richieu caused to be raised against it on the side of the Ocean. After it was taken the king caused the walls and fortifications to be demolished, except only two towers, which defend the port: but Lewis XIV. caused new and strong fortifications to be raised about it.

There are two islands on the coast belonging to this province and government, Oleron and Rhé, the former of which is five leagues long, two broad, and about three from the main land, having a town, cattle, and a light-house on it. The inhabitants were anciently famed for their skill in navigation, and are still good seamen. The other isle is about four miles in length, two broad, and betwixt two and three from the continent. It is populous, abounds in wine and salt, and has several forts on it, with a little fortified town, called St. Martin.

The Government of POITOU is bounded on the north by Touraine and Anjou; on the south by Anis, Saintonge, and Angoumois; on the east by La Marche and part of Berry; and on the west by the Ocean. It is 48 leagues long, and 22 broad. It belonged formerly to the kings of England; but being lost by Henry VI. was reunited to France. The rivers are the Sevre, Niortoise, Vienne, and Clain. The produce and commodities are corn, cattle, and woollen stuffs.

Poitiers, the capital of the whole province, situated on the river Clain, is large, and contains many churches, some remains of Roman antiquities, an university, and manufactories of woollen caps, stockings, gloves, and combs. It is the see of a bishop. The country round is noted for vipers, which are in such great numbers that vast quantities of them are transported to Venice to make treacle. In the year 1356 the French were defeated by the English, under Edward the Black Prince, near this town, and John, their king, taken prisoner, and carried to England, where he continued four years. In the new division of France, Poitiers is the capital of the department of Vienne.

Niort is a considerable town, situated on the Sevre-Niortoise. Here are a cattle, two parish churches, a general hospital, with manufactories of thannoy leather

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and not only private long-term investment by a nation, which is a strong force of growth. Here are new and old, but of different character, and they are related to the old and new in the same fashion. The new is a new articulation of the old, and, therefore, the old is not lost. The call for a new Bretton Woods annex

Engraved for **BANKES'S New System of GEOGRAPHY** Published by Royal Authority.



Town of **PORT L'ORIENT** *in the Province of Brittany in the Kingdom of France.*



The Harbour of **ST. MALO** *in the Province of Brittany in the Kingdom of France.*

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the duchy to the crown of France, by her marriage with Charles VIII. Being asked by the engineers, who constructed it, what plan they would choose for its model, he replied, "No coat-hat." It is formed of a large square area, which constitutes the body; two small towers, in the fore part, only rise to the level of a curtain; as two others of superior size do to the hinder ones; a projection in front forms the pole; and an arched arch behind corresponds to the place where the figure stands. The flanks are very narrow, and the height high.

Brest is a famous seaport town, seated on the north side of a large communication bay or harbour, which opens to the Ocean in the most extreme western part of the continent of France. It is twelve leagues distant from St. Paul de Leon to the south-west, and 5 from the point of promontory of Conquet. The city is small, and the flanks narrow. It is defended by a castle, which stands on a rock, very steep towards the sea, and which on the land side is surrounded with a broad ditch, and fine other fortifications. The harbour lies between the city and the suburb called Recouvrance, which is as large as half the city. There is over against the castle a tower, which defends the entrance into the port on that side. The harbour is encompassed with very fine quays, on which are built several warehouses, filled with all sorts of naval stores. The road is extremely spacious; but the entrance of it, called the Goulet, or Gullet by reason of its narrowness, is exceeding difficult, because of certain rocks, known by the names of Minors, Pilots, and Mingant, that lie under water at high-tide. This part, therefore, is the most secure retreat for the French ships of war, for which it is the only port on this side the Mediterranean; so that the town is one of the grand magazines of the armaments of France, Toulon, in the Mediterranean, being the other; and in this harbour the greater number of the French navy, as in that the ships of the greatest burden, water and are fitted out. Naval stores and provision for twenty sail of men of war are sometimes laid up at Brest; and ships of 80 and 90 guns are built here, which makes it a populous and rich place. There is always a strong garrison in the citadel. Louis XIV. caused an arsenal to be built here, and established a maritime academy.

The Government of MAINE, PERCHE, and the County of LAVAL, are comprized in one. Maine is bounded by Perche on the east, by Brittany and Anjou towards the west, by Touraine and Vendôme to the south, and by Normandy to the north. It is 12 leagues long, 20 broad, fruitful in corn, wine, oil, pasture, &c. and contains some iron work, slate, free-stone, quarries of marble, mineral waters, &c. Its rivers are the Loire, Sarthe, Haine, and Mayenne.

Mans, the capital of the whole province, situated on the river Sarthe, is a very ancient city. There are many churches here, and also a college. Before the revolution, Mans was the see of a bishop; and here were several convents and an inferior court of judicature.

Mayenne, a town on a river of the same name, was, before the revolution, a duchy and peerage belonging to the duke of Mazarine. It has several churches, with a granary of fish.

La Ferté Bernard, a small town on the Huïsse, contains a castle, and belonged to the duke of Richelieu before the revolution.

Chateau de Loire, on the Loire, is famed in history for holding out against Herbert Canute, of Mans, a seven years siege.

That part of this government called Perche is bounded on the east by Chartrain and Tivernais, on the west and north by Normandy, and on the south by Mayenne, being 15 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle, sheep, corn, flax, hay, mineral waters, iron mines, and cyder.

Montreigne, situated near the borders of Normandy, at the spring of the little river Huïsse, is the largest

and most populous city in this country. There are two parochial churches, and a collegiate one. The castle is a granary for fish, a manufactory of very good cloth, proper only to make socks, which they send to Paris.

Bellême, 4 leagues south of Montreigne, is famous for a mineral spring in its vicinity; and Nogent-le-Rotrou, on the Haine, 11 leagues north-west of Chartres, has several manufactories, particularly of razors, knives, and linen cloths.

At la Trappe was a celebrated abbey of Cistercian monks, who were remarkable for the austerity of their manners. It stands between the cities of Secz, Montreigne, Verceil, and Laval, in a large vale surrounded with hills and forests, which seem designed to hide it from the rest of the world. It was founded in the year 1120 by a count of Perche. But the monks having, in process of time, fallen into a great relaxation of manners and discipline, a very strict reformation was introduced in this abbey in the year 1662, by Armand John Boudier de Renne, the commandatory abbot. Some particulars of their manner of living, and of the austerities which they practised, are thus poetically described.

"Here flocks the train to whom indulgent heav'n
The precious gift of penitence has given;
Who, cloister'd here, feel heav'n's inspiring breath,
Nor fear to triumph o'er eternal death.
For this we strive; long, long, for morn appears
We rise, we pray, we bathe the ground with tears;
Then haste to labour, drain the putrid fen,
Or break th' ungrateful grounds of other men.
The unheeded roots we gather yield us bread,
The spring our beverage, and the earth our bed.
When midnight hour to new devotion calls,
We rise with awe, and rise those rev'rend walls,
Where fairs and matters kind the chast'ning rod.
Despise the world, and rested on their God,
Let pride unlock ambition's languine springs,
And wailed nations curse delusive kings;
No strong alarms this benighted infests;
We live in peace, and peaceful sink to rest.
Here pure religion toils our only bell;
Here true devotion warms each humble cell;
Here contemplation clears the clouded eye,
Exalts the soul, and lifts it to the sky.
Mend, dear friend, my simple shroud I spread,
And now prepare my last and welcome bed.
Here, here, my friend, my plain rough coffin stands,
Prepared and wrought by these laborious hands.
It calms my spirit, drives vain thoughts away,
And reconciles me to my kindred clay."

The Government of NORMANDY extends from east to west 60 leagues, and from north to south about 30. It is bounded on the south by Maine, Perche, and Beauce; on the north by the British Channel; on the west by Brittany; and on the east by the Isle of France and Picardy. It is fruitful in corn, flax, hemp, fruit, and pasturage; and abounds in wood, coals, cattle, madder, wool, mineral waters, iron, copper, &c. The rivers are the Seine, Eure, Andelle, Risle, Dive, Lezon, Carentone, Aune, Ants, Arne, Drome, &c. It is divided into Upper and Lower, in which the principal places are as follow:

Rouen, the capital of the province, stands on the north bank of the Seine, in a valley, almost furrounded with hills, 22 leagues from Paris to the north-west. Rouen is the see of an archbishop. The great hall of the palace, the old castle, and the principal church are noble buildings. In one of the towers of the latter is a bell of an enormous size, called George Ambone. The bridge of boats over the Seine is a great curiosity, being paved like a street, and rising and falling with the tide. Besides other tombs of great persons in the cathedral, is that of John de Beaufort, who was regent of France under our king Henry VI. The castle of this city is very considerable, the tide of blood runs

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so high, that vessels of above 200 tons can come up to it, though it is twelve leagues from the mouth of the river. In the place Aux Vaux is a statue of the Maid of Orleans, kneeling before Charles VII. She was burnt to death here by the English in 1431. William I. surnamed the Conqueror, died here. In one of the suburbs are several mineral springs. Here are manufactures of cloth, and oil of vitriol. In the new division of France, Rouen is the capital of the department of Lower Seine.

Caudivert is a small but populous town on the Seine, seven leagues below Rouen. Here is a pretty good trade by sea, and a manufactory of hats.

At St. Valeri, a sea-port town on the channel, the inhabitants manufacture some woollen and linen stuffs, trade along the coast, and send ships to the herring and cod fisheries.

Aumale has a manufactory of ferges and coarse woollen stuffs.

Dieppe is a noted sea-port town on the shore of the British Sea, at the distance of 10 leagues from Rouen to the north, and 14 from Havre-de-Grace to the north-east. It is situated on an even ground between two mountains or rocks, at the mouth of the river Betune, called, at Dieppe, the river of Argues, because it waters the ruins of that city. This river, falling into the sea, makes the harbour. It is fortified with bulwarks to the sea, with a fortress at the suburb called Pollet, and a castle, which, together with the craggy mountains that lie on the south, render it a place of strength; and as such it was chosen by king Henry IV. for his headquarters, when he was opposed by the league at his accession to the crown. The town is well built, and inhabited by sea-faring men; mechanics, that make curious works in ivory; and merchants who drive a considerable trade to foreign parts. The haven is narrow, but very long, and can receive ships of great burthen; but, by reason of its narrowness, of difficult access. This town has been often taken and retaken in the wars between the English and the French. In the year 1694 it was almost totally destroyed by bombs that were shot into it from the English fleet, commanded by the lord Berkeley; but they have repaired it since. The chief trade here consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, and oysters, which they sell in the neighbouring provinces, together with ivory works, and laces made here. There is also a manufactory where they make tobacco-rolls. The packet-boats from B.ighthelmston sail to this port.

Forges, near Andelle, is famous for its mineral waters.

Evreux is an ancient city and has a considerable trade in linen, woollen, serge, and corn. It is the see of a bishop. Here is the superb castle of Navarre. In the new division of France, Evreux is the chief town in the department of Eure.

Elbeuf, a little town, situated on the Seine, is noted for a manufactory of fine cloth and carpets.

At Lisieux, a town on the conflux of the Orne and Gasse, are several manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, who was styled count of Lisieux.

Honfleur is a populous town at the mouth of the Seine. They make here a great quantity of lace; and send ships to Newfoundland, and the French colonies in America. The harbour is well defended, and will admit ships of three or four hundred tons.

Caen is situated at the conflux of the Orne and Odon. Here are a castle, an university, an academy of sciences, and many churches. In the new division of France, Caen is the chief town in the department of Calvados. It is a place of good trade. William the Conqueror was interred in the abbey of St. Stephen in this city, which he had founded.

Bayeux, an ancient city, situated on the river Aure, is the see of a bishop, and contains several churches. It is a neat town of good trade, and has a castle.

Coutances, two leagues from the sea, is the capital of a territory called Le Coutantin, and the see of a bi-

shop. Here is a college, some Roman remains, aqueducts, &c. The houses here bear all the marks of antiquity in their structure and taste, which is rude to a great degree. On the summit of the hill, in the centre of the town, stands the cathedral. There is a grotesque appearance spread over the whole; and the fantastic ornaments of Gothic building are mingled with a wondrous delicacy and elegance in many of its parts. From Cherbourg to Volognesis mountainous and heathy; but in general the country is inferior to no part of the north of Europe. Fine activities, clothed with wood, and rich vallies, covered with harvests, form a most pleasing scene. In the new division of France, Coutances is the chief town in the department of La Manche.

Cherbourg, 14 leagues north of Coutances, has a small commodious harbour, and, by the flowing of the waves, is every tide almost surrounded by the sea. This town was taken by the English in 1758, and the fortifications demolished; and one of the articles at the conclusion of the war stipulated that the fortifications should not be carried on. Lewis XVI. however, during the American war, again carried on the fortifications, and was at an immense expence in erecting piers, and constructing a noble basin for receiving ships of war. Near here is a famous glass manufactory.

Mortain is a little town on the river Lances. Stephen, king of England, was first earl of Mortain, and afterwards of Boulogne, by marriage.

At Alençon a town on the Sarre, are manufactories of vellums and linen-cloths, with a fair, and a bridge over the Sarre.

Falaise is a small town on the Ante, in which, and adjacent villages, are manufactories of linen, laces, and woollen stuffs.

In Argentan, a town on the Oron, are several churches, and manufactories of fine linen and stuffs.

Carentan, six leagues north-east of Coutances, and three from the sea, is situated on a rivulet, by which small vessels can come up at high water. The town is small, but the ruins of the castle are beautiful. It was celebrated in the civil wars under Charles IX. and in those of the league, which followed in the reigns of Henry III. and IV. The architecture of the great church is elegant, it having been erected in the 15th century, when the Gothic structures had almost attained to their highest point of beauty and perfection. There is nothing in the inside which merits attention, except an altar, and a painting dedicated to St. Cecilia. The saint appears to be playing on a sort of harpsicord, her fingers sinking negligently into the keys. A blue mantle, loosely buckled over her shoulder, exposes part of her neck to view, and her fair hair floats down her back. The pupils of her eyes are thrown up to heaven in a fine phrenzy of musical enthusiasm.

Mont St. Michael is a little town, with a castle, built on a rock in the middle of a sandy shore, which, at high-water, is overflowed. Here is an abbey which was formerly much resorted to by pilgrims. As this place is of a singular nature, we shall give the following ample and entertaining description of it, in the words of an ingenious traveller, who wrote prior to the French revolution.

"This extraordinary rock (for it is no more) rises in the middle of the bay of Avranches. Nature has completely fortified one side by its craggy and almost perpendicular descent, which renders it impracticable for courage or address, however consummate, to scale or mount it. The other parts are surrounded by walls; fenced with semilunar towers in the Gothic manners, but sufficiently strong, superadded to the advantages of its situation, to despise all attacks. At the foot of the mountain begins a street or town, which winds round its base to a considerable height. Above are chambers where prisoners of state are kept, and other buildings intended for residence; and on the summit is erected the abbey itself, occupying a prodigious space

GEOGRAPHY.

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Engraved for BANKES'S New System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



The Port of DIEPPE, in the province of Normandy in the Kingdom of France.



The Port of HAVRE DE GRACE in the province of Normandy in the Kingdom of France.

Published as the Author's last work, No. 1, of the New System of Geography.

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of ground, and of a strength and solidity equal to its enormous size; since it has stood all storms, in this elevated and exposed situation, during many centuries. I spent the whole afternoon in the different parts of this edifice; and as the Swiss, who conducted me through them, found he could not gratify my curiosity too minutely, he left no apartment or chamber un-
 seen.

"The Salle de Chevaliers, or Knights Hall, reminded me of that at Mantes-la-Rue, in Poitou-Picardie. It is equally spacious, but more barbarous and rude, because some hundred years prior to its erection. Here the knights of St. Michael used to meet in solemn convocation on important occasions. They were the defenders and guardians of the mountain and abbey, as those of the temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, were to the holy sepulchre. At one end is a painting of the archangel, the patron of their order; and in this hall Lewis XI. had instituted, and invested with the insignia of knighthood, the chevaliers of the cross of St. Michael.

"We passed on through several lesser rooms into a long passage, on one side of which the Swiss opened a door, and through a narrow entrance, perfectly dark, he led me, by a second door, into an apartment, or dungeon, (for it rather merited the latter than the former appellation,) in the middle of which stood a cage. It was composed of prodigious wooden bars; and the wicket, which admitted into it, was ten or twelve inches thick. I went into the inside. The space it comprised was about twelve or fourteen feet square; and it might be nearly twenty in height. This was the abode of many eminent victims in former ages, whose names and miseries are now obliterated and forgotten.

"There was (said my conductor) towards the latter end of the last century, a certain news-writer in Holland, who had presumed to print some very severe sarcastic reflections on Madame de Maintenon, and Lewis XIV. Some months after he was induced, by a person sent expressly for that purpose, to make a tour into French Flanders. The instant he had quitted the Dutch territories he was put under arrest, and immediately, by his majesty's express command, conducted to this place. They shut him up in this cage. Here he lived upwards of 23 years; and here he, at length, expired. During the long nights of winter (continued the man) no candle or fire was allowed him. He was not permitted to have any book. He saw no human face except the jailor, who came once every day to present him, through a hole in the wicket, his little portion of bread and wine. No instrument was given him with which he could destroy himself; but he found means at length to draw out a nail from the wood, with which he cut or engraved, on the bars of his cage, certain flurs-de-lis, and armorial bearings, which formed his only employment and recreation. These laws, and they are, indeed, very curiously performed with so rude a tool.

"It is now fifteen years (said the Swiss) since a gentleman terminated his days in that cage. It was before I came to reside here. But there is one instance within my own memory. Monsieur de F——, a person of rank, was conducted here by command of the king. He remained three years shut up in it. I fed him myself every day; but he was allowed books and candle to alleviate his misery; and at length the abbot, touched with his deplorable calamities, requested and obtained the royal pardon. He was set free accordingly.

"The subterranean chambers (added he) in this mountain are so numerous, that we know them not ourselves. There are certain dungeons, called Oubliettes, into which they were accustomed anciently to let down malefactors guilty of very heinous crimes. They provided them with a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine, and then they were totally forgotten, and left to perish by hunger in the dark vaults of the rock. This punishment has not, however, been inflicted by any king in the last or present century.

No. 79.

"We continued our progress through the abbey. He led me into a chamber, in one corner of which was a kind of window. Between this and the wall of the building was a very deep space, or hollow, of near an hundred feet perpendicular; and at bottom was another window opening to the sea. It is called the Hole of Montgomery. The history of it is this. In the year 1559 Henry II. king of France, was unfortunately killed at a tournament by the count de Montgomery. It was not intended on that noble man's part; and he was forced contrary to his inclination, to push the lance against his sovereign, by his express command. He was a Hugonot; and having escaped the massacre of Paris and Coligny, made head against the royal forces in Normandy, supported by our Elizabeth with arms and money. Being driven from his fortresses in those parts, he retired to a rock, called the Tombelaine. This is another similar to the "Mont St. Michael," only three quarters of a league distant from it, and of nearly equal dimensions. At that time there was a castle on it, afterwards demolished, and of which scarcely any vestiges now remain. From this fastness, only accessible at low tides, he continually made excursions and annoyed the enemy, who never dared to attack him. He coined money, laid all the adjacent country under contribution, and rendered himself universally dreaded. Desirous, however, to surprize the "Mont St. Michael," he found means to engage one of the monks resident in the abbey, who promised to give him the signal for his enterprize, by displaying a handkerchief. The treacherous monk having made the signal, betrayed him, and armed all his associates, who waited Montgomery's arrival. The chieftain came, attended by fifty chosen soldiers, desperate, and capable of any attempt. They crossed the sand, and having placed their scaling ladders, mounted one by one; as they came to the top, they were dispatched each in turn, without noise. Montgomery, who followed last, at length discovered the perfidy, and escaped with only two of his men, with whom he regained the "Tombelaine." They preserve, with great care, the ladders and grappling irons used on this occasion. The count himself was at last besieged, and taken prisoner, by the Marechal de Matignon, in 1574, at Domfront, in Normandy; and Catherine of Medici, who detested him for his having been, though innocently, the cause of her husband's death, ordered him to be immediately executed.

"The church itself detained me a long time, and is matter of high curiosity. It rests on nine pillars of most enormous dimensions, which stand upon the solid rock. I did not measure them; but as far as the gloominess of the place would admit, I apprehend that each of them must be five-and-twenty feet in circumference. Besides these there are two others, of much inferior size, which support the center of the church, over which is the tower. If the prodigious incumbent weight be considered, and the nature of its situation, nothing less massy could sustain the edifice. They seem as if designed to outlive the ravages of time, and the convulsions of nature. The building was begun in 966, when Richard, the second duke of Normandy, began to erect the abbey. It was completed about the year 1070, under William the Conqueror; though many other additions were made by succeeding abbots.

"The treasury is crowded with riches innumerable, among which some few have a real and intrinsic value. There is a fine head of Charles VI. of France, cut in crystal, which drew my attention. They have got (I know not by what means) an arm of Edward the Confessor; and they shewed me another of "St. Richard, king of England." Who this saint and prince was, I confess, is beyond my comprehension. I am sure they could not term Richard I. so, unless his cruelty against Saladin wiped out all his sins, and canonized him. Richard II. has no better pretensions to sanctity. I do not mention him who fell at Bosworth; so that who this royal saint was I must leave you to divine.

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divine. As to the monks, they know nothing about it; but they were positive he was a king of England. An enormous golden cockle-shell, weighing many pounds, given to Richard, the second duke of Normandy, when he founded the abbey, is worthy remark.

The rectorory, cloisters, and cells of the monks, have been magnificent and spacious; but a vast sum of money is wanted to put the whole in repair, and reanimate what the lapse of ages has defaced and deformed."

The Government of HAVRE-DE-GRACE, constitutes part of Upper Normandy.

Havre-de-Grace, a strong sea-port town at the mouth of the Seine, 12 leagues west of Rouen, is well built, strongly fortified, has an excellent harbour, and a good trade.

Hartleur, on the Lizard, eight leagues from Havre-de-Grace, has some concern in the cod and herring fisheries, by means of a small harbour; is defended by a castle, and contains manufactories of tanned leather, hats, laces, ferges, linens, woollen cloths, &c.

The Government of ORLEANS consists of several districts, and is bounded on the north by Normandy, on the east by Champagne and Burgundy, on the south by Nivernois and Berry, and on the west by Touraine and Maine; including Orleans Proper, Chartrain, or Baucce Proper, Vendemois, Blaisois, S. Lagne, Demois, Perche Gouet, and Gatinois Orleans.

Orleans Proper abounds in cattle, game, and fish; yields grain, wine, fruit, and wood; and contains the following places:

Orleans, the capital, not only of Orleans Proper, but of the whole government, stands on the northern bank of the Loire, 25 leagues south of Paris. Over the river is a fine stone bridge, leading into a suburb on the south side of the river. It is one of the finest cities in the republic, and was formerly the capital of France. It contains a university, a public library, a rarely Gothic cathedral, and a great number of other churches, a public walk, planted with several rows of trees, some houses, a manufactory of stocking and sheep-skins, and a seminary. It carries on a great trade in brandy, wine, spices, and several manufactures, which, with many other commodities, are conveyed from hence to Paris, and other places, by means of the Loire, and the canal, which takes its name from the river.

The duties paid by vessels going up and down the canal amounted, in some years, to 120,000 livres. It is a bishop's see. On the 6th of May, 1420, Orleans, then closely besieged by the English, was relieved by Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans; and the anniversary of that deliverance is still kept here. To perpetuate the memory of it a monument of brass was erected on the bridge. In the Hotel de Ville is a portrait of the same extraordinary woman. It was done in the year 1581, and is the oldest extant. The painter seems to have drawn a flattering resemblance, and to have decorated her with imaginary charms. Her face, though long, is of exceeding beauty, brightened by an expression of intelligence and grandeur rarely united. Her hair falls loosely down her back. She wears a sort of bonnet enriched with pearls, and shaded with white plumes, tied under her chin with a fillet. About her neck is a little band; and lower down on her bosom a necklace, composed of small links. Her habit fits close to the body, and is cut or fluted at the arms or elbows. Round her waist is an embroidered girdle; and in her right hand she wields the sword with which she expelled the enemies of her country. In the new division of France, Orleans is the chief town in the department of Loiret.

To the north of this city is a forest, the largest in all France, which, at the time of the revolution, belonged to the family of Orleans, having been given by Lewis XIV. to his brother Philip. Gangs of robbers infested the forest in the former periods, who, when

taken, were broke upon the wheel. The new code of judicial proceedings, established by the Convention, have set aside these executions. The following account of a remarkable one at Orleans (as related by an ingenious traveller) may serve as a specimen of those dreadful spectacles in general.

"When we came to Orleans, we learnt that a criminal was to be broke alive at eleven o'clock that evening; and, in our rambles through the streets, saw the scaffold, wheel, and preparations for the execution. The papers of the condemnation were sold as last days' speeches are about the streets of London. By one of these I learnt, that the poor wretch was convicted of belonging to a troop of thieves that infested the forest of Orleans; and of conveying them provisions, arms, and necessaries. It was in this deputation of providing for his companions that he was surprized and taken. He had entered the city disguised as a peasant, and, after he had executed his commission, might have rejoined them in safety, had he not taken it into his head to brave the police by committing a daring robbery, and increasing the stores he meant to convey to them. But his unlucky star was in the zenith; for, after having robbed a house, and bound every person in it, he was seized as he was decamping with his booty. His sentence was to have the question ordinary and extraordinary, in order to oblige him to discover the haunts of his comrades; and afterwards to have, as the sentence ran, 'His arms, legs, thighs, and reins broke alive up in a scaffold, to be erected for that purpose, at the place of execution belonging to this city, and to remain on a wheel, with his face turned towards the heavens, till he expires.'

"When the time drew near for his tremendous sentence to be executed, I walked out with a gentleman, to see the procession of the criminal, intending to return as soon as the borreau (or executioner) was about to begin his office. My friend's imagination had already presented a picture to him sufficiently horrid; and as he had no inclination to heighten it with the reality, he staid at the auberge. The *place du Martroi* is a large square, capable of holding a vast concourse of people. However, I found it filled, though not thronged, with males and females, not only of the vulgar class, but some in embroidery and silks. They were walking in parties, as though they only came to enjoy the benefit of air and exercise. I was quite surprized to see a multitude of young girls, whose delicate nerves, I should have imagined, would have been agitated at even the recital of human misery, flocking to see the exposition of it, as if they expected a *festin d'artifice*.

"The scaffold was about 20 feet square, and raised 5 feet above the ground. The stake, that supported one corner of it, appeared three feet above the boards, and had a common wheel of four feet diameter, fixed by the nave on it, as on its axis. We were examining this, when the borreau brought some ropes, and a triangular bar of iron, the instrument of terror. As soon as his torch was seen on the scaffold, the houses around were crowded at the windows, with spectators of all ranks and denominations. Soon after came the guards on horseback, with the criminal in a cart. He was lifted out by the borreau, having nothing on but his shirt, and was attended by two monks, with torches flaming in their hands. I then attempted to retire, but crowds were pressing on me behind, and I found it impossible, without danger of being trodden to death. The poor wretch who was to suffer I judged to be about 28 or 30 years of age. He did not wring his hands, or shew any marks of terror and contrition in tears or cries; but looked round on the spectators, in a manner that has often, I am persuaded, been falsely attributed to unconcern, and a hardened heart. But if I might judge by his countenance, though he looked round, he looked at nothing: his thoughts were hurried up; and that vacant horror which appeared in his eyes, seemed to shew that the faculties of the soul flood

about from final steps.

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"When the executioner had brought him to the
middle of the scaffold, he proceeded to strip his shirt
from his arms down to his waist, and then to bind him
to a cross, as it appeared to me. It was plain what
all of the torture of the question extraordinary had, as
every count was covered with blood, and he was in-
capable of walking. The question is not always the
same; but by this I imagine that he had been tortured
on a bed, till some of his veins and ligaments had
burst. The monks now began to talk to him, and re-
spectfully to pray; and he began to sing, and then
began to sing, I suppose, a hymn. All this time I heard
myself violently agitated; how, I cannot describe; no
sentiment was such as I never felt before. I tried to
myself of cruel curiosity, and whilst he was in the
middle another attempt to get at a distance, as I was
close to the scaffold; but my companion told me I could
not pass the bar, and gave me a phial of liquor to drink
which he had taken the precaution to put in his pocket.
Immediately as the monks turned their backs, the
bourreau came up to the bar and pushed his dreadful
office of breaking the limbs, in less than a minute,
without a single stroke from the executioner. The
blows were as rapid as he could strike them, one on each
leg, and each the blow, two on each arm, and two on the
ribs. He then laid the mangled carcase on the wheel,
which he brought forwards, and placed on the corner
flakes, which I mentioned as placed above the scaffold.
Here, with his assistants, he folded each limb, so that
every fracture appeared; and bound him in the man-
ner in which he was to be exposed. The monks, after
this, began to talk to him again; and what surprized
me was, that he turned his head, and seemed able to
attend, and to answer. In this situation I thought,
according to his sentence, he was to be left to linger till
he expired from the anguish of his broken limbs; but
the bourreau had not yet lewied the compassionate part
of his office; for soon after he brought a rope over the
criminal's breast, and straining it, put, in a minute, a
period to his life and misery.

"The morning we left Orleans we saw him ex-
posed on the wheel, at the entrance of the forest, with
seven or eight-and-twenty others, who had under-
gone the same punishment. This is an execution of which
I never was before, nor ever will be again, a spectator."

Beaugency is a town, situated on the Loire, over
which is a stone bridge, about four leagues below Or-
leans. The council who divorced Lewis XI. from
Eleanor heiress of Guienne, who was afterwards mar-
ried to Henry II. of England, sat in this town; in
which there is now a manufactory of ferges, and other
woollen stuffs.

In the district called Sologne are

Romorenne, the capital, eight leagues from Blois to
the south. Here is a manufactory of lerges and wool-
len cloth.

Aubigny, a little town on the Nerres.

Solvay, a small town on the Loire.

In Chartrain, or Beauce Proper, which is 14 leagues
long, and 11 broad, the only place of note is Chartres,
14 leagues from Paris to the south-west, and 13 from
Orleans to the north-west. It stands on the Eure;
and contains several churches, besides the cathedral,
which has a very high and handsome steeple. It is a
bishop's see. The chief trade of this town is in corn.
The grove of druids, mentioned by Julius Cæsar, was
on a hill near this town; and there is shewn, in the ca-
thedral, a well, into which a great many Christians
were thrown by order of the Proconsul Querimus. In
the new division of France, Chartrain is the chief town
in the department of Eure and Loire.

The other towns of this district are Bonneval, No-
gent le Roi Gallardon, and Maintenon; which last
gave the title of Marchioness to Madame Frances
d'Aubigny, mistress of Lewis XIV. and widow of the
celebrated French poet Scarron.

Dunois is bounded on the east by Orleans, on the
south by Blais, on the west by Vendomois, and on
the north by the Lesser Perche. It is about 10 leagues
in length, and seven or eight in breadth.

This county is watered by four rivers, the Loire,
the Convoi, the Eure, and the Fluor.

Chateaufort is the capital of the county of Dunois,
between Orlans, Chartres, Blois, and Vendomois; nine
leagues distant from the three last, and seven from the
first. It is an ancient city, in which there is a castle
built by the counts of Dunois, count of Langueville.
In the castle is a chapel, in which are the tombs of the
princes of the house of Langueville. There are, in
this town, several churches; besides four of the suburbs,
which are larger than the city. This district produces
wine, corn, and fruit. They also make earthen-ware;
and in some parts of this district are manufactories of
woollen stuffs, which they sell at Tours, Orleans, and
Paris.

Marchenoir is a small city between the Loire and the
Loire. Near this city is a church, dedicated to St.
Leonard.

Vendomois contains no place worth mentioning but
Vendome, on the Loire, 12 leagues west of Orleans,
which has an abbey, a college, an hospital, and a salt
granary.

In Perche-Gouet, are the small villages of Brou,
La Badohe, Montmirail, Auron, and Halove, which
gave name to as many baronies, before the revolution.

Blois is divided into Upper and Lower, and is
bounded on the south by Berry, on the north by Beauce,
on the east by Orleans, properly so called, and on
the west by Touraine. The only town of note is

Blois, the capital, whence the country derives its
name. A fine, ancient, and commercial city. It
stands on the Loire, over which it has a stone bridge.
Blois is 12 leagues from Orleans to the south-west.
Here are several churches, and a celebrated castle.
It is the see of a bishop. The inhabitants are said to
speak the French language in great purity. In the
castle are shewn the chambers where the duke of Guise,
and his brother, the cardinal, were murdered, in 1588.
The counts of Blois were anciently the most powerful
lords in France. Four leagues from the town, to the
north-east, is the once royal palace of Chambord, on the
little river Caillon, in the middle of a spacious park,
well stocked with deer. Its palace is reckoned the
finest piece of Gothic architecture in France, and was
built by Francis I. Here Stanislaus, the dethroned
king of Poland, resided some years; and here marshall
Saxe, on whom the king had conferred the palace,
died in 1750; as did his heir the count de Friele, in
1755. In the new division of France, Blois is the
chief town in the department of Loir and Cher.

There are several other places in this district, and
also several small towns. Montargis, before the revo-
lution was a dukedom, belonging to the duke of Or-
leans; Charillong; Chateaufort, on the Oudine,
containing a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth; St.
Fargeau; and Colne, on the Loire, which has some
iron works in the neighbourhood.

The Government of NIVERNOS, is bounded on the
south by Bourbonnois, on the north by Gatinois and
Aurenois, on the west by Berry, and on the east by
Burgundy, being about 20 leagues in extent both ways,
as it is nearly of a circular form, and yielding corn,
wine, fruit, wood, pit-coal, iron-ore, and mineral
springs. The most barren and mountainous part of it
is the district of Morvant. It is watered by several
rivers, of which three are navigable, viz. the Loire,
the Allier, and the Yonne.

Nevers is the capital of the province, and takes
its name from the rivulet Nievre, in Latin Nivernis,
which, with the Allier, falls near the town, into the
Loire. Here are several churches, with manufactories
of glass, white-iron, and earthen-ware; and a stately
stone bridge over the Loire. It is the see of a bishop.

About

About two leagues from hence, at the village of Pouges, in the road to Paris, is a noted mineral spring. In the new division of France, Nevers is the chief town in the department of Nievre.

On the other side of the Yonne is Pantenor, a borough or suburb of Clamecy, where, before the revolution, was the see of a bishop, styled bishop of Bethlehen; because Runier, bishop of Bethlehen, in Palestine, being obliged to quit that country in 1185, followed Guy, count of Nevers, into France, and had a small bishopric assigned him here.

La Charite took its name from the great liberality exercised here formerly towards poor people and pilgrims by the monks of Cluny, who had here a rich priory. It is situated on the declivity of an hill, which by an easy descent, advances to the river Loire, over which there is here a fine stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and several churches.

The Government of **BOURBONNOIS** is bounded on the south by Auvergne, on the north by Berry and Nivernois, on the east by Burgundy and Friez, and on the west by Upper Maench. It is 30 leagues long, 5 broad, fruitful in corn, wine and pasturage; and is watered by the Loire, Aveyr, and Cher. From it ancient dukes, Louis XVI. the last king of France, was descended.

Moulins, the capital, on the Allier, received its name from the numerous mills in its vicinity. It contains several churches, is the see of a bishop, and has manufactures of hardware, iron, steel, &c. and is, upon the whole, a handsome populous town. In one of the churches is the magnificent tomb of duke Henry II. of Montmorency, who fell a sacrifice to the resentment of cardinal Richieu; and near the town there is an admirable mineral spring. In the new division of France, Moulins is the capital of the department of Allier.

Bouillon Archambaud, five leagues west of Moulins, is remarkable for its mineral waters, hot and cold, and for stones resembling diamonds, which will cut glass, which are found in the rocks near the town.

Mont Luçan, near the Cher, with a stone bridge over that river, has several churches, and an hospital; and a neighbouring market town, named Nevers, has some excellent hot baths.

The Government of **LIORNOIS** contains the provinces of Liornois, Forz, and Barroois; and is bounded to the north by Maconnais and Burgundy; to the south by Vivarais and Velais; to the east the Soane and the Rhone part it from Brille and Dauphine; and to the west it terminates on Auvergne. It produces corn, wine, and fruits, particularly excellent chestnuts, with pit-coal and mineral springs; and about four leagues from Lyons is a mine of copper and vitriol. The principal rivers of the province are the Rhone, the Soane, and the Loire.

Liornois, properly so called, is twelve leagues long, and seven broad. Anciently it was subject either to counts, or to the archbishop and chapter of Lyons; but in the year 1503, the jurisdiction devolved to the crown. The only place in it worth describing is Lyons, from which it takes its name, and which is one of the finest and most considerable cities in Europe.

It was founded about 42 years before Christ, for nater the assassination of Julius Cæsar. Here are four gates leading to the four great roads traced by Agrippa. It stands at the conflux of the Rhone and Soane, and had the Latin name of Lugdunum, from a place of the Gauls that stood upon a hill hereabouts, and was called Lugdun, i. e. the Hill of Ravens. There are still some remains of the stately buildings with which the Romans adorned this city, now the second of France, having two fine squares: in one of which was an equestrian statue of brais of Lewis XIV. Here are a town-house, a noble stone bridge over the Rhone, with two of wood and one of stone, over the Soane, a great number of churches, besides the cathedral, four

suburbs, six gates, an exchange, an observatory, a public library, three hospitals, an arsenal well furnished with military stores, and having three forts. It is noted for manufactories of gold and silver stuffs, gold and silver laces, and silks of all sorts. The archbishop of Lyons, before the revolution, had several other archbishops and bishops immediately subordinate to him. He styled himself count of Lyon. By the constitution formed in 1793, Lyons is an archbishopric, and Clement, St. Flour, Le Puy, Viviers, Grenoble, Belley, and Ann are suffragans. The environs of this city are very pleasant; and it is advantageously situated for trade for an inland town, but its streets are narrow. In the town-house is an ancient plate of brais, on which is engraved the oration which the emperor Claudius, when he was censor, delivered before the Roman senate in behalf of the citizens of Lyons. In the new division of France, Lyons is the chief town in the department of Rhone and Loire.

Borez is divided into Upper and Lower, and had formerly counts of its own; but in the year 1532, Francis I. annexed it to the crown. It is a large fruitful valley, watered by the Loire, and several other smaller rivers, and took its name from the town anciently called Forum Segetanorum, and now Feurs, or Fors, a small place which stands on the Loire, and has a sulphurous spring near it. The other towns of this county are

St. Etienne de Furans, a populous town on the river Furans, where is a considerable trade, and a manufactory of fire-arms, and other works of iron and steel.

Roanne, on the Loire. From this place the merchants of Lyons convey their goods to several parts of France.

Baujolois is a district near the Soane, ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth, and is fertile. Its capital, Ville Franche, is situated on the Moran, and contains a granary of salt, and an academy of polite literature.

The Government of **AUVERGNE** is bounded on the east by the Cevennes, on the north by Bourbonnois, on the east by Friez, and on the west by Limousin, Quercy, and La Marche. It is 40 leagues long, 30 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower. The rivers are the Allier, the Dargogne, and the Allagnon; the manufactures silks, stuffs, cloths, laces, non-works, paper; and the produce corn, wine, cattle, cheese, coals, &c. In Upper Auvergne are

St. Flour, the capital, which is situated at the foot of Mount Cantal, one of the highest in Auvergne. It took its name from that of a bishop, who having come thither from Languedoc to preach the gospel towards the end of the fourth century, died, and was buried here. It is the see of a bishop. There is a considerable traffic in rye and mules, as well as in knives, carpets, and cloths. In the new division of France, St. Flour, is the chief town in the department of Cantal.

Aurillac contains manufactories of tapcltry and lace, a cattle, &c.

In Lower Auvergne are

Clermont, the capital of the whole province, situated near the mountain called Pui de Domme, 14 leagues from St. Flour to the north, betwixt the rivers Allier and Bedat. It was built by the emperor Augustus, and thence was anciently called Augustonemetum, or Augustonemolium. Here are several churches, besides the cathedral. It is the see of a bishop. In the neighbourhood of the town are several petrifying springs; one of which, in the suburb of St. Allier, has formed a solid rock, and a kind of bridge, under which the rivulet of Furdane passes. Of this natural curiosity, and of the town itself, we have the following accurate and authentic account from an ingenious traveller. "The situation of Clermont is agreeable, on a little eminence, to which the access is gradual and easy. The place itself seems to have been built in an age of most barbarous

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an observatory, a public arsenal well furnished with three forts. It is noted for flax, gold and silk. The archbishop of Limoges had several other archbishops subordinate to him. By the confederation of 1570, the cities of Limoges, Clermont, Guéret, Bellay, the divisions of this city advantageously situated for its streets are narrow. In place of brass, on which the emperor Claudius, before the Roman senate. In the new division town in the department

and Lower, and had from the year 1532. France. It is a large fruitful and several other smaller in the town anciently and now Feurs, or Fours, in the Loire, and has a The chief towns of this

populous town on the river for trade, and a manufacturing works of iron and steel from this place the merchandise goods to several parts

the Soane, ten leagues in and is fertile. Its capital is on the Moran, and an academy of polite

ENT, is bounded on the north by Bourbonnois, on the west by Limoges. It is 43 leagues long, 30 upper and Lower. The Agnion, and the Alagnon; flax, cloths, laces, non-douce corn, wine, cattle, and Auvergne are

which is situated at the foot of the highest in Auvergne, of a bishop, who having come to preach the gospel in the century, died, and was a bishop. Here is a community, as well as in knives, new division of France, in the department of Can-

ories of tapestry and lace,

the whole province, situated Puy de Domme, 14 leagues, between the rivers Allier and the emperor Augustus, called Augustonemetum, or several churches, of a bishop. In the highest petrifying springs; of St. Ailre, has formed a bridge, under which the

Of this natural curiosity, have the following accurate from an ingenious traveller. It is agreeable, on a little is gradual and easy. The been built in an age the most

barbarous. The streets are so narrow and winding that no carriage can enter them, and the buildings correspond to the other parts; but, to compensate for the inconvenience, the suburbs are charming, and the houses modern and elegant. I visited, this morning, the petrifying spring which Charles IX. is said to have surveyed with so much wonder and pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from the town. In the course of ages it has formed a ridge of stone, or incrustation, not less than 16 feet in height, above 100 feet long, and, in some parts, near 10 in thickness. As it impeded, and, at length, totally stopped the current of a little rivulet which intersected its course, the inhabitants were obliged to dig a passage through it. The stream is now directed into another channel, and has begun to form a new bridge across the rivulet into which it falls. In the year 1095 pope Urban held a council here, when the first crusade was resolved on. It was composed of 600,000 men; their chief was Godfroi de Bouillon. In the new division of France, Clermont is the chief town in the department of Puy de Dôme.

Riom, two leagues from Clermont to the north, is the place where the ancient dukes of Auvergne used to keep their court. At present here are several churches with a college; and the neighbouring country is so pleasant, that it is called the garden of Auvergne.

Near Aigue-Perle, a small town, the capital of the duchy of Montpenier, is a spring, which boils violently, and makes a noise like water thrown upon lime; and yet is cold, and without any remarkable taste.

Thiers, or Thiern, has the greatest variety of manufactures, and the most trade, of any town in Auvergne.

At Brioude, a very ancient town on the Allier, is a very extraordinary bridge, supposed to be a work of the Romans, being very long and lofty, but of only one arch, which rests on two high mountains. The town took its name from the bridge; Briva, in the language of the Gauls, signifying a Bridge. To distinguish this from another small town in the neighbourhood, of the same name, it is called Veille Brioude, i. e. Old Brioude.

Near the small towns of Vic-le-Comté and Artonne, in Lower Auvergne, are mineral waters; as there are also at Mont d'Or, or the Golden Mountain, which is the highest in Auvergne. At Vic-le-Comté is a chapel, and a fine palace built by the duke of Albany, who was of the royal family of Scotland, and viceroy of that kingdom during the minority of James V.

The Government of LIMOSIN is bounded on the east by Auvergne, on the west by Angoumois and Poingord, on the south by Quercy, and on the north by Poitou, and La Marche. It is 25 leagues long, and near as many broad; the whole being divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper parts are cold and mountainous, the Lower warm and fruitful; the produce being rye, barley, buck-wheat, chestnuts, oxen, cows, horses, &c. also lead, tin, copper, iron, and steel. The rivers are the Vienne, the Vézère, and the Dordogne.

In Upper Limosin are

Limoges, on the Vienne, 65 leagues south of Paris, the capital of the whole government, and the see of a bishop. It is a large and ancient city. The streets are narrow and the houses mean, but there are several fine squares and fountains. The people in general are very poor. Here are manufactures of paper, leather, and woollen cloths; four aqueducts, constructed by the Romans, and other remains of antiquity. In the new division of France, Limoges is the capital of the department of Upper Vienne.

St. Leonard, on the Vienne, contains a chapter, and manufactures of paper and cloth; and St. Irieux, on the Ille, hath likewise a chapter and some considerable iron mines in the neighbourhood.

Chalus, a town and cattle situated at the spring of the Tardouère, one of the rivers that fall into the

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Charente, is six leagues distant from Limoges to the north-west. This little city has the title of a county or earldom, and belonged formerly to the viscounts of Limoges. It happened that a gentleman of Limosin found upon his estate a treasure, which had been buried there many ages before. It consisted of the statues of an emperor and his consort, sitting round a table with their children, the whole being of solid gold. Richard I. king of England, who was then master of Limosin, pretended that the treasure belonged to him as sovereign lord of the country where it was found. The gentleman was willing to give him part of it; but seeing that the king claimed the whole, he implored the protection of the viscount of Limosin, who gave him leave to take sanctuary in his castle of Chalus. Richard going to besiege the place, was wounded with an arrow shot by a cross-bow-man, and died of the wound April 6, 1199. There is a famous horse fair kept here every year on St. George's day.

In Lower Limosin are

Tulle the capital, at the conflux of the Correze and Solan. It is the see of a bishop, and is surrounded by mountains. In the new division of France, Tulle is the chief town in the department of Correze.

Brive had its name from its bridge; and Turelle, four leagues from Tulle, was the capital of a viscounty and belonged to the family of the duke of Bouillon.

The Government of LA MARCHE is bounded on the south by Limosin, on the north by Berry, on the west by Poitou, and on the east by Auvergne; being about 22 leagues from east to west, and 8 or 10 from north to south. It is watered by the Vienne, the Cher, the Creuse, and the Gartempe; and is not only fruitful in corn, but produces wine.

Gueret, the capital of the province, is situated in the Upper Marche, on the river Gartempe. It is a bishop's see. Here is an hospital. And one Varillas, the historian, was born, and founded a convent, here. In the new division of France, Gueret is the chief town in the department of Creuse.

Aubusson, on the river Creuse, has a manufactory of tapestry.

The Government of BERRY is bounded on the south by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the north by Orleans, and on the west by Nivernois; its greatest length being about 35 leagues, and its breadth about 28. Its name, and that of its capital, Bourges, are derived from the ancient Bituriges, surnamed Cubi, to distinguish them from the other Bituriges, called Vibili, who were those of Bourdeaux. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil fruitful, producing wheat, rye, wine, good fruit, a great deal of flax and hemp, and fine pasture, both for sheep and black cattle. Near Vierzon is a mine of ochre, and near Bourges are quarries of stone. Here are several rivers, the chief of which are the Loire, the Creuse, the Cher, the Large and Lesser Soudre, the Indre, the Orron, the Aurette, the Meulan, and the Evre. There is also a lake, called the lake of Villiers, which is pretty large. This province had formerly counts and viscounts of its own; but, in the reign of Philip I. it was united to the crown. The principal places in it are

Bourges, anciently Bituriges, and Biturice, and also Avaricum, the capital of the whole province, situated at the conflux of the Evre with the Arnon, and other rivulets, 18 miles from Orleans to the south. It is of large extent. The country round is very boggy. Here are a cathedral, several churches, an elegant chapel, called Holy Chapel, a very ancient university, and a palace, built by John, duke of Berry. A few handsome squares, and a stately town-house, embellish the city. A fine palace belongs to the archbishop. In the new division of France Bourges is the chief town in the department of Cher.

Miloudim, on the Theols, six leagues west of Bourges, has several churches, two hospitals, and a cattle. The

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town

town has several manufactories, and some trade in timber.

Dun-le-Roi, on the Auron; and Chateaufort, are towns of little note; Mehun, on the Evre, has a castle built by Charles VII. in which he starved himself to death, for fear of being poisoned; and Virzon, on the Evre and Cher, contains several convents, with an abbey and a college.

Aubigny, on the Nevre, 11 leagues south of Bourges, is well fortified, and has a castle. This town, until the revolution, gave the title of duke and peer of France to the family of Lenox duke of Richmond in England. The title was given by Lewis XIV. to one of king Charles's mistresses who was the mother of the first duke of Richmond. The present duke, a few years since, attended personally in the parliament of Paris, and registered his title.

Henrichmont, five leagues north of Bourges, contains a castle. San erre, on the Loire, was the property of the house of Bourbon Conde. La Chatree, on the Indre, appertained to the prince of Conde; as did Chateau-Roux, 15 leagues north of Bourges.

At Argenton, a town on the Creuse, 18 leagues from Bourges, is a college for polite literature, with a church.

The Government of **TOURNAI** is bounded to the south by Berry and Poitou, to the north by the river Maine, to the west by Anjou, and to the east by Orléans; its greatest breadth being about 22 leagues, and its length 24. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Loire, the Cher, the Creuse, and the Vienne. The climate is very mild, and the soil in general, fertile. In the country of Noyers are mines of iron and copper. This province had formerly counts of its own; but, in 1202, was united with the crown; and, in 1550, was raised to a dukedom and peerage.

Tours, the capital of the province, which also takes its name from it, is situated on the Loire, over which there is a fine bridge. Here are several churches, an academy, and it is the see of a bishop. It is a large and ancient city, and has a public walk in the center of the town a mile in length. Tours is the birth place of Rapi the celebrated historian. The cathedral is a fine building, containing a library, in which are some ancient manuscripts. In 737 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens near this place with a very great slaughter. Here is a silk and china manufactory. In the new division of France, Tours is the chief town in the department of Indre and Loire.

At Amboise, a town situated at the conflux of the Amante and Loire, Charles VIII. was born and died. The name of Hugonot had its rise in this town, wherein also the civil war broke out in 1591. Here are an hospital, and two churches.

At Loches, situated on the river Indre, seven leagues from Amboise, is a strong castle, in one of the subterraneous passages of which Lewis Strozzi, duke of Milan, was kept prisoner ten years. In one of the two caverns, which are kept in this castle, cardinal Balbo, bishop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII.

Clamcy, on the Vienne, has four churches. The celebrated Rabelais was a native of this town; and, A. D. 1563, Henry II. king of England, died in the castle here. Ten leagues south of Tours is La Haye, the birth place of the great philosopher Des Cartes.

The Government of **ANJOU**, which is 6 leagues long, and 2, broad, is bounded by Poitou to the south, by Maine to the north, by Touraine to the east, and by Bretagne to the west. It is fruitful, pleasant, and well watered.

Angers, the capital, situated on the Maine, is a large city, and the see of a bishop. It contains, besides the cathedral, many churches, and a strong castle. Here are a seminary, an academy, an university, three hospitals, an iron cage called the queen of Sicily's cage,

and some remains of Roman antiquities. The first walls of the city were built by John, king of England, and duke of Anjou. The houses are all covered with slate; on which account Angers is frequently called the Black Town. The castle is flanked with 18 large round towers. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in bleaching wax and linen, refining sugar and making camlets, ferges, and fine woollen stuffs, striped with silk and gold. It is proverbially said of Angers, that "It stands low, has high steeples, rich whores, and poor scholars." In the new division of France, Angers is the chief town in the department of Main and Loire.

At Chateau-Gontier, on the river Maine, are a castle and several churches, with manufactories of linen cloth, and ferges, and musical springs.

Saumur is a town on the south bank of the river Loire, over which it has a stone bridge, six leagues from Angers to the south. Here are a castle, several churches, an university, and some trade in salt-petre, sugar, steel, iron-works, medals, rings, chaplets, and strings of beads. It was one of the cautionary towns given to the Protestants; and during the time of its being in their hands, the celebrated John Cameron, a Scotch divine, was for some time professor of Divinity in the university. The district is called Saumurois; and the governor of that, as well as the town and castle, was before the revolution independent of the governor of the province. While the town was in the hands of the Protestants it was opulent, but has declined since its being re-possessed by the Roman Catholics.

At Doe, three leagues west of Saumur, is a fountain in the form of a horse-shoe, which is one of the greatest curiosities in France.

SECTION III.

Persons, Dispositions, Customs, Manners, Learning, Religion, &c. of the French.

THE French, in their persons, are generally slender, well proportioned, and active. Their hair and eyes are, for the most part, black, and their complexions brown, which is the supposed cause of the prevailing custom of painting amongst the females, and even some of the other sex. The females of the better sort are more celebrated for their sprightly wit than personal beauty. The peasantry are ordinary in general. A national vanity is the predominant character of the French. It supports them under misfortunes, and frequently impels them to actions to which other nations are inspired by true courage. This natural vanity, from which the country, in many instances, derives great utility, and which before the revolution was conspicuous only in the higher and middling ranks, where it produced excellent officers, now pervades the whole nation. The means which have been pursued by the present government there to stimulate the people to resist the armies of the allied powers, have roused the soldiers to acts of heroism and intrepidity which astonish Europe. In former wars it was a general observation respecting the French and English, that the French officers will lead if their soldiers will follow, and the English soldiers will follow if their officers will lead; but with a steady perseverance, the French soldiers, in the war of the revolution, advanced to close combat, and took many pieces of the artillery of the allies with the point of the bayonet.

The French are distinguished by their politeness and good manners, which may be traced, though in different proportions, through every rank, even to the lowest mechanic; and it has been remarked by intelligent travellers, as very singular, that politeness, which, in every other country, is confined to people of a certain rank in life, should here pervade every situation and profession. These people, from that universal politeness which characterizes their nation, have been much censured for insincerity; but this charge has often been

antiquities. The first John, king of England, his wife is all covered with gers is frequently called is flanked with 18 large are employed chiefly refining sugar and making woollen stuffs, striped overhalls said of Angers, steeples, rich whores, new division of France, the department of Man

the river Maine, are a with manufactures of linen all springs.

South bank of the river stone bridge, six leagues here are a castle, several some trade in salt-petre, dials, rings, chaplets, and of the cautionary towns during the time of celebrated John Cameron, a time professor of Divinity is called Saumurais; well as the own and calm independent or the gentle the town was in the opulent, but has declined the Roman Catholics. of Saumur, is a fountain which is one of the greatest

ON III.

s. Manners, Learning, Re- the French.

erions, are generally slender, and active. Their hair is dark, black, and their countenance the supposed cause of the among the females, and

The females of the better for their sprightly wit than gentry are ordinary in general predominant character of in under misfortunes, and actions to which other nature. This natural vanity, in many instances, derives from the revolution was common and middling ranks, where is, now pervades the whole have been pursued by the stimulate the people to re- powers, have roused the and intrepidity which attests it was a general observation and English, that the French soldiers will follow, and the if their officers will lead; see, the French soldiers, in advanced to close combat, the artillery of the allies with

ished by their politeness and be traced, though in difficult every rank, even to the is been remarked by intelligent, that politeness is confined to people of here pervade every situation, people, from that universalizes their nation, have been y; but this charge has often been

been carried too far; and the imputation has been generally owing to their excess of civility, which, it must be confessed, throws a suspicious light upon their candour. It must, upon the whole, be admitted, that many of the French, in private life, have amiable qualities; and that a great number of instances of generosity and disinterestedness may be found amongst them.

The French affect freedom and wit. Attention to the fair degenerates into gross foppery in the men, and the ladies are charged with admitting indecent freedoms; but the seeming levities of both sexes are rarely attended with that criminality which, to people not used to their manners, they seem to indicate; nor are the husbands so indifferent, as strangers are apt to imagine, about the conduct of their wives. The French are very credulous and litigious, but bear adversity, and reduction of circumstances, with peculiar spirit; though, in prosperity, like their fellow mortals, they are apt to be intolent, arbitrary, and imperious. An intelligent traveller remarks, that an old French officer is an entertaining and instructive companion, and, indeed, the most rational species of all the French gentry.

Under the reign of their kings the French exhibited many striking peculiarities of character not to be found under the republican government. The following is an extract from a writer eminent for his proficiency in polite literature, published prior to the revolution.

"The natural levity of the French (says he) is reinforced by the most preposterous education, and the example of a giddy people engaged in the most frivolous pursuits. A Frenchman is, by some priest or monk, taught to read his mother tongue, and to say his prayers in a language he does not understand. He learns to dance and fence by the masters of those sciences. He becomes a complete connoisseur in dressing hair, and in adorning his own person, under the hands and instructions of his barber and valet de chambre. If he learns to play upon the flute or fiddle, he is altogether irresistible; but he piques himself upon being polished above the natives of any other country, by his conversation with the fair sex. In the course of his communication, with which he is indulged from his tender years, he learns, like a parrot, by rote, the whole circle of French compliments, which are a set of platitudes ridiculous even to a proverb, and these he throws out indiscriminately to all women without distinction, in the exercise of that kind of gallantry, which is here distinguished by the name of gallantry. It is an exercise by the repetition of which he becomes very pert, very familiar, and very impertinent. A Frenchman, in consequence of his mingling with the females from his infancy, not only becomes acquainted with all their customs and humours, but grows wonderfully alert in performing a thousand little offices, which are overlooked by others, whose time hath been spent in making more valuable acquisitions. He enters, without ceremony, a lady's dressing-room, while she is at her toilette, reaches her whatever she may want, regulates the distribution of her patches, and advises where to lay on paint. If he visits her when she is dressed, and perceives the least impropriety in her coiffure, he insists upon adjusting it with his own hands. If he sees a curl, or even a single hair amiss, he produces his comb, his scissors, and pomatum, and sets it to rights, with the dexterity of a professional friseur. He accompanies her to every place she visits, either on business or pleasure, and, by dedicating his whole time to her, renders himself necessary to her occasions. In short, of all the coxcombs upon the face of the earth, a French *petit maitre* is the most impertinent; and they are all *petit maitres*, from the marquis, who glitters in lace and embroidery, to the earg in barbiere (barber's boy) covered with meal, who struts with his hair in a long queue, and his hat under his arm. A Frenchman will sooner part with his religion than his hair. The soldiers in France wear a very long queue; and this ridiculous foppery has descended to the lowliest class of the people. The boy, who cleans shoes at the corner of a

street, has a tail of this kind hanging down to his rump; and the beggar, who drives an ass through the streets of Paris, to pick up a miserable livelihood, wears his hair *en queue* though, perhaps, he has no shirt.

"When a stranger first arrives at Paris, he finds it necessary to send for the tailor, perquier, hatter, shoemaker, and every other tradesman concerned in the equipment of dres. He must even change his buckles, and the form of his ruffles; and, though at the risk of his life, suit his clothes to the mode of the season. For example, though the weather should be ever so cold, he must wear his *habit d'été* (summer suit) or *de mi saison* (mid season) without presuming to put on a warm dress before the day which fashion has fixed for that purpose; and neither old age or infirmity will excuse a man for wearing his hat upon his head, either at home or abroad. Females are, if possible, still more subject to the caprices of fashion. All their dresses and habits must be altered and new trimmed. They must have new caps, new laces, new shoes, and their hair new cut. They must have their tassettes for the summer, their flowered silks for the spring and autumn, and their fattins and damasks for winter. The men too must provide themselves with a camblet suit, trimmed with silver, for spring and autumn, with silk clothes for summer, and cloth laced with gold or velvet for winter; and they must wear their bags *a la pigeon*. This variety of dress is absolutely indispensable, for all those who pretend to any rank above the vulgar. All ranks use powder; and even the rabble, according to their abilities, imitate their superiors in the fopperies of fashion. The common people of the country, however, still retain, without any material deviation, the old fashioned modes of dress, the large hat, and most enormous jack-boots, with suitable spurs; and this contrast is even perceivable a few miles from Paris. In large cities the clergy, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, generally dress in black; and it has been observed that the French, in their modes of dress, are, in some measure, governed by commercial circumstances."

The diversions of the French are much the same as those of the English, but they carry their gallantry to a much greater excess. The people of fashion accomplish themselves in the academical exercises of dancing, fencing, and riding, in the practice of which they excel all their neighbours in skill and gracefulness; and indeed, few of the common people are without some knowledge of those embellishments. They are fond of hunting; and the gentry have now left off their heavy jack-boots, their huge war-saddle, and monstrous curb-bridle, in that exercise, and accommodate themselves to the English manner."

The late celebrated Dr. Goldsmith has beautifully depicted the French nation in the following lines:

To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign,
To sun, and France displays her bright domain.
Gay sprightly land, of mirth and social ease,
Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please:
How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With tuncel's pipe, beside the murmuring Loire,
Where shading elms along the margin grew,
And hiehest from the wave the zephyr flew;
And haply, tho' my harp rough sounding still,
But mock'd all tune, and marr'd the dancer's skill,
Yet wou'd the village praise my wondrous power,
And dance, forgetful of the noon-tide hour.
Alike all ages: dames of ancient days
Have led their children thro' the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandure, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has trusk'd beneath the burden of three score.

So blest a life those thoughtless realms display;
Thou idly busy rolls their world away.
There are those arts that mind to mind endear;
For honour forms the social temper here.
Honour, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e'en imaginary worth obtains,

Here passes current, paid from hand to hand,
It shifts in splendid traffic round the land.
From courts to camps, to cottages it strays,
And all are taught an avarice of praise.
They pleas'd, are pleas'd; they give to get esteem,
Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.
But while this softer art their bliss supplies,
It gives their follies also room to rise;
For praise too dearly lov'd, or warmly fought,
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought;
And the weak soul, within itself unblest,
Leans for all pleasure on another's breast.
Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art,
Pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart.
Here vanity assumes her pert grimace,
And trims her coat of frize with copper lace.
Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer,
To boast one splendid banquet once a year.
The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws,
Nor weighs the solid worth of self-applause.

Such is the character of the French people prior to the revolution. With the change in the government however there has been no small change in their customs and dispositions. The difficulties which appeared before them, the heavy weight of national debt, and the unfriendly conduct of neighbouring powers, have given a new turn to their pursuits. All the zeal which Frenchmen formerly exerted for their king, appears now to press forward for the destruction of monarchy. There is a tincture of ferocity in their character very opposite to that we have been delineating in the preceding part of this section. From frivolity and trifling all ranks appear to be engaged in the cause of the day. Encompassed as they were with enemies, every nerve was exerted, and the following decree was passed by the convention to rouse every one to activity. "The young men shall march to battle; the married men shall forge arms, and transport provisions; the women shall make tents and cloaths, and wait in the hospitals; the children shall make lint of old linens; the old men shall cause themselves to be carried to the public squares, to excite the courage of the warriors, to preach hatred against kings, and the unity of the republic."

Their stile of living at this period may appear in the character of le Peletier, one of the members of the convention, who was murdered by a woman of the name of Corday for having voted for the death of Lewis XVI. He was a gentleman of considerable fortune; but, in the spirit of the times, he dwelt in lodgings in Paris, for the purpose of not being at the expence of supporting a household, which would have been necessary had he resided in his own mansion.

The native character of the people indeed appears to be activity. Under the reign of an absolute monarch this disposition discovered itself in the character of a galant; the share they now have in the government has diverted it to other objects. In both characters perhaps they have been in the extreme; and a future period may exhibit them not too full of frivolity as at one time nor so severe as at another.

With all their defects, the French have many good qualities, and are very respectable for the great attention they pay to strangers, and the general taste for literature which prevails amongst those of the higher class. The French literati have great influence even in the gay and dissipated city of Paris. Their opinions determine the merit or works of taste and science.

France has produced many men who stand in the highest estimation in the several departments of literature; such as Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Boileau, Pascal, the archbishop of Cambrai, Montaigne, D'Argen, Voltaire, and others; not to omit the celebrated Madame Dacier. Descartes was the greatest philosopher of his time. D'Alembert stands eminent for mathematical knowledge; as does Buffon for that of natural history.

The French language is chiefly composed of words

radically derived from the Latin, with some derived from the German, as introduced by the Franks. Lewis XIV. who liberally patronized every plan that tended to its advancement and perfection, succeeded to happily as to render it the most universal of all the living tongues; a circumstance which equally promoted his greatness and glory; for his court and nation thereby became the school of arts, sciences, and politeness. With respect to the properties of the French language, they are certainly inferior to the English; but they are well adapted to subjects void of elevation or passion, and admirably accommodated to dalliance, compliment, and common conversation. It is generally understood throughout Europe; and persons in the higher classes of life are deemed deficient in polite accomplishments without a tolerable knowledge of it. This is best to be acquired by frequent conversation with French people of all classes upon their own spot.

The prevailing religion of France is the Roman Catholic, but toleration is now given to all religions by the national convention. Before the revolution there were 200,000 ecclesiastics, with 18 archbishops and 118 bishops, who possessed a revenue of 6,000,000 sterling. There were also 80,000 nuns. In November, 1789, the national assembly declared all ecclesiastical property was at the disposal of the nation, subject to the charge of providing, in a proper manner, for the expence of divine worship, the support of the ministers of the church, and the relief of the poor. There is now only one bishop to each department, and a great reduction of the other clergy. Monasteries, &c. are abolished; monks, friars, and nuns, are liberated from their vows; and such as have no other resource, have a small stipend settled by the government.

SECTION IV.

Manufactures, Trade, Commerce, Coin, Government, Revenue, Taxes, &c. of France.

THE French have, within the last century, been very assiduous to improve their manufactures. The most admirable works in tapestry, filligree, and sculpture, are executed at the Gobelins in Paris. The silk manufacture was carried to great perfection during the reign of Lewis XIV. and at this time the city of Lyons excels in producing the finest silks. The woolen manufactures at Abbeville are little inferior to the English. The manufactures of soap, thread, lace, linen, paper, glass, porcelain, cambrics, lawns, arms, artillery, salt-petre, brandy, &c. are very considerable; but in those of hard-ware, toys, gold and silver lace, &c. the French artizans are out-done by the English.

Before the revolution the trade and commerce of France laboured under great disadvantages, inasmuch as merchants and traders were not held in to honourable a light as they are in England; hence the poorer part of the French nobility and noblesse sought employments in the army, church, and law. The state of the country, involved as it now is in war with the powers allied to restore the ancient government, has afforded no opportunity to ascertain the spirit and disposition of the people with respect to trade.

Many of the cities of France, before the revolution, had the liberty of coining, each having peculiar marks to distinguish their respective pieces; these mints were under the inspection of the Cours de Monnoies, or mint courts of Paris, Lyons, and Pau. Since the revolution the mints have been suppressed in every city but Paris.

Accounts are kept in livres, sous, and deniers. Twelve deniers are equal to a sol or four, or a half-penny English; and 20 sous make a livre. The denier is a small copper piece; but sols and livres are only imaginary coins. The liard is another copper coin, equal to three deniers. An ecu is worth 2s 6d. a louis blanc 5s. a pistole 8s 4d. and a louis d'or 11. sterling.

Until the year 1789 the government of France was an absolute monarchy, being solely vested in the king.

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Latin, with some derived from the Franks. Lewetized every plan that tended to perfection, succeeded to most universal of all the arts, which equally prory; for his court and school of arts, sciences, and the properties of the French inferior to the English, subjects void of elevation commodated to dalliance, conversation. It is general Europe; and persons in deemed deficient in polite tolerable knowledge of it by frequent conversation upon their own spot. of France is the Roman given to all religions by before the revolution there with 18 archbishops and a revenue of 6,000,000 nuns. In November declared all ecclesiastical of the nation, submitted in a proper manner, for the support of the minister, for the poor. There is now parliament, and a great Monasteries, &c. are abolished, are liberated from no other resource, have a government.

ON IV.

Force, Coin, Government, &c. of France.

thin the last century, been approve their manufactures, in tapestry, filigree, and the Gobelins in Paris. The to great perfection during and at this time the city of the finest silks. The woollen are little inferior to the of soap, thread, lace, in, cambrics, lawns, arms, &c. are very considerable; toys, gold and silver lace, out-done by the English. trade and commerce of at disadvantages, inasmuch are not held in so honour-England; hence the poorer and noblesse fought em- church, and law. The state it now is in war with the ancient government, has de- the spirit and dis- spect to trade.

France, before the revolution, each having peculiar marks and pieces; these mints were the Cours de Monnoies, or s, and Paris. Since the re- been suppressed in every city livres, sous, and deniers, a 10-l or sou, or a half- make a livre. The denier 10 sols and livres are only d is another copper coin, each worth 25 fd. a louis and a louis d'or 11. ster-

government of France was solely vested in the king.

The kingdom was divided into a number of provinces, over each of which was appointed a king's lieutenant-general, and a superintendent, who, in some respects, resembled the lord-lieutenant of the counties in England; but their powers were far more extensive. Distributive justice was administered by parliaments, chambers of accounts, courts of aid, presidial courts, generalities, elections, and other courts. The courts of parliament were twelve, viz. those of Paris, Thoulouse, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Metz, Besançon, and Douay. Besides these there were superior councils kept at Colmar, Perpignan, and in the province of Artois. These courts consisted of a certain number of presidents and inferior judges, who purchased their places. The parliament of Paris was the most considerable; for hither the king frequently came in person, and here his royal edicts were recorded and promulgated, till when they had not the force of laws. It was composed of peers of the realm, and was the only parliament that had any jurisdiction over them. The kingdom was divided into generalities, or districts, in each of which commonly was an office of the treasurer, and the king's commissary or intendant. The generalities were subdivided into elections subordinate to the generalities, and which computed the proportion which every parish in their division should raise of the sum demanded by the generality, and sent out their orders accordingly. For administering justice, and punishing criminals, there were magistrates in every considerable town, who were commonly lawyers, appointed by the king, called differently in divers places; in some bailiffs, in others provosts, in others seneschals; but their power and duty were much the same.

In the year 1789, the resistance which first the parliament, afterwards the notables, and lastly the general assembly of the states, made against registering an edict for raising money was the means of changing the government of France into a limited monarchy. In 1792 the king was dethroned, and France became a republic; the supreme power resting in the convention or national assembly, who are elected annually by general suffrage of the people, who have been six months resident in one house at the time of election. The proportion of members elected is one in about 30,000 citizens, and in case two candidates should have an equal number of suffrages, the eldest is returned. The executive council has the administrative part of the government, and consists of 24 persons chosen by the convention from a body formed by the return of one member in each department. In establishing the new system of government and civil jurisprudence, the assembly have let aside partial privilege and ancient customs, and laid down one general system of civil and criminal law for the whole nation, in which one of the leading features is the trial by jury as in England. For the more ready administration of justice the nation is divided into departments, districts, and municipalities.

The taxes paid by the common people during the monarchy, besides the extraordinary ones in time of war, were six sorts. 1. The taille, a sum paid yearly by every house-holder, according to his subsistence and family; from which the nobility, clergy, and crown-officers were exempt. 2. The tithing, paid by the same persons as the taille, amounting to about one third of that. 3. Subsistence money, for subsistence of the soldiers in winter, by which the subject was excused from free quarters; paid by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the two former. 4. Customs on imports and exports. 5. The gabelle, a duty on salt, which the king alone had a right to sell. Every family was obliged to take a certain quantity yearly, and pay the duty, whether they could consume it or not. 6. Small excises upon all necessaries of life, farms, and other demesnes of the crown. Other taxes were the capitation or poll tax; the 10ths of all estates, offices, and employments; the 50th penny, from which neither nobility or clergy were exempted; and the 10ths or

free-gifts of the clergy. Vast sums were also sometimes raised by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government bills, and other oppressive means. The whole kingdom, in short, was but one great farm to the crown. At the revolution all taxes were repealed; and the present resources of the government arise from the seizure of the riches of the church, and of the church lands; from the confiscation of the effects of those who are disaffected to the government; and by a tax on property, every individual being obliged, under pain of death, to give a true statement of his wealth.

During the monarchy the nobility consisted of four classes, viz. princes of the blood, high nobility, ordinary nobility, and modern nobility. He who was nearest to the crown, after the king's children, was the first prince of the blood. Among the higher nobility the dukes and counts, peers of France, had the precedence: they assisted at the unction of a king, attended when he held a *lit de justice*, or *bed of justice*, and enjoyed a seat in the parliament of Paris. In this class were likewise included the knights of the Holy Ghost, the governors of provinces, and lieutenant-generals, with some other dukes, count, and marquises. The ordinary nobility were divided into *noblesse de race* and *noblesse de naissance*. The modern or new nobility were such as the king granted letters of nobility to, or conferred some places upon, by which they became ennobled. The orders of knighthood were those of St. Michael, instituted in 1469; the order of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1578; and the order of St. Lewis, which was instituted by Lewis XIV. The first consisted of 100 knights; the second of the same number, with the sovereign at the head; and the third was a military order, for the encouragement of officers of merit. One of the first effects of the revolution was the setting aside all the above distinctions; even the general and familiar address of Monsieur has been involved in this change, and all men are accosted with the appellation of Citizen.

The late kings titles were Lewis XVI. by the grace of God king of France and Navarre. His subjects, in writing or speaking called him Sire; foreigners called him the Most Christian; and the pope gave him the appellation of The Eldest Son of the Church. The son of the king of France, and heir to the crown, was styled Dauphin. The present government does not take any honorary appellation.

SECTION V.

CONCISE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

FRANCE was anciently inhabited by a people called Celts, on whom the Romans first conferred the name of Gauls, when Julius Cæsar reduced their country into a Roman province.

Gaul continued in possession of the Romans till the subversion of the empire in the fifth century, when it became a prey to the Goths, the Burgundians, and the Franks, who subdued, but did not extirpate, the ancient natives. The Franks, who gave it the name of Frankland, or France, were a collection of several people inhabiting Germany, but more particularly of the Salii, who lived on the banks of the river Sale, and were more polished than their neighbours. The Salii had a law that they held in particular veneration, which was to exclude all females from regal power, or the inheritance of sovereignty. This law was preserved by the French, and known by the name of the Salic or Salique Law.

The Franks and Burgundians parcelled out the lands to their several leaders, who, of length, assumed independency, but still acknowledged the king as their nominal head. Hence arose those numerous principalities and states into which France was anciently divided; and from this source originated those several parliaments mentioned in the preceding section.

Clovis, who began his reign A. D. 468, was the first Christian monarch of the Franks. From this period the French history becomes important; civil feuds, foreign wars, great enterprizes, and political events, fill the pages.

Prior to Charlemagne, the first race of the French kings had many bloody wars with the Saracens, who retaliated upon the posterity of the Goths and Vandals the barbarities used by those people to their predecessors.

A. D. 800 Charlemagne, king of France, the glory of the age in which he lived, made himself master of Germany, Spain, and part of Italy; was crowned king of the Romans by the pope, and thus became emperor of the west.

Charlemagne, at his death, left his empire divided among his children, which proved fatal to his posterity. Soon after this the Normans, a fierce warlike people from Norway and Denmark, ravaged the kingdom of France; and, about the year 900, obliged the French to yield up Normandy and Bretagne to Rollo then leader, who professed himself a Christian, and married the king's daughter. This began the Norman power in France, which afterwards became a great misfortune to that nation; as from the Norman, William, who conquered England, the animosities between England and France had their origin, and the contests in general proved inglorious to the latter.

Passing over the dark ages of the crusades, and their relative circumstances, we shall proceed to that period when France began to extend its influence over Europe, which was in the reign of Francis I. cotemporary with Henry VIII. of England.

This prince was a candidate for the empire of Germany, but lost the Imperial crown; Charles V. of the house of Austria, and king of Spain, being chosen in his stead.

Francis made several capital expeditions into Spain; but in one, which he undertook against Italy, he was defeated at the battle of Pavia, taken prisoner, and obliged to agree to the most humiliating terms, in order to obtain his release. His breach of the terms by which he procured his enlargement, occasioned continual wars against the emperor, till the death of Francis, which happened in 1547.

At this period, however, France was rather in a flourishing condition; and Henry II. son and successor of Francis I. was, in general, a very fortunate prince; for though he lost the battle of St. Quintin, against the English and Spaniards, yet he retook Calais from the former, who never after had any footing in France. In 1550, he was killed at a tilting match by the count of Montgomery. He was succeeded by his son Francis II. in whose reign the religious disputes began to break out in France. The Protestants were persecuted under Charles IX. his brother and successor. These disputes occasioned two civil wars; after the conclusion of which, on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, was perpetrated the horrid massacre of the Protestants at Paris, which left an indelible stain on the history of France. Upon this a confederacy, called the Holy League, was entered into by the Papists of France and Spain, for the extirpation of the Protestants.

On the death of Charles IX. Henry III. king of Poland, succeeded to the kingdom of France in 1574, and taking the part of the Protestants against the league, was assassinated by one Clement, a friar.

Henry, king of Navarre, of the house of Bourbon, succeeding, the Protestants obtained an edict, called the Edict of Nantz, 1599, in their favour, from Henry IV. whereas they were tolerated in the free exercise of their religion, in all parts of the kingdom except Paris; but still, the king observing a great majority of his kingdom zealous Catholics, found himself under a necessity of declaring himself of that religion; nor could this preserve him from the malice of the monks; for Ravillac, a friar, stabbed him to the heart in his coach, in the streets of Paris, the 14th of May, on

presumption that he was still a Protestant. Lewis XIII. was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death. When he grew up he discarded his mother and her favourites, and chose for his minister the famous cardinal Richlieu, who, by his resolute and bloody measures, put a period to the remaining liberties of France, and to the religious establishment of the Protestants there, by taking from them Rochelle, in 1628. This put an end to the civil wars on account of religion in France, which had been attended with immense expence of blood and treasure, and caused conflagrations most dreadful in their consequences.

Richlieu, after having quelled, by a masterly train of politics, all the conspiracies which were formed against him, died some months before Lewis XIII. who, in 1643, left his son, afterwards the famous Lewis XIV. to inherit his kingdom.

During the minority of this prince the kingdom was rent by the factions of the great, and the divisions between the court and parliament. It was involved at once in foreign and domestic wars; but the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, having made cardinal Mazarine her first minister, he found means to turn the arms even of Cromwell against the Spaniards, and to divide the domestic enemies of the court to effectually against themselves; that, when Lewis, on the death of that minister, in 1661, assumed the reins, he found himself the most absolute monarch that had ever sat upon the throne of France.

On the death of Mazarine he had the good fortune to put the domestic affairs of his administration into the hands of Colbert, who formed new systems for the glory, commerce, and manufactures of France, all which were carried into execution with great assiduity. As an author of eminence very justly observes, to write the history of his reign would be to write that of all Europe. Ignorance and ambition were the only enemies of Lewis. Through the former he was blind to every patriotic duty as a king, and promoted the interests of his subjects, only that they might the better answer the purposes of his greatness: by the latter he embroiled himself with all his neighbours, and wantonly rendered Germany a dismal scene of devastation. He made and broke treaties for his convenience; and, at length, raised a confederacy against himself of almost all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was William III. king of England. This alliance he opposed for some years, till having provoked the English by his repeated insidies, their arms, under the duke of Marlborough, and those of the Austrians, under prince Eugene, fulfilled all the renown he had obtained. This reign, which began splendidly, ended miserably; and he died on the first of September, 1715, being succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XV.

This monarch, in the course of his reign, was styled the Well Beloved, which he lost some years before he died. He was detested and despised by his subjects, for his flaccid and licentious attachments, and liberal treatment of some of the worthiest men of the kingdom. He died in the 64th year of his age, and 50th of his reign, A. D. 1744; and was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XVI. who was born in 1734; and, in 1770, married Maria Antonietta, sister to the emperor of Germany.

This monarch began his reign with much popularity. In 1778, in order to assist the Americans in emancipating themselves from the government of the mother country, he commenced hostilities against Great Britain. In 1791 he supported what was called the patriotic party against the absolutist. In the war with Great Britain orders were given to all his ships not to molest Captain Cook, our celebrated navigator, who was on a voyage round the world.

This war, however, helped to derange the national finances; and in 1783 the difficulties were increased by the Caisse d'Escompte (a kind of national bank) stopping payment. Various means were devised by the minister of finance, (Calonne), to raise the money necessary

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a Protestant, Lewis XIII. at the time of his father's death discarded his mother and her minister the famous Richelieu, his resolute and bloody policy, and the remaining liberties of the kingdom. He established the Parliament of the Provinces in 1635, and in 1637, he was on account of illness attended with immense care, and caused conflagrations and consequences.

He was, by a masterly train of policies which were formed months before Lewis XIII. died, towards the famous Lewis

the prince the king, from the great, and the divisions of the kingdom. It was involved in wars; but the queen-mother made cardinal Mazarin means to turn the arms of the Spaniards, and to divide the court to effectually among themselves, on the death of that minister, he found himself the man had ever sat upon the throne.

He had the good fortune of his administration into the new system for the manufactures of France, all executed with great assiduity. He very justly observes, that it would be to write that of ambition were the only thing the former he was blind king, and promoted the idea that they might the better greatness; by the latter he his neighbours, and wandal scene of devastation. He for his convenience; and, they against himself of almost ropes, at the head of which England. This alliance he having provoked the English, their arms, under the the of the Austrians, until the renown he had began splendid, ended misfortune of September, 1713, when, Lewis XV.

He of his reign, was filled with some years before he despised by his subjects, and attachments, and illiberal the worthiest men of the 64th year of his age; and 74; and was succeeded by who was born in 1754; and, Antonietta, sister to the emperor.

He reign with much popularity assist the Americans in the government of the United States. He had abilities against Great Britain what was called the United States. In the war with America, he was a well-braved navigator, who

cessary for the exigencies of the state. The parliament of Paris (memorable for its patriotism on former occasions) refused to register the edicts for laying taxes on the people; and which, according to the constitution of France, was necessary to render them effectual. Defeated by the obstinacy of the parliament, the minister had recourse to another assembly called the Notables, who were convened, and met in February, 1787, but were as little subservient to his wishes as the parliament had been, and Calonne resigned. Necker succeeded him, and advised the calling the Tiers Etat, or three estates, (nobles, clergy, and commons) who had not met since the year 1614. On the assembling of this body, after much contention about forms, the commons, joined by a few of the clergy and nobles, proceeded to public business. Their first act went to declare that the different taxes collected throughout the kingdom were illegal, because not voted by the people. The king observed their proceedings with astonishment; and those about him advised him to resist these encroachments on his prerogative. Louis was, by nature, mild, gentle, and benevolent. Stimulated by his advisers, he exerted his authority to suppress such proceedings; but the resolution and spirit of the assembly were superior to his own, and were accompanied with the plaudits of the people.

In July, 1789, M. Necker, from whose abilities the public expected the restoration of the national credit, received the royal orders to quit the kingdom. As soon as this was known, the capital was in confusion, the populace were filled with furious zeal; the French guards, when called forth to repel them, ranged themselves on their side, several houses and public buildings were pillaged and destroyed, and among others the battille, the mob killing all who resisted.

The consequence of these proceedings was the reinforcement of the power of the king. The national assembly passed resolutions limiting and defining the royal power, and the king, with apparent good will, acquiesced in their proceedings. In October following the soldiers on duty at Versailles gave an entertainment to a corps who had lately arrived. In the course of the evening, warmed probably with liquor, it is said, some were sung which had a tendency to rouse the soldiers to a love of the old government, and many of them took the national cockade out of their hats. News of this soon reached Paris. A mob of 30,000 or 40,000 soon collected, most of whom, it is said, were women, and seizing arms wherever they could find them, they marched to Versailles, addressed the assembly on the subject, and in the end assailed the palace, killed many of the guards, and the queen narrowly escaped the same fate.

The king the next day removed to Paris, and was conducted to the palace of the Tuilleries. In July, 1790, he took the oath appointed by the new constitution; and in this his conduct appears most deserving censure; for in June following, though guards surrounded the palace, he made his escape from Paris, accompanied by the queen and his two children, and fled towards the Netherlands; but they were stopped at Varennes, on the borders of France, by a post-master who recognized his person.

In April, 1792, in consequence of the warlike preparations and conduct of the emperor, who had personally met the king of Prussia at Pillnitz, and it was said had entered into a private league (in which other powers also were included) to invade France, war was declared against him. The queen was the sister of the emperor; the people suspected her to have influence over the king, and they believed, or professed to believe, that he used his authority contrary to the interest of the state and in conformity to the views of the emperor. Under these sentiments, in August following, M. Pétion, the mayor of Paris, at the head of the sections of the capital, demanded the deposition of the king; and Louis, his queen, and two children,

were placed as prisoners in the Temple. The nation was immediately declared a republic.

In the autumn of 1793, the duke of Brunswick, at the head of an army of 90,000 Prussians, Hessians, and other German troops, entered France, having first published a manifesto declaring that he purposed marching to Paris to restore the ancient government. The eyes of all Europe were fixed on this army, and great events were expected from it: but after marching 100 miles into France, without being joined by the peasants as he had been given to expect, the duke found it almost necessary, from the want of provisions, and with some difficulty he returned into Germany.

This unsuccessful attempt injured the French with more fortitude, and towards the end of the same year under General Dumourier, they invaded the Austrian Netherlands. After a battle near the village of Jemappes, they entered Brussels, took Antwerp, and were every where victorious. On the 26th of January, 1793, the king, after a public trial before the national assembly, which had been re-elected, and now took the name of the Convention, was sentenced to suffer death, and on the following day was beheaded. On the 2d of October following the queen met the same fate.

To describe the number of assassinations, murders, and executions, which have happened since July, 1789, would be beyond the limits prescribed to this work. Many members of the assembly, and thousands of other individuals, have met the fate of their sovereign, and France has exhibited to Europe scenes which human wisdom could not foresee, and which appear too great for human resistance.

In Feb. 1793, the French declared war against the "King of England" and the "Stadtholder of Holland." In consequence the Duke of York, with a body of forces, was sent to the assistance of Holland, which was invaded by the French forces; and they were soon compelled by the allied powers to evacuate all they had taken in the Austrian Netherlands. The campaign of 1793 was afterwards pursued with various success. In 1794, the internal commotions of France, having greatly subsided, they were enabled to bring into the field a body of forces which rendered them victorious by land over all their enemies, and Brussels again submitted to them. The English fleet, however, under Lord Howe, gained a complete victory over the fleet of France on the 1st of June, after three successive days engagement.

SECTION VI.

Containing a Geographical Description of FRENCH FLANDERS.

FRENCH Flanders is bounded on the north by the Seine and German Ocean, and on the west by the latter. On the east it is bounded by the Austrian Netherlands, and on the south by Artois. It abounds in grain, vegetables, flax, cattle, &c.

Lille, on the Deule, the capital of the French Netherlands, is strong and beautiful, and has one of the finest citadels in Europe. It contains likewise an hospital, an handsome exchange, a number of churches, and a considerable manufactory of camblets, cloths, and other stuffs. There is always a strong garrison kept up in this town. The houses are of hewn stone and well built. The streets are straight, and cross each other at right angles. In the year 1792 the Austrians besieged this town, and most of the houses were destroyed; but on the retreat of the Prussians out of France they raised the siege.

Douay is a well fortified town, with a citadel, situated on the river Scarpe, and the borders of Artois. It is of an oval form. By means of sluices the whole country round may be laid under water. Here are several churches, and a famous seminary and university. In the new division of France, Douay is the chief town in the department of the North.

Gravelines.

Gravelines, a small but strong town on the river Aa, about nine miles from Dunkirk, is well fortified, and has a harbour at the mouth of the river.

The Province of CAMBRESIS is about ten leagues long, and from five to six where broadest. It is very fruitful and populous.

Cambray, the capital of the province, is seated on the Scheldt, 13 miles from Douay; it was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1677, and next year was yielded to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, together with the whole Cambresis. It is the see of a bishop. Before the revolution it was the see of an archbishop. The city is not only well fortified, but also defended by a citadel and fort. There is still a manufactory here of fine lawn, which takes its name from the city, and for which it has been long famous. The inhabitants are said to be very lively and industrious, and to have a genius for the sciences.

Chateau-Cambresis is a small town, situated 14 miles from Cambray. It was formerly a fortified town, but now lies quite open.

FRENCH HAINAUT, 50 miles long, and 12 broad, contains the following places:

Valenciennes, a large and populous town, on the Scheldt, which runs through the town, with a good citadel, and other fortifications, 15 miles from Cambray. The manufactures are woollen stuffs, camblets, barricans, and a sort of fine lawns, called *barrique*, in French.

Coude, on the conflux of the Haine and Scheldt, is strongly fortified. Quefnoy contains some manufactures of linen and stuff; Bava is famous for some Roman cauleways; Maubeuge, on the Sambre, is well fortified; and Landrezy, on the Sambre, was yielded to Lewis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

Charlemont is a little fortified town, which had its name from its situation on a steep rock near the Maes, and its founder Charles V.

Dunkirk is the most easterly harbour on that side of France which is next to Great Britain. It was originally a mean hamlet, consisting only of a few fisherman's huts; but a church being built there, it was, from that, and its situation, which is a sandy eminence, called *Dunkirk*; *Dun* signifying, in the old Gallic language, a hill; and *Kirk* being the old Flemish name for a church. This place underwent a variety of repairs and demolitions from the year 960 to 1634, being then in the possession of the Spaniards, and the best harbour in Flanders. The French, entering into a treaty with England in 1653, assisted by Cromwell, attacked and took it; and it was put into the hands of the English, in consequence of a treaty between them and the French. To the English it was of very great importance. They therefore improved the fortifications, and built a citadel; yet they kept it only four years; for, in 1692, two years after the restoration, Charles II. sold this valuable acquisition to France. After this it was fortified by Vauban in a very extraordinary manner, and at an immense expence to Lewis XIV. Being a place where the French privateers were stationed in time of war, the fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

In the year 1713, during a great storm, the sea broke up the bar, or dam, and restored to the Dunkirkers the use of the harbour in a very considerable degree. In the year 1720, when Great-Britain was engaged in war with Spain, Lewis XV. set about improving the advantage which Dunkirk had derived from the storm in 1720, by restoring the works, and repairing the harbour. He erected new forts in the place of those which had been destroyed, and soon espoused the cause of Spain, and became a principal in the war against us. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated, that all the works towards the sea should be destroyed a second time; notwithstanding which, before the declaration of the war in 1756, the place was in as good a state of defence towards the sea, as it had been at any time during the war which was concluded

by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Thus the French always endeavoured to elude the demolition of the fortification. In the year 1701, the Duke of York, at the head of the British and Austrian forces, attempted to take it, but was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of his artillery and a part of his army.

Mardyke, a village about three miles to the west of Dunkirk, is celebrated on account of the noble canal erected there, with its sluice and basins, by order of Lewis XIV. after the peace of Utrecht; but, by virtue of an article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, in 1717, this canal hath been rendered, in a great measure, useless.

The Government of METZ consists of Metz, French Barras, La Saare, and French Luxembourg. By the first of these is meant the territory round the city of Metz, in Lorraine, which was yielded for ever to the French by the treaty of Westphalia; together with other districts in the bishoprics of Metz, in which the only place worth mentioning is

Metz, situated at the conflux of the Moselle and Sambre. It is the see of a bishop. Here are many churches, three citadels, and a Jewish synagogue, of which people there are said to be 3000.

The city is divided into the Old and New, both of which are large and handsome; but the latter excels the former, at least in respect to beauty. The Jews are confined to a particular quarter, and distinguished from others by wearing yellow caps. In the new division of France, Metz is the chief town in the department of Moselle.

French Barras is a part of the duchy of Bar, which has been long in the possession of the French. It contains several small towns, of which Longwy and Jametz are the chief.

The French part of the duchy of Luxemburg was acquired by the peace of the Pyrenees.

Thionville, the capital, is a fortified town, on the western bank of the Moselle, over which it has a beautiful bridge.

Caignanes is a town situated on the Chier, six miles from Sedan to the west, and formerly called *Yvet*. When Lewis XIV. conferred it on the count of Siffons, of the house of Savoy, its name was changed to Caignan, after that of a town in Piedmont, of which the count's father was lord.

Saar-Louis, on the Saar, is one of the French bulwarks towards Germany. The peninsula on which it stands can be laid under water, and the ramparts are planted with three rows of trees.

The Government of LORRAINE is 100 miles long, near as many broad, mountainous in some places, but in general fertile.

Nancy, the capital, situated on the river Meurthe, is divided into the Old and New Town, of which the latter is the largest and most beautiful. Here are several churches, an academy of sciences, a public library, and an hospital. In the church of St. George is the monument of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was killed while he was besieging this city in the year 1477. It is a bishop's see. In the new division of France, Nancy is the chief town in the department of Meuse. The other towns in this duchy are of no consequence.

The duchy of Bar is fruitful and well watered. It is included in the government with Lorraine.

Bar-le-Duc, the capital, is divided into the Upper and Lower, and contains several churches and an hospital. It is a neat town, has a castle, and is noted for wines. In the new division of France, Bar-le-Duc is the chief town in the department of Meuse.

Pont-a-Mousson is a considerable town on the Moselle, over which it has a bridge, about 15 miles from Metz and Nancy. The river divides the town into two parts. It contains several churches, with a seminary and an university.

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conflict of Metz, French Luxembourg. By the treaty round the city of Metz, yielded for ever to the Prussians; together with the city of Metz, in which the city is situated. The influx of the Moselle and the Moselle. Here are many a Jewish synagogue, of the city.

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the duchy of Bar, which is one of the French. It contains Longwy and Jametz. The city of Luxembourg was founded by the Pyrenees.

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RAIN is 100 miles long, and is famous in some places, but is not so famous in others.

on the river Meurthe, is the city of New Town, of which the city is beautiful. Here are several of sciences, a public library, the church of St. George, the Bold, duke of Burgundy, he was besieging this city, the city's fee. In the new division of the city, in which the city is situated.

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Clermont

EUROPE.]

F R A N C E.

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Clermont en Argonne, so called to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, is the chief place of an euland and bishopric, which Charles III. yielded to Lewis XIII. king of France; and Lewis XIV. gave, in full property, to the prince of Condé.

Between the Maes and Moselle lie several lordships, which take their names from their capitals, and are independent of both duchies.

In the Government of Verdun, the only place worth noticing is Verdun, on the Maes, a large populous city, defended by a fine citadel, and otherwise well fortified. It is the see of a bishop, and has many fine churches.

The small Government of Toul, which is quite hemmed in by Lorraine, contains only one town, viz.

Toul on the Moselle, over which it has a fine bridge. Here are several churches, two hospitals, and a seminary, and the town, which was a bishop's see before the revolution, is well fortified.

The Government of ALSACE is bounded to the west by Burgundy and Lorraine, to the east by the Ortenau and Brigau, to the south by Switzerland and Eligau, and to the north by the Palatinate. The soil is good, yielding grain, flax, fruit, tobacco, wood, wine, pasture, cotton, hemp, Turkish corn, oats, rye, barley, &c. This country is separated from Lorraine by the little Walsgau mountains, upon which grow several kinds of large trees, and various species of shrubs, plants, &c. Game likewise abounds upon them; and their bowels contain silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, cobalt, sulphur, coal, mineral waters, &c. The rivers which fall from these mountains are the Moselle, Chier, Andelle, Ergers, Sorre, Breusch, Moser, Seltzback, Lauter, Queesch, Ber, and Ill. Besides these, Alsace contains several lakes, and is watered by the Rhine, which separates it from Germany. The inhabitants are either Roman Catholics or Lutherans, and they speak the German language.

At the peace of Munster the emperor yielded up to France the town of Brisach, the landgraviate of Upper and Lower Alsace, the Sundgau, and the district of the ten Imperial cities in Alsace, with the sovereignty thereof, and, at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the emperor and empire ceded to France the perpetual sovereignty of Strasburg, and its dependencies, on the left side of the Rhine.

Strasburg, the capital of the whole country, and formerly a free imperial city, situated on the rivers Ill and Breusch, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, took the name of Strasburg from its standing near a highway, called, by the Latin writers of the middle age, Strata. It is a large and ancient city. The bridge over the Rhine is near an English mile long. Though the city may be laid under water, it is well fortified, and has a regular citadel. The cathedral is the principal structure in Strasburg that merits observation. The ornaments presented to this church, by Lewis XIV. cost an immense sum. Its steeple is justly reckoned one of the highest in Europe. The great bell in it weighs above ten tons; and another, called the silver bell, as being mostly of that metal, two tons, and 600 weight, which is rung only twice a year. In this church is likewise a large clock, which exhibits the various motions of the planets.

The other public buildings of any note are the episcopal palace, the arsenal, the theatre, and the hospitals. They have a fine physic-garden, and an anatomical theatre.

There are also here, a Lutheran university and gymnasium; a royal society, founded chiefly for the natu-

ral history of Alsace; and many churches. Of the members of the city council, one half are Lutherans, and the rest Roman Catholics. In the new division of France, Strasburg is the chief town in the department of Bas-Rhin or Lower Rhine.

Hagenau, is situated on the Moser; Weissenburg, on the Lauter, contained, before the revolution, an abbey of Benedictines; Landau, on the Queesch, is strongly fortified; Fort Louis, on an island in the Rhine, is a handsome little town; Andlau is situated on a river of the same name; and Zabern, another town, is situated on the Sor.

Colmar, on the Ill, the capital of Upper Alsace, formerly one of the ten Imperial cities in Alsace, is strongly fortified. It is inhabited principally by Lutherans. It is a bishop's see, and, in the new division of France, Colmar is the chief town in the department of Haut-Rhin or Upper Rhine.

New-Brisach, a small town, built by Lewis XIV. after the peace of Ryswick, about half a league from the Rhine, opposite to Old-Brisach, is strongly fortified, and so regular, that the four gates of the town may be seen from the great market-place.

The government of Alsace comprehends also the Sundgau, i. e. the southern district, so called in opposition to the Nordgau, or northern district. This territory is about 12 leagues in length, and near as much in breadth. Most of the inhabitants speak German, and are Papists. This country, though mountainous, produces a great deal of corn and wine, and is watered by the Ill or Elz. At the peace of Munster, in 1648, it was ceded, by the emperor and empire, to France. There are no places in it worth mentioning.

The Government of FRANCHE COMTE is bounded to the south and west by Champagne and Burgundy, to the north by Lorraine, and to the east by Switzerland and Mumpelgard, being 30 leagues long, and 20 broad. It is in some parts flat; in others hilly; produces grain, wine, hemp, and pasture; and abounds in cattle, copper, iron, lead, silver ore, stone quarries, mineral waters, salt springs, &c.

Belançon, the capital, is seated on the Doux, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town. Here are several hospitals, palaces, fountains, an archbishopric, and an university. The university has professors of divinity, law, physic, and the languages. The city is well fortified, and defended by two citadels. In the new division of France, Belançon is the chief town in the department of Doubs.

Dole is a town on the river Doux, about eight leagues south-west from Belançon. There are several fine streets here; but it was more considerable before the taking of Belançon, when it was the capital of the country. In the new division of France, Dole is the chief town in the department of Jura.

Salins, in Latin Saline, is a pretty large town, which takes its name from its salt springs, and stands six leagues south from Belançon, and as many east from Dole. The salt springs here are in vast caves under ground; whence the water is raised by cranes, pumps, and other engines, conveyed into reservoirs, and from thence into iron kettles, where it is boiled into salt. The waters are supposed to acquire their saltness by running through mines of salt, and not to come from the sea. A great deal of this salt is sent into Switzerland in casks; and the rest, by means of wooden moulds, is made into cakes and loaves of three or four pounds weight, and laid up in the warehouses, until they are sold. Vast quantities of wood and coals are required for making the salt, and the salt kettles. In the neighbourhood are several forts, and quarries of marble, alabaster, jasper, &c.

C H A P. XIV.

S P A I N.

SECTION I.

Ancient Names, Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Climate, Soil, Mountains, Rivers, Vegetable and Animal Productions, &c. &c.

SPAIN formerly included Portugal, and was known to the ancients by the names of Iberia and Hesperia, as well as Hispania. It is situated between 36 and 44 degrees of north latitude, and between 3 and 10 degrees west longitude; being 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth.

The air of Spain, excepting during the equinoctial rains, is dry and serene; but it is excessively hot in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains that run through the country are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts; tho' those towards the north and north-east are, in the winter, very cold, and, in the night time, make a traveller shiver.

The soil of Spain is, in general, good and fertile. If it is not so fruitful in corn as might be expected, it is owing to the indolence of the inhabitants in the neglect of tillage.

In this kingdom the mountains are remarkable for their numbers and height. The chief and highest are the Pyrenees, being near 200 miles in length, extending from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, and dividing Spain from France. Near Gibraltar stands the celebrated Mount Calpe, now called the Hill of Gibraltar, and, in former times, one of the pillars of Hercules. Montserrat is worthy the attention of the curious traveller, as one of the most singular in the world, for situation, shape, and composition. As it is like no other mountain, so it stands quite unconnected with any; though not far distant from some that are very lofty. There is a famous monastery and chapel on this mountain, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come hither, out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis.

The principal rivers of this kingdom are the Duero, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, or Surio, and the Ebro.

Many parts of Spain produce, almost spontaneously, the richest and most delicious fruits; as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, peaches, pomegranates, &c. The wines are in high request among foreigners. The sides of the mountains are clothed with rich trees, fruits, and herbage, to the tops; and Seville oranges are noted every where. No country produces a greater variety of aromatic herbs, which renders the taste of their kids and sheep to exquisitely delicious. The kingdom of Murcia abounds so much with mulberry-trees, that the produce of its soil sometimes amounts to 200,000*l.* in the course of a year. It may be justly observed, upon the whole, that few countries in the world owe more than Spain does to nature, and less to industry.

The Spanish horses are generally black, or of a chestnut colour; their ears are well set, their manes long and flowing, their eyes full of fire; and they possess activity and spirit. Those bred in Andalusia are esteemed the finest; and, indeed, they are preferable for war, show, and the menage. The mules of Andalusia are much esteemed. The Spaniards, in general, make use of mules, riding or travelling. They eat little, and are sure footed. Sheep abound; and goats

are numerous, particularly the Chamois, or Shamois goats. The wild bulls have much ferocity. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that pester Spain, which is well stored with all the game and wild fowl that are to be found in the neighbouring countries already described. The Spanish seas afford excellent fish of all kinds, especially anchovies, which are here cured in great perfection. Honey, salt, silk, cotton, and wool in particular, abound here; and some parts of the country produce rice and sugar canes. Spain is much infested with locusts.

There are salutiferous springs in some parts, and waters possessed of extraordinary healing qualities.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of the Kingdom of Spain, with a particular Description of each Division.

SPAIN is divided into 14 grand divisions, or provinces, which we shall describe in the following order.

GALICIA, which was anciently a kingdom, has the Ocean on the west, Asturias and Leon on the east, Portugal on the south, and the Bay of Biscay on the north. It is of a square figure, 120 miles each way, and very mountainous. Compostella, or St. Jago de Compostella, the capital, an archbishop's see, is situated betwixt the rivers Tamra and Ulla, having a strong castle and walls, and containing several good streets, squares, monasteries, hospitals, colleges, and churches. The cathedral is a most magnificent structure, and contains the body of the apostle James the younger, the tutelary saint and patron of Spain. There is a prodigious concourse of pilgrims always at this place, to pay their devotions to the shrine of the saint. Here are also a university, a court of inquisition, a sovereign court, two annual fairs, and a market every week. The chief of the hospitals is that for the reception of pilgrims.

Lugo, anciently called Lucus Augusti, is the see of a bishop, suffragan to St. Jago. Here are many warm baths, some of which are only lukewarm, and others boiling hot.

Corunna, a sea-port town on the Bay of Biscay, called by our seamen the Groyne, is a place of considerable trade, having a spacious harbour, with walls and forts, several convents, chapels, churches, and hospitals. In its neighbourhood is a quarry of jasper.

Orense is an episcopal city, on the Minho. The boiling springs of this place are salutary in several disorders.

Mondonnedo, 16 leagues from the sea-coast, is the see of a bishop; Betanzos, on the Mandeo, has a good harbour. Finisterre is an inconsiderable town near the cape of that name; and Montforte, on the Lemos, is a town belonging to the count of Lemos, who has a stately palace here. On the top of a neighbouring mountain is a spring that ebbs and flows as the sea does, and is alternately hot and cold.

Vigo is a town on a small bay, where, in 1702, the English and Dutch burnt the Spanish plate fleet; and Ferrol, two leagues from Corunna, is an agreeable town, with a fine harbour, where several Spanish men of war are usually at anchor.

The province of **ASTURIAS**, which is a principality, and gives title to the hereditary prince of Spain, has Galicia on the west, the Bay of Biscay on the east, the sea on the north, and Old Castile and Leon on the south.

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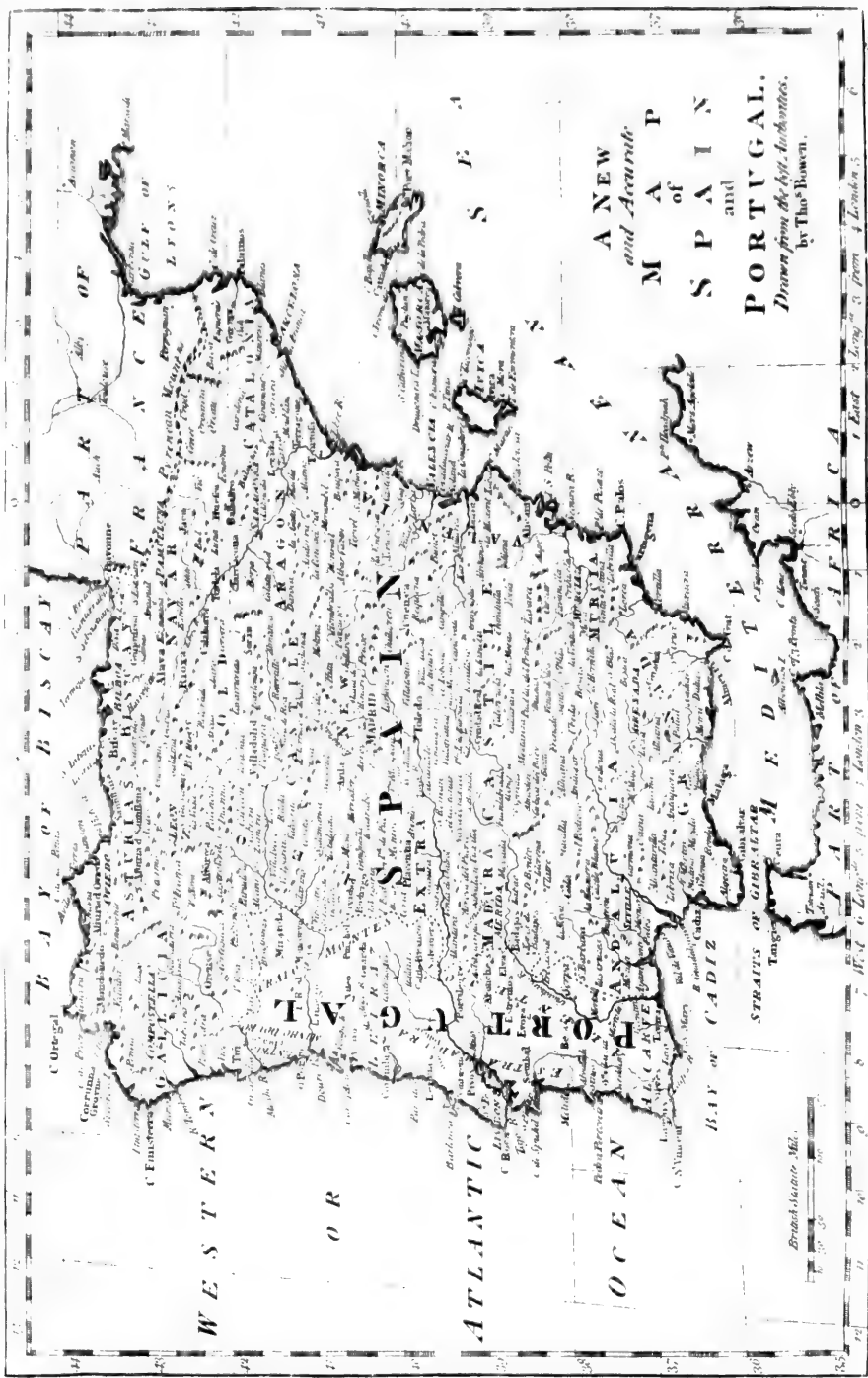
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fourth. It is 110 miles long, and 54 broad; fertile, but thinly inhabited.

Oviedo, the capital, situated 20 miles from the Bay of Biscay, is the see of a bishop. Here are an university, several convents, chapels, churches, and hospitals; and here Pelayo, and the first Christian kings, after the conquest of Spain by the Moors, resided.

The other places in this province are inconsiderable.

The Lordship of Biscay has the Bay of the same name on the north, Old Castile on the south, the Asturias on the west, and Navarre on the east. It is famous for its oranges, lemons, and apples, of which good cider is made. The people, who are the best soldiers and sailors in Spain, derive their origin from the Celts, whose language, now called the Biscayan, they speak, and which nearly resembles the Welch. This province is divided into three parts, viz. Biscay Proper, Guipulcoa, and Alaba. In Biscay Proper the principal places are

Bilbao, vulgarly called Bilboa, the capital of the province. It is large and populous, and pleasantly situated on the river Ybaicabal, where it has a good port, and a great trade in iron, wrought and unwrought wool, saffron, and cheinut.

Durango, 15 miles south-east of Bilbao, has a great iron manufactory.

In Guipulcoa are

San Sebastian, a town, and noted port on the Bay of Biscay. It is handsome, well fortified, and has a good harbour and citadel; carrying on also a considerable trade in iron, steel, and wool; and enjoying a pleasant prospect of the sea on one side, and the Pyrenean Mountains on the other. Here is a company which trades to the Caraccas.

Fuentarabia, a little town on the utmost borders of Spain, next to France, has a pretty good harbour, and is fortified both by nature and art. The Island of Pheutants, in the river Bidassoa, nine miles from Fuentarabia, was famous for the peace of the Pyrenees, concluded in 1659, between Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, and Lewis XIV.

Mendragon is celebrated for its mineral springs; Solmas for its salt springs; and the Sierra de Adrian, in this district, is the highest mountain among the Pyrenees.

The district of Alaba contains no place worthy of mention but Vitoria, which is surrounded by a wall, contains many magnificent monasteries, particularly that of St. Francis, and has a great trade in iron, steel, wool, wine, and sword-blades.

The Province of UPPER NAVARRE, so called to distinguish it from Lower Navarre, which belongs to France, has Arragon on the south, the Pyrenean Mountains on the north and east, and Old Castile and Biscay to the west; being 80 miles long, and 75 broad. It abounds with cattle, game, honey, oil, wine, some grain, a few medicinal waters, and some minerals.

Pampelona, the capital, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, and walled, is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Burgos. Here are an university, founded in 1603, two castles, several churches, and many convents. Two high roads lead from this city, over the Pyrenees, to France: one to Bayonne, through the valley of Batan; and the other, which is the best, to St. Jean pie de Port, by the way of Tarascon.

Tafalla, on the Cadiso, is a large city, containing an university, and defended by a castle.

Tudela, a city pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ebro, is walled, and has several churches and convents, with a stately bridge over the river.

Eftella is a handsome town on the river Ega. Its name signifies a star, having been built to guide, like a star, the weary pilgrims, passing through these wild mountains in their way to Compostella.

Caleantei is a small city on the banks of the river Quellas, in the district of Tudela. Its Roman name

was Calcantum; and some coins of Tiberius are still extant, inscribed Muiceps Calcantum.

ARRAGON, which was anciently a kingdom, has the Pyrenees on the north, Valencia on the south, Catalonia on the east, and Castile and Navarre on the west; being 170 miles long, and 110 broad.

Saragossa, the capital, situated on the banks of the Ebro, almost in the heart of the province, is a large, populous city, standing in a pleasant fertile plain, watered by four rivers, and containing many convents and churches; but the cathedral is an old irregular building. The archbishop has a considerable revenue. The university here was founded in 1744. A great many persons of quality reside in this city, which is the seat of the court of royal audience for Arragon, and of the governor and captain-general. Of the churches, that of Our Lady of the Pillar, and of the convents, that of St. Francis, are the most remarkable. Here are two stately bridges over the Ebro; and the walls of the city, though old, are strong and lofty.

An ingenious, as well as fictitious traveller, who made the tour of Spain, a short time since, declares, that though Saragossa is represented, by some people, as a trading city, he saw no appearance of any such thing. On the contrary, the people were all lounging about with their arms across the warehouses empty, and not a single skiff to be seen on the Ebro.

The palace of the inquisition is in the center of the city. The walls, which are of a deep yellow, thick, and flanked with towers, appear to be an hundred feet high.

The city gates are shut as soon as it is dark; but, for the value of sixpence, they fly open at any hour.

To judge of the people of the higher class in the province of Arragon, by the first interview, they appear humble, are obsequious, inquisitive, and fond of garb; conversant with heraldry, vain of their family arms, and eager to shew them.

There are two manufactories here; one of brandy, the other of hats, which are excellent.

The monks of St. Bernard retail Muscadell wines. Their garden are well furnished with tables, surrounded by Bachanalianians.

Daroca, a considerable town, 48 miles from Saragossa, is walled, and situated on an eminence, amidst a fertile and delicious plain. Here are several convents, chapels, squares, and fountains; and in the neighbourhood is a large cave, of which they tell many wonders.

Near Tarazona, a considerable town on the little river Quicles, is Mon Cayo, anciently Mons Caci, which name the Spaniards pretend it had from the tyrant Cacus, who was killed by Hercules. The town is well built and walled, drives a good trade, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Saragossa.

Boria, a small but pleasant city, near Mon Cayo, is walled, and has a castle, with several convents.

Xaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees, a well built walled town, has a strong castle, and is the see of a bishop.

Calatayud, 45 miles south-west of Saragossa, is pleasantly situated, has a good air, strong walls, many convents, and is celebrated for its fine tempered steel.

Barbastro is situated on the Vero, over which it has a stately bridge. It stands in a fertile plain, is surrounded by a wall, contains several convents, and is the see of a bishop.

CATALONIA has the Mediterranean south and east, the Pyrenees north, and Arragon and Valencia west. It is 150 miles long, 120 broad, is well watered, has a fertile soil, and a temperate air. The principal places are the following:

Barcelona, the capital, a well fortified city, is situated on the Mediterranean, between the river Llobregat and Besos, at the foot of the mountain Montjoy, on which are several forts, commanding the town and harbour. The latter of these rivers is spacious, deep, and safe; and the trade carried on by it considerable. Here

are

are many good streets, houses, churches, colleges, hospitals, fountains, gardens, and convents, with an university, an academy of arts and sciences, a court of inquisition, the court of royal audience for Catalonia, in which the governor and captain-general preside, and the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is large and magnificent; and there are several antiquities about the city. Near the cathedral is a church, where provisions are distributed every day to a certain number of poor. The territory round it is extremely fertile and delightful.

Tarragona, anciently called Tarcon and Tarraco, stands near the sea, 50 miles from Barcelona to the south-west, at the mouth of the little river Francoli, where it has a safe and convenient harbour for small ships, and a good trade. Here are an university without the town, and the see of an archbishop. One of the chief divisions of Spain was anciently called, from this city, *Tarraconensis*. The climate here is temperate, and the soil so rich and warm, that the trees bear fruit, and blossom, in the middle of winter.

Lerida, on the Segre, an ancient and strong city, contains several convents and monasteries, an university, a court of inquisition, and is a bishop's see.

Tortosa, on the Ebro, is an ancient walled city near the sea, and has a bridge of boats over the river, with a strong castle and other fortifications, an university, and several churches and convents. It is the see of a bishop, gives the title of marquis, and carries on a good trade in silk and earthen-ware.

Terrolis, near Lerida, has an air which is remarkably salubrious, and particularly in cases of infirmity; to that it is common, all over Catalonia, to say to a passing person, "You must be sent to Terrolis for a cure."

Cadonra, a handsome town near the river Cardenera, is well fortified; and near it is a mountain of salt, which yields a great revenue to the duke, who takes his title from the town, of which he is lord, and one of the richest grandees of Spain.

Balmes, a little town on a bay of the sea, near Cape Palatugel, with a good harbour, is fortified, has a citadel, and gives the title of count.

Girona, anciently Gerunda, a considerable town in the east part of the province, stands near the conflux of the Ter and Onhar; has strong old walls, and other fortifications; with many convents, and an university; being also the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Tarragona. The neighbouring country is reckoned the most fertile in Catalonia. The town carries on a good trade, and gives the title of count.

Roses, a strong town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the sea, owes its name and origin to the ancient town of Rhoda, which stood a little way off, near Cape Cruz.

Perceda, a large town, and the capital of the earldom of Cerdagne, is fortified in the modern manner, and stands betwixt the rivers Carol and Segre, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Urgel, originally Orgia and Orgelium, an ancient city, earldom, and bishopric, not far from the Pyrenees, is well walled, has an ancient castle, and several convents, and its territory is extremely fertile.

LEON has the Asturias on the north, Extremadura on the south, Galicia and Portugal on the west, and Old Castile on the east. It is 180 miles long, and upwards of 80 broad; has a fruitful soil, abounds in cattle and game, and contains several quarries of stone and mines of jewels. The dukes of Negera are hereditary governors, and the chief places are the following:

Leon, the capital of the province, situated 165 miles north-west from Madrid, at the foot of the Asturian mountains. It stands in a pleasant country, is well walled, and contains many convents and chapels, with several hospitals, and one of the finest cathedrals in Spain, of which the king is always a canon, as well

as the marquis of Astorga. The bishop is immediately subject to the pope. This city was the first of any note that was re-taken from the Moors.

Salamanca is an ancient, large, rich, and populous city on the river Tormes. Here is an university, the greatest in Spain; likewise many palaces, squares, convents, churches, colleges, chapels, and hospitals. The bishop of this city is suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella. A Roman way leads from hence to Merida and Seville; and there is an old Roman bridge of stone over the Tormes. Of the colleges in the university, four are appropriated to young men of quality; and near it is an infirmary for poor sick scholars. The students are dressed in black, and have their crowns thorn. The most beautiful part of this city is the great square. The houses are three stories, all of equal height, and exact symmetry, with iron balconies, and a stone balustrade on the top of them. The lower part is arched, which forms a piazza all round the square of 203 feet on each side. Over some of the arches are medallions, with busts of the kings of Spain, and of several eminent men, in stone bas-relievo; among which are those of Ferdinand Cortez, Francis Pizarro, Davila, and Cid Ruy. In this square the bull-fights are exhibited for three days only, in the month of June. The river Tormes runs by this city, and has a bridge over it.

Ciudad, or Ciudad-Rodrigo, a city on the Aquada, had its name from Don Rodrigo Gonzales Giron, who rebuilt it about the year 1222. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella, has a fine Gothic cathedral, and contains many inns, which are better than any in Portugal, and superior to most in Spain.

Zamora, on the Douro, is situated in a fertile country, well fortified, has a noble bridge, is the see of a bishop, and contains many churches, convents, and hospitals.

Astorga, on the Astura, has good fortifications, is the see of a bishop, and gives title to a marquis.

Tortosa, on the Douro, is pleasantly situated. There are a stately stone bridge here over the river, many convents, several chapels, churches, and hospitals. Here the famous *leges tarraconenses* were confirmed, in a diet held by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Patencia, pleasantly situated on the river Carrion, was destroyed by the Romans; but rebuilt by Sancho the Great. Here are many convents, churches, and chapels, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella.

Medina del Rio Secco, or the city of the Dry River, is called to distinguish it from Medina del Campo, in the same province, is a flourishing town, situated in a spacious fruitful plain, and contains a strong castle, with several churches, chapels, and hospitals; and is a duchy belonging to the admiral of Castile.

Medina del Campo contains many convents and churches, with several hospitals, carries on a good trade, and has peculiar privilege.

ESTREMADURA has Portugal to the west, New Castile to the east, Andalusia to the south, and Leon to the north. It is 130 miles long, 110 broad, well watered, and the soil to remarkably luxuriant, that it is justly deemed one of the most fruitful places in Europe. It contains the following places:

Merida, which was built originally by Caesar Augustus, and is situated on the Anas, over which it has a bridge, is small, but well fortified, and still retains some fragments of its ancient splendor.

Badajoz is the largest city in the province, and well fortified. Here are a fine old Roman bridge of stone, some handsome streets, churches, monasteries, and two modern castles, with the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella.

Plazencia, a beautiful well built city, and bishop's see, on the banks of the little river Exerte, takes its name from the delightfulness of its situation, in the midst

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midst of that most delicious spot called La Vera de
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versified with beautiful seats, villages, gardens, and
groves of the finest citron, lemon, orange, and fig-trees.
Here the emperor Charles V. having resigned all his
dominions, retired into the famous monastery of St.
Julius, where, after living two years a recluse, he ended
his days.

The city is well built, handsome, defended by
strong walls, and has a castle.

Alcantara is a strong town, situated on the Tagus,
over which it hath a magnificent bridge, built in the
days of the emperor Trajan, and belonging to the
knights who take their name from it.

Truxillo is defended by a strong citadel, and cele-
brated for being the native place of Francis Pizarro, the
famous conqueror of Peru.

OLD-CASTILE, formerly a kingdom, was so called,
because it was recovered from the Moors sooner than
New-Castile, which bounds it on the south, as Asturia
and Biscay do to the north, Leon to the west, and Na-
varre and Aragon to the east. It is 120 miles long,
about 100 broad in its greatest extent, has some moun-
tains, but, in general, is very fertile. It is well watered,
and contains,

Burgos, the capital of the province, which has fine
handsome squares, public buildings, and palaces. The
cathedral here is one of the noblest and richest in
Spain. There are many elegant fountains to supply
the city with water, the inhabitants of which are said
to be more industrious, and to carry on a greater num-
ber of trades and manufactures, than is common in
other great cities of Spain. The walls are ancient but
strong. Among the hospitals is one for pilgrims. On
the north side, on an almost inaccessible rock, stands
the citadel. The city, which was built in the ninth or
tenth century, on the ruins of Auka, claims the pre-
cedence of all others in the cortes or parliament of
Castile.

Valadolid is a large, populous, walled city, pleasantly
situated on the banks of the river Pisuerga. Here are a
great number of convents, hospitals, squares, colleges,
and churches, with an university, the next in dignity to
that of Salamanca, and the see of a bishop, suffragan
to the archbishop of Toledo. Here are also a fine
royal palace, an academy, a court of inquisition, a
court of justice, several manufactories, and a consider-
able trade.

Monasterio de las Rodillas is famous for its admi-
rable Caplan chieft.

Avila is a considerable city, having an university, and
being the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop
of St. Jago. It is particularly famous for having given
birth to St. Theresa.

Calagurra, on the Ebro, is the see of a
bishop. This place is famous in history for the siege it
formerly sustained against one of Pompey's generals,
till the brave citizens were forced to eat each other;
whence the proverbial expressions, Famines Calagurra
or the Famines of Calagurra.

Segovia is a very ancient, large, opulent, populous,
and handsome city, on the river Atiyada. Its wealth
arises not only from the great number of noble families
who make it their chief residence, but much more
from its large commerce and manufactures, especially
those of cloth and paper. A great deal of wool is also
exported from hence. Here is the principal mint of
Spain, a royal palace, with an university and a bi-
shopric. The Roman aqueduct here is a most amaz-
ing fabric. It was built by the emperor Trajan, and
consists of two rows of lofty arches, carried from one
mountain to another, and conveys water all over the
city. Notwithstanding it has stood for many centuries,
it still retains its strength and beauty; so great were the
art and skill of the Romans in building, beyond what
the following ages could boast of. The royal palace is
mounted with cannon, and has a garrison.

No. 80.

NEW-CASTILE, which was formerly a kingdom, has
Old-Castile on the north, from which it is parted by
ridges of mountains; Estremadura on the west; An-
dalusia on the south; and Valencia and Arragon on
the east. It is 200 miles long, and, in the widest place,
100 broad, well watered, fertile, and has a good air.
The inhabitants speak the purest Spanish; and the
province contains the following places:

Madrid, the capital of the whole monarchy of Spain,
and the residence of the court, stands in the center of
a large plain, surrounded with mountains, and in the
very heart of Spain, on the banks of the little river
Manzanares, which is always very low and shallow,
except when it is swelled by the melting of the snow
on the mountains. The streets here are wide, straight,
and handsome, and adorned with several fine buildings;
the houses lofty, but built of brick, with lattice win-
dows, excepting those of the rich, who have glass in
their windows; only during the summer heats they use
gauze, or some such thin stuff, instead of it, to let in
the fresh air. There are two stately bridges here over
the Manzanares, several beautiful squares, many mag-
nificent churches, convents, palaces, and hospitals.
Among the last is one for all nations and dissenters,
with a large revenue. Around the plaza-mayor, or
grand square, are piazzas, with houses all uniform, and
a continued line of balconies, for viewing the bull-
fights, and other public shows exhibited in it. The
royal palace which stands on the west side of the town,
on an eminence, is spacious and magnificent, consist-
ing of three courts, and commanding a fine prospect.
The compass of the whole town is computed at about
nine miles, and the number of its inhabitants at about
150,000. It is well supplied with provisions of all
kind at reasonable rates; and the court, with the re-
sidence of the quality, and the high colleges
and offices that are kept here, occasion a brisk trade
and circulation of money. There are three royal
academies here; one for the improvement of the
Spanish language, another for history, and another for
medicine.

We have been favoured with the following remarks
by a correspondent who made the tour of Spain within
these two years.

Madrid is built upon a sandy soil. The dust flies in
such clouds, that, unless some friendly flowers fall, tra-
vellers, on their arrival, are almost smothered with
dust, and can hardly see to distinguish their horses.
Through a long spacious street, parrots and monkeys
are to be seen at almost every window. The ringing
of bells, the incessant variety of squeaks and pipes,
houses seven or eight stories high, and the beautiful
gate called Alcala, give an air of dignity and conse-
quence to the entrance into Madrid.

The environs of the capital are very pleasant, and
contain several royal seats, among which are the fol-
lowing:

Ever since the kings of Spain have deserted Buen-
Retiro, the houses have been falling to decay, the springs
dried up, the fountains choked with mud and filth, and
nothing grows in the gardens. The ghetto, clumps, and
arbours, are all destroyed. One statue is remaining,
which is that of Philip II. a man nobly executed; though
it serves only to perpetuate the memory of a detestable
tyrant.

The palace of Florida is enlivened by the paintings
of some eminent masters. The edifice is rather heavy
and confined. The garden is laid out in the form
of an amphitheatre, and enclosed by the fountains
of the river Manzanares, and the hills that rise round it
over the grounds, round Madrid. Florida is remark-
able for its cascades, formed by the fountains and melted
snows that flow from mountains. The air here is cold
and piercing. Fruits do not ripen; roses are without
odour; the trees are fluted; pink and carnations
scarcely blow, or come to any colour, even to late as
the close of August. The land round this palace is
uncultivated, yet they are in full heat, and, to be true

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fertile, want only the ploughshare, guided by the hand of industry.

Though the king is fond of hunting, he seldom lies at Pardo. These apartments, that were recesses of gallantry to former princes, are now converted into a chapel.

The park and gardens of the Escorial are of immense extent. The pantheon is a subterraneous chapel, where the kings, queens, and royal offspring of Spain, are interred. By the light of a lamp, that burns continually, and blackens every thing, may be seen the tombs and basso-relievos. No person of ordinary rank is allowed to moulder in this vault; it is the sepulchre of royalty. This celebrated place cost Philip II. upwards of two millions and an half alone.

The village, whence the Escorial takes its name, is called *Escorial*, a word derived from *Escoria*, signifying "Dross of metal," because formerly iron mines were wrought at this place. In the church are several admirable paintings. The water of the Escorial is esteemed excellent. It has neither taste or smell, is soft and limpid, quencheth hot and cold humors. The meat and vegetables boiled in it are to a great end; and the linen washed in it acquires a better colour.

In the Cata de Campo is an illustrious statue of Philip IV. much admired. A glorious tree is preserved here. Never was one more beautiful, or that formed a richer or more extensive shade. It is ascended by a staircase and much resorted to by the youth of both sexes on holidays.

The palace of Somers might be rendered an enchanting spot; but the parks, gardens, and buildings are suffered to run to decay. The castle assigned to the place is supposed to be haunted.

La Grange, otherwise called St. Philip's house, cost Philip IV. immense sums in building and beautifying; but is now falling to decay. Excellent knives and razors may be had here. Fine looking-glasses are made also in this place. The manufacture was established by an Irishman, who invented a machine to polish 48 plates together. He was imprisoned some years, instead of being rewarded for his ingenuity.

The climate of Madrid is one of the finest in the world. In almost every month of the year the people may eat strawberries, sit under verdant shades, and gather roses. Sometimes, indeed, there are sharp north winds, that chill the air, strip the trees of their foliage, scatter the flowers, and blow down the fruits; but, in return, these winds break and disperse the clouds, clear up the horizon, brighten the day, and redouble the splendor of the sun. Nothing surpasses the beauty of the night at Madrid. The sweetest flowers diffuse their fragrances. The whole atmosphere is perfume. In all the squares under every balcony, are singing, and playing on the guitar or flute.

The beauties of property, and delicious fruits, constitute the whole merit of Aranjuez. Here is a fine statue of Venus. The atmosphere is sweet, and beautiful form, than the finest of celestial rocks.

Toledo, on the Tagus, 30 miles south of Madrid, is an ancient, large, well fortified city. The alcazar, or royal palace, built by Charles V. is situated on a steep hill near 200 feet above the Tagus, and commands a very fine prospect over the city and all round the country. A manufactory of sword-blades is carried on here on the king's account only, in which all the sword, hanger, and dagger blades for the army are made. Toledo is situated in a serene air. The churches, convents, and hospitals are numerous. The bridges are three; and here are a court of inquisition, and an university. Toledo is one of the richest bishoprics in Spain.

Alcala de Henares is a town on the river Henares, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, and containing an university, in the church of which cardinal Ximenes lies interred. Here the first Polyglot Bible was begun, completed, and printed under the patronage and direction, as well as at the charge, of the prelate abovementioned.

Guadalaxara, a town on the Henares, has a manufactory of cloth.

Talavera la Reyna, a handsome town on the Tagus, used to be a part of the dowry of the queens of Spain, whence it acquired the epithet of *La Reyna*. There is a manufacture of earthen-ware at this place.

VALENTIA, which was anciently considered as a kingdom, has, to the south and east, the Mediterranean Sea; Arragon and Catalonia to the north; and Murcia and New Castile to the west. It is 200 miles long, 80 broad, well watered, has a temperate serene air, a soil remarkably fruitful, and contains the following places:

Valencia, 180 miles south east from Madrid, is situated on, and has 5 bridges over, the river Guadalquivir. It is a large, populous, trading city, and has a port within two miles of it. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains a tribunal or inquisition, a foreign court of judicature, an university, and a wool-len manufactory. Almost every house has a deep well; and here is a grand common sewer, by which the filth of every house is carried off under ground.

Segorve, or Segorbe, an ancient and pleasantly situated city, on the banks of the Morvedro, gives the title of duke, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Valencia.

Alicant, a famous city and sea-port on the Mediterranean, has a commodious harbour, from whence a great quantity of delicious fruits, with excellent red and white wine, soap, and anise, is exported. It has also, for its defence, strong walls, bastions, and a castle.

Denia has a convenient harbour, with a castle and watch-tower. It is also well fortified.

La Mata contains a considerable salt-work.

Morvedro is a small town, situated on the same spot where the ancient Saguntum stood. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre are still to be seen here.

ANDALUSIA comprizes the three ancient districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. It is bounded by Estremadura and New Castile on the north; by the Mediterranean Sea, and Straits of Gibraltar, on the south; by Portugal on the west; and by Granada and Murcia on the east. It is 240 miles long, 130 broad, well watered, populous, opulent, and fertile; but the heat in summer is excessive. That part called the kingdom of Seville contains the following places:

Seville, the capital, situated on the river Guadalquivir, 200 miles south-west from Madrid, was anciently the capital of Bætia; and from Julius Cæsar, who besieged and enlarged it, was called Julia Romula; but to be frequent to this, it was the residence of several Gothic and Moorish kings. There is a bridge of boats here over the river Guadalquivir, which is navigable for large vessels 20 miles from its mouth. The compass of the city wall is eight miles, and the number of its inhabitants is computed at about 120,000. It contains a great number of convents, churches, squares, hospitals, a mint, an exchange, a custom-house, an university, and a cathedral, the largest and finest in Spain. The archbishop has a very large income. Here are many secular and ecclesiastical courts, particularly a court of inquisition. This city carries on a great trade, and has various manufactories. Along the river are a great many commodious quays; near which is also a stately tower, called the Golden Tower, which entirely commands the river, city, and suburbs. The court for the regulation of every thing relating to the West-India trade and company is held here. The adjacent country is very fruitful and pleasant, and particularly noted for fine oranges. The greatest inconvenience to which the city is exposed is the overflowing of the river, which sometimes makes dreadful havoc. There is a Moorish aqueduct in the neighbourhood worth seeing.

Cadiz, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in Spain, stands on an island, which is separated from the continent by a narrow canal or arm of the sea, over which there is a bridge, well fortified, on the Atlantic Ocean, being about 300 miles to the south-west of Madrid.

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Madrid, 80 from Seville to the south-west, and 58 from Gibraltar. The island is about 16 or 17 miles long, and about 6 in breadth, producing little grain, but some good wine and pasture. The city is fortified after the modern manner, and its spacious harbour in 1 bay are defended by several forts. The number of inhabitants is computed at 40,000. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Seville. Many of the houses are stately; and a few of the streets broad, straight, and well paved. Provisions and house-rent are rather dear. A great deal of salt is made in, and fish caught about the island. This city is the center of the Spanish American commerce; all the goods from Holland, England, Italy, France, and Spain, being shipped off from hence in Spanish bottoms, and under the name of Spanish factors. What are called the Pillars of Hercules are only two inconsiderable round towers. Here are a Spanish theatre, which is but mean; a French theatre, which is more elegant; and a de- cant opera house. When the dramatic diversions conclude, which is usually about half past eleven, it is customary to walk in the Alameda, or Mall, till midnight. The royal observatory is well supplied with philosophical and mathematical instruments. Cadiz is difficult to approach on account of rocks and sands. In its vicinity is a small island, now called St. Pedro, but anciently Herculeum, from the famous temple of Hercules which it contained.

The celebrated town and fortress of Gibraltar was taken from the Spaniards by a combined fleet of English and Dutch ships, under Sir George Rooke, in 1704; and, after many fruitless attempts to recover it, confirmed to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Repeated attempts have been made to take it from England, but without success. The last war established its fame, when it sustained a long siege against the united forces of Spain and France, by land and sea, and was gallantly defended by its garrison, under the command of general Elliot, to the great loss and disgrace of the assailants.

It is a commodious port, and naturally formed for commanding the passage of the straits; or, in other words, the entrance into the Mediterranean and Levant seas. But the road is neither safe against an enemy or storms. Gibraltar Bay is about 20 leagues in circumference. The straits are 24 miles long and 15 broad, through which a current runs from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean. The town was never large or beautiful, and, in the last siege, was nearly destroyed by the enemies' bombs; but, on account of its fortifications, is esteemed the key of Spain, and therefore always furnished with a garrison, well provided for its defence. The harbour is formed by a mole, which is planted with guns. Gibraltar can only be approached by a very narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. As they are thus cooped up they have no provisions but what are brought from England and Barbary. Formerly this place was under military government; but, on account of divers abuses, has since been erected into a body corporate, and the civil power is now lodged in the magistrates.

Those who have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez and Morocco; besides Seville and Granada in Spain.

Alcantara, between Seville and St. Lucar, has a fine Roman bridge over the morasses, which is a great antique curiosity.

San Lucar de Barameda is a handsome town and harbour at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 45 miles below Seville. It has been upon the decline since the Spanish West-India fleets were allowed to set out from and return to Cadiz. Its principal trade is in salt.

Port St. Mary's, at the mouth of the river Guadelete,

is walled round, has a small castle, a good harbour, and makes and exports great quantities of salt.

Palos is a little town, with a tolerable harbour, at the mouth of the Trino, from whence Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, set out on the discovery of America.

Xeres de la Frontera is a large town on the little river Guadaleita; near which was fought, in the year 714, the famous battle between the Goths and Moors, that occasioned the loss of Spain to the former.

The second district, anciently called the kingdom of Cordova, contains only the following place of note: Cordova, anciently an opulent Roman colony, situated on the river Guadalquivir, is celebrated for being the birth-place of the poet Lucan, the two famed Senecas, Averroes, and the learned physician Hæsius. The city has a considerable trade, particularly in silk, wool, and gilt leather. The stone walls are strong and lofty, the suburbs extensive, and the environs fruitful and pleasant. Cordova is the greatest market for horses in all Spain.

In the district of Jaen, the only places worth mentioning are

Jaen, the capital, supposed to be the Giennium, or Gienna, of the Romans, and stands in a rich soil, and wholesome air. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Toledo; and contains many convents, churches, and hospitals, some of which are very fine, and is defended by a castle. St. Veronica is the great object of devotion here.

Ubeda, the Ubea, or Vetal, of the Romans, has a castle and walls, stands in a fruitful country, and enjoys some particular privileges.

Baeza, anciently Vatia, Baethia, and Beata, a considerable city, three miles from the river Guadalquivir, is noted for dying the finest scarlet, making the richest taffetas, and has an university, founded in 1533.

Murcia, which was anciently a kingdom, has New Castile on the north, Andalusia on the west, Valencia on the north-east, Granada on the south-west, and the Mediterranean on the south. It is 100 miles long, 90 broad where widest, well watered, tolerably fertile, and contains the following place:

Murcia, from which the province takes its name, is situated in a spacious and delightful plain, on the river Segura. This city is large and populous, having many convents, churches, squares, and gates, with a good wall, a court of inquisition, a stately palace, and a castle. The adjacent country abounds in mulberry-trees, olives, sugar-canes, and fine fruits. The city hath often suffered by the inundations of the Segura.

Carthagena, a noted sea-port on the Mediterranean, was built by Afrubal, the Carthaginian general, and called Carthago-Nova, or New-Carthage. The air here is temperate in summer, and remarkably mild in winter. Under the Romans and Carthaginians this was one of the most flourishing cities in all Spain; for from hence they shipped off those vast quantities of gold and silver which they dug in the Pyrenees and other mountains. Both city and harbour are well fortified. The bay on which it stands abounds in fish, especially mackarel; and the neighbouring country affords diamonds, rubies, amethysts, garnets, agate, and mines of allum. The city is pretty large, and its harbour one of the best in Spain. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo.

Almazaron, a little sea-port at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, is celebrated for the mines of allum in its neighbourhood.

GRANADA, which is sometimes called Upper Andalusia, is bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean; on the west and north by Lower Andalusia; and on the north-east by Murcia. Its extent, from west to east, is 210 miles; but its greatest breadth exceeds not 80. The air here is temperate and healthy; and

and though there are many mountains in the province, and some of them very high, yet they are almost everywhere covered with vines and fruit trees, together with laurel, myrtle, rose-bay, rosemary, lavender, marjoram, and other aromatic herbs, which give an exquisite taste to the flesh of their sheep and cattle. The valleys are extremely beautiful, and the whole is well watered. This was the last of the Spanish kingdoms possessed by the Moors, not being reduced till the year 1492. The principal places are the following:

Granada, the capital, stands in the midst of a fruitful country, has a fine air, and is capacious and populous, being one of the largest cities in Spain. It is of a circular form; and the snowy tops of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which are seen at the distance of three leagues, greatly diversify and add beauty to the verdure of the circumjacent scene. Granada is divided into four quarters, and has twelve gates. It is an archbishopric, an university, and a royal chancery. It contains 22 parish churches, 20 convents, 11 hospitals, and four colleges. The marbles, which are dug out of the quarries in this province, are the most beautiful in Spain. There is one street in Granada containing eighty shops, wherein marble, mail, tobacco boxes, flutes, gloves, bones for ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces, and other toys, are exposed to sale. The royal palace of the Alhambra is one of the most magnificent edifices which the Moors erected in Spain. It is situated on a hill, which is ascended by a road, bordered with edges of marble or imperial porphyry, and rows of cypresses. In Granada are likewise a theatre, a circular amphitheatre for bull fights, a court of inquisition, and a royal arsenal. The silk manufactory is confidential, and the external trade is limited to any in Spain. Without the city is a large plain, called La Vega de Granada, which is full of hand-loom villages, &c.

Malaga is an ancient, large, well fortified, and populous city, with a fine harbour, on the Mediterranean, encompassed with a double wall, and defended by two castles. The exportation of wines, raisins, almonds, figs, lemon, oranges, and other fruits, from hence, besides wool and oil, produces immense duties to the king.

Almeria, a small city on the Mediterranean, with a safe and commodious harbour, is the see of a bishop, tributary to Granada.

Alpugeta is a handsome town, with a castle, 70 miles south-west from Granada. Near it is a famed salt-pit, which supplies the whole territory with that commodity.

SECTION III.

Particulars of the People, Manners, Customs, Language, Learning, Religion, &c. of the Spaniards.

SPAIN, at present, is but thinly inhabited. This is owing partly to the great drains of people sent to America, and partly to the indolence of the natives, who are at little or no pains to raise food for their families. Another cause assigned is the vast number of ecclesiasties of both sexes, who lead a life of dissipation.

The Spaniards are generally tall and well made, more particularly the Castilians. They have usually black hair, and very swarthy complexion; but their countenances are animated and expressive. The beauty of the Spanish ladies reigns mostly in their noses and features; for though it must be acknowledged of the Spaniards, that the women as any country in the world, yet beauty is inferior in forming their general appearance. In their person they are commonly small and slender; but they employ much art in supplying the deficiencies of nature.

The habits of the Spanish gentry of both sexes are entirely in the French fashion. When women have occasion to walk the streets in Spain, they are covered with a black silk veil, and then are called *Señoras*, that is,

put up. The short cloak, formerly worn by the Spaniards, is now disused; as are ruff, spectacles, long swords, moustachios, &c. The only mark of their former gravity consists in the deep brown colour of the hair of the people in general. The Spaniards, before the accession of the house of Bourbon to their throne, affected that antiquated dress in hatred or contempt of the French; and the government will probably find some difficulty in abolishing it, as the spirit of singularity is far from being extinguished. An old Castilian thinks himself the most important being in nature, and the same pride is commonly communicated to his descendants. This is the true reason why so many of them are fond of removing to America, where they can retain all their native importance, without the danger of seeing a superior. Ridiculous as this pride may appear, it implies the possessors with generous sentiments; it being seldom found that a Spanish nobleman, gentleman, or even trader, is guilty of a mean action.

The houses of the Spanish nobility are immensely large, and the apartments extremely spacious. The stables and halls, especially the latter, are the finest part of the house. The *salon*, or parlour, is furnished with images, looking-glasses, framed chairs, and others very low. The rest of the house is indifferently furnished. The number of servants kept by the Spaniards is moderate, some of them having two or three attached domestics.

The Spaniards are remarkably temperate in their manner of living. Their breakfast is usually chocolate, tea being very seldom drank. Their dinner is usually a posset; or beef, mutton, veal, pork, and greens, all boiled together. They live much upon garlic, sallad, radishes, &c. and are also fond of mushrooms, honey, snails, and fried eggs. The men drink but little wine; and the women mostly use water.

From time immemorial the Siesta, or afternoon's nap, has been customary in Spain. From one to about three in the afternoon, all the streets of Madrid are as solitary as a desert. The tradesmen shut their shops, the mechanics quit their work, and every body lies down to sleep.

Dancing is a favourite diversion with the Spaniards. The grand dance is the *Fandango*, of which there are two kinds, though they are danced to the same tune. The one is the decent dance; the other is gallant and full of animating expellions.

The *Fandango* is described by an eminent writer as a kind of very lively dance, which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians; but the foundation for this assertion is much doubted.

The theatrical representations of Spain are very trivial. Except some pieces of Lopez, with a few tragedies of Racine, they have nothing but farces exhibited. The play usually lasts three hours, in the course of which many ludicrous pranks are exhibited; and scenes introduced repugnant to common sense, as well as common decency. The actresses are, in general, handsome; but, as well as the actors, distort their countenances, and shew most horrid aspects, especially when they laugh or weep. There are seats in the pit, where people converse as they do in the streets. Priests, friars, and nuns, go to plays; and sometimes may be seen in the same box, cockades, cowles, a veil, nuns ruffs, plumes of feathers, round hats, those worn under the arm, and others dressed with flowers. There is no preservation of manners, no characteristic dress whatever. The players often appear on the stage as they do at home. The actresses are very fine. Men, in common, play the woman's parts; and the company is often obliged to wait an hour before the curtain is drawn up, because the heroine, duenna, queen, or chambermaid, has not yet done thawing.

The Spanish tragedies are barbarous, and the catastrophe generally shocking; actors and actresses all die, and die before the spectators. The pit and boxes are inexorable,

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inexorable, and nothing can be heard for their hissing. The guards in vain threaten and storm: sometimes they are tired with bawling, and join in their hisses. Neither youth or beauty can disarm party.

How people can find any charms or magnificence in those horrid combats called bull-fights must be the wonder and astonishment of all civilized nations. They are peculiar to this country, and make a capital figure in painting the genius and manners of the Spaniards. On these occasions young cavaliers have an opportunity of shewing their courage and activity before their mistresses; and the valour of the cavalier is proclaimed, honoured, and rewarded, according to the number and fierceness of the bulls he has killed in these encounters.

The bull-fighters raise horror, and the bulls excite pity. A man must be as unfeeling as a stone not to be softened into tears at the sight of a number of barbarians, killing, without any emotion or concern, a poor animal, gagged and muffled in such a manner as to deprive him of the means of defending himself, or even seeing his murderers.

The atrocity of this contest is further aggravated by the transports and acclamations of an immense body of people; by the clapping of, perhaps, twenty thousand pair of hands, and the beating of as many pair of heels, at the very moment when the bull, mortally wounded, nearly suffocated with rage, is tottering, falling, bellowing out his last groans; stretching, struggling, and making efforts to rise; sinking again, frothing at the mouth with anguish, bleeding and gasping upon the ground, where savage bull-fighters are contending for the honour of giving him the last pang.

To heighten the scene of barbarity, the tender sex, who tremble at the fall of a leaf, fix their eyes on a poor animal in torture, bleeding, panting, and expiring at their feet; seem to count his wounds, his groans, and drops of blood, and to regret, when he dies, that his struggles and sufferings are over.

All the bulls used at these shows are brought from the mountains and woods of Andalusia.

Such are the fights so much talked of, fights that several popes and sovereigns have so often attempted in vain, to abolish; but the populace, on every occasion, assembled tumultuously, threatening destruction; and, in order to appease them, it has often been found necessary to sacrifice a great number of bulls. This barbarous diversion is, by most writers, supposed to be of Moorish original, and to have been adopted by the Spaniards when upon good terms with that nation, partly through complaisance, and partly through rivalry.

The ground-work of the Spanish language, like that of the Italian, is Latin. The Spanish, indeed, might be called a bastard Latin, were it not for the terminations and exotic words introduced into it by the Moors and Goths. It is, at present, a majestic and expressive language; and what is remarkable, foreigners who understand it the least, prize it the most. Of all the Spanish dialects, that of Castile is the most figurative and emphatic.

Though many of the Spaniards are men of genius, and they have a number of universities and academies amongst them, they are so restricted in their disquisitions, that little progress can be expected from them in the several branches of literature. They have cultivated history with the greatest success. There is an academy for this branch established at Madrid, and employed in investigating the annals of Spain.

The most distinguished dramatic poet of this nation was Lopez de Vega, who was contemporary with our Shakespeare. The most celebrated writers of humour, in prose, are Cervantes, author of that admirable piece of satire, called the History of the Renowned Don Quixote de la Mancha; and Guevara, who produced the famous work, called *El Diablo Coxielo*, which Le Sage modernized into a romance, known in English, by the title of "The Devil upon two Sticks." The

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Visions of Quevedo, and some other of his humorous and satirical pieces, having been translated into the English language, have rendered that author well known in this country. Spain has likewise produced many travellers and voyagers equally amusing and instructing. It appears, upon the whole, that if the Spaniards could disengage themselves from their abstracted turn of thinking, and their tyrannical form of government, they would make a capital figure in the literary world.

The Spaniards embrace and practise the Romish religion in all its forms and ceremonies. In this they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of Most Catholic. The horrors of that religion are, however, at present greatly lessened in this country, by moderating the penalties of the inquisition, and disqualifying the ecclesiastics, and their officers, from carrying into execution any sentence without the royal authority. It appears, upon the whole, that the fiery zeal, which formerly distinguished the Spaniards from the rest of the Roman Catholic world, is much abated; and that the power of the clergy has, of late years, been much reduced. A royal edict has also been issued, to prevent the admission of novices into the different convents, without special permission, which has a great tendency to reduce the monastic orders. The riches of the Spanish churches and convents are objects of admiration to all travellers, as well as natives: but it is a just remark, that there is a sameness in them all, excepting that they differ in the degrees of treasure and jewels they contain.

SECTION IV.

Commerce, Manufactures, (particularly Wool.) Civil Government, Modes of Punishment, Ranks and Orders, Revenues, &c.

THOUGH Spain is well situated for trade and navigation, the natives, through their natural indolence, neglect this advantage, and leave it to the other maritime nations. Gold and silver are the chief branches both of their exports and imports. They import them from America, and export them to other countries of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium of this commerce.

The manufactures of Spain are chiefly silk, wool, copper, and hardware. Of all the wool used in manufactures, that of this country is certainly the best. It is finer, more silky, and unites better in fulling than any other wool in Europe. But all the wool of Spain is not equally fine. Several sorts are distinguished, which differ from each other as to quality, number of piles, and the names of those to whom it belongs. The first pile are those of Segovia. It is computed that there are sold annually about 95,000 arobs of this wool. An arob weighs 20 pounds. These piles are designed for the finest woollen stuffs, &c. and are used in manufacturing the best cloths. The next sort are called Cavaliers. There are various other sorts of piles of middling quality in Spain.

The kingdoms and provinces in which the finest sorts of wool are to be found, are Arragon, the kingdom of Valencia, Upper and Lower Andalusia, Castile, and Navarre. An old prejudice prevails, that it is the climate which occasions the fineness and whiteness so much admired in Spanish wool; whereas the manner in which the Spaniards rear their flocks is the real cause of the perfection of their wool. Other nations have successfully cultivated all arts and sciences, except the shepherd's art; the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected all but this; and we still find in Spain some traces of that pastoral life, which, in the early ages of the world, procured honour and happiness to those who devoted themselves to it.

Many efforts have been made by the Spanish government to prevent the other Europeans from reaping the chief advantage of the wool commerce,

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mercy; but these can never be successful, till a spirit of industry is awakened among the natives, so as to enable them to supply their American possessions with their own commodities of merchandise.

Accounts, in Spain, are kept in reals and maravedies de plata, or silver, which are imaginary coins; 34 maravedies making a real, equal to five-pence halfpenny English. The gold coins are pistoles, or doubloons, value 17s. double, quadruple, half and quarter pistoles. The silver coins are reals de plata, or silver, worth somewhat above six-pence of our money; pistoles, or pieces of eight, worth about 4s. 6d. half and quarter pieces of eight, but these are rare. They have also small brass money, called quartos and octavos, like our halfpence and farthings. The Spanish escudos, or crowns, and ducats, are imaginary coins, and both of the value of about 6s. of our money. There are also imaginary pistoles and pistols.

In Spain a most despotic government prevails; and the despotism, so visible in most parts of the country, is, in a great measure, the result of that government, in the administration of which no proper attention is paid to the interests and welfare of the people. The monarch is hereditary, and females are capable of succession. The kings of Spain are inaugurated without being crowned, by the delivery of a sword. Their signature never mentions their name, but "I the King." Their apartments are called prince of Asturias; and the children, of both sexes, by way of distinction, instanced that is, children.

In the administration of the government, and of justice, there are several councils and tribunals; as the junta, or cabinet-council, the privy-council, the council of Castile, the council of the inquisition, the council of the Indies, the seven courts of royal audiences, &c. Since the beginning of the 17th century, and the reign of Philip III. the cortes, or parliaments of this kingdom, have been discontinued.

Besides those above mentioned, are many subordinate tribunals for the police, the finances, and other branches of business.

Every quarter of Madrid is subjected to the inspection of a commissary; a justice, who decides, without appeal, all the quarrels and disputes among the common people. Quarrels are unbecoming here. A Spaniard is, in general, not only sober, but peaceful even in insubordination. When he drinks to excess, he goes to sleep. The police has its spies; but these spies are always from the dress of the people, as they are every where. The facts of the highways is entrusted to inspectors, a sort of runners, whose business it is to catch robbers, carry them to prison, escort them to the gallows, and conduct the executioner back to his house. In Spain all executions wear a particular uniform.

A great number of villains are suffered to live in Spain, that would be put to death elsewhere. If they are young, they are sent to work at Oran, a city of Africa, on the Coast of Barbary, or Porto Rico, one of the Antilles, in North America. If Old, they are sent to rot in prison.

In the manner of the crime should oblige the judges to pass sentence of death, the offender is hanged. Criminals sometimes have their thumbs knocked out; and the punishment, which flows from imagination, and makes the heart stand on end, is the last painful kind of death. The executioner, armed with a club and a knife, strikes the criminal on the temple, lays him dead, bleeds, tramples upon him, quarters him, and hangs the different parts on hooks, and throws them into a fire, prepared for the purpose. At the sight of this butchery, which lasts a few seconds, all the spectators turn pale, or fall back with horror; the children shriek, the women swoon with terror; though the sufferings of the malefactor have been long over.

Procurees are stripped, anointed with honey, whipped, branded, and leathered; and in this condition led

by the executioner through different parts of the city.

Excepting the prison for the nobility, all the prisons in Madrid are charnel-houses. No distinction is made between guilt and misfortune. The incorrigible villain, the novice in knavery, and the debtor, are frequently stretched upon the same wad of straw.

The carcan, or pillory, the brand, and the galleys, are the punishments for trivial crimes. Officers of all sorts, even king's officers, are sent to the galleys. Whilst they are employed in rowing or sailing, the time of slavery is going on. When they are discharged they resume their rank. Every thing depends on the terms of compact.

The Spanish courts of justice, so lenient with respect to some particular crimes, shew no mercy to those who rob a church. The king, indeed, through regard for the party, sometimes changes the punishment of death into perpetual imprisonment.

The general name for those Spanish nobility and gentry who are unmixed with the Moorish blood, is *Il. ligo*. They are divided into princes, dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts, and other inferior titles. Such as are created grandees may stand covered before the king, and are treated with princely distinctions. A grandee cannot be apprehended without the king's order; and cardinals, archbishops, ambassadors, knights of the golden fleece, and certain other great dignities, both in church and state, have the privileges, as well as the grandees, to appear covered before the king.

Of the orders of knighthood in Spain, that of the Golden Fleece is the principal, which was instituted in 1430, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and is common now to the kings of Spain and the house of Austria. The order of St. Jago de Compostella was instituted in the year 1175, by Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The order of Calatrava was founded by Sancho III. of Castile. The order of Alcantara owes its institution to Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The three last orders have large commanderies, or estates, annexed to them. The masters of them were once so powerful, that they disposed the king's authority over them; whereupon the king procured those masterships to be conferred on himself by the pope, that they might no longer assume the independency of the state. Besides these are the orders of Santiago, the order of Montesa, and the order of Charles III. which latter was instituted September 19, 1771, in honour of the birth of his majesty's grandson. None but persons of noble descent can belong to this order.

The revenues arising to the king, from Old Spain, are computed at 5,000,000l. His American income, it is true, is immense; but it is generally in a manner embezzled or anticipated before it arrives in Old Spain. The finances of his present Catholic Majesty are on a better footing, both for himself and people, than those of any of his predecessors. The taxes from whence the internal revenues arise are so various and arbitrary that they cannot be ascertained. They fall upon all kinds of goods, houses, lands, timber, and provisions. The clerical and military orders are likewise taxed.

The land forces of the king of Spain, in time of peace, generally amount to between 70 and 80,000. In time of war they are proportioned to the exigencies of the state. The king has great dependence on his Walloon or foreign guards. He has taken care to raise a powerful marine, and render his fleet very considerable. The coast of Spain is well secured and watched, so that the whole kingdom may be soon alarmed in case of an invasion.

We shall treat of the islands belonging to Spain in our general description of European islands. As the history of Spain is intimately connected with that of Portugal, we shall introduce them together, at the close of our account of the latter in the following chapter.

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C H A P. XV.

P O R T U G A L.

SECTION I.

Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Climate, Soil; Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral Productions; Rivers, Mountains, &c.

THIS kingdom, which is the most western in Europe, is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west. It is situated between 37 and 42 degrees of north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees of west longitude; being about 700 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the proximity of the sea. Lisbon hath been much resorted to by valetudinarians, and consumptive persons, on account of its air. The soil is very fruitful in wine, oil, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, raisins, almonds, chestnuts, and other fine fruits; but there is a want of corn, owing, in a great measure, to the neglect of agriculture. There is plenty of excellent honey here, and also of sea and river fish, and sea-salt. The horses in Portugal are brisk, lively animals, as they are in Spain, but of a slight make; but mules, being sure-footed, are more used for carriage and draught. By reason of the scarcity of pasture, there are not many herds of cattle or flocks of sheep; and what they have are small and lean, though the flesh is tolerably good. Their best meat is that of hogs and kids. The country in many parts is mountainous; and the mountains contain all kinds of ore, particularly of silver, copper, tin, and iron, with a variety of gems, beautifully variegated marble, mill-stones, and many curious fossils of the lapidous kind. The principal rivers are the Minho, in Latin Minius; the Lima, anciently the famed Letice; the Cavado; the Douro; the Guadiana, anciently Anas; and the Tago, or Tagus, which is the largest river in the kingdom, carrying some gold in its sands, and falling into the sea a little below Lisbon. There are several mineral springs in the kingdom, both hot and cold, which are much frequented. The mountains of Sierras de Ilhecla are always covered with snow.

SECTION II.

General Description of Portugal, with a particular Description of each District.

THE province of ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO derives its name from its situation, which is between the rivers Douro and Minho; having Galicia on the north, Beira on the south, the Ocean on the west, and a ridge of mountains on the east. It is 70 miles long, 50 broad where widest, remarkable for its fertility, and contains the following places:

Braga, between the rivers Cavado and Deste, is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal, and spiritual and temporal lord of the city and neighbouring country. Here are a stately ancient cathedral and a hospicio, al palace, many convents, several parish churches, an hospital, a large college, and a house of mercy, which is a charitable foundation for the relief of persons of good families fallen to decay, and for marrying of young maidens, and putting boys to employment.

Porto, or Oporto, on the river Douro, has a commodious harbour, much frequented by the English; but the bar at the entrance into it is somewhat danger-

ous. Next to Lisbon, it is a city of the greatest opulence, beauty, and trade, in the kingdom. At the mouth of the river is a castle to guard it, called St. John's. Here are several hospitals and parish churches, besides the cathedral, many convents, a mint, several courts of justice, and the see of a bishop. Here is an English factory, concerned in the wine trade, which is very considerable, inasmuch that all red wines, that come from Spain or Portugal, are called port wines. The church Dos Clerigos, which is situated on the highest part of the city, serves as a land-mark to sailors.

Guimaraes, a small but ancient town, is encompassed with a good wall, contains several convents, hospitals, and courts of justice. It has manufactures of linen and fine thread, and is defended by an old castle.

Caminha is a fortified town at the mouth of the Minho; Valenca is a strong town on the same river; Villa de Conde is a sea-port at the mouth of the Ave, with a strong castle; and Barcellos, on the Cavado, is fortified with a wall and towers.

Villa Nova de Carveira, on the Minho, is well fortified, and Point de Lima is an handsome town.

Viana de Iez de Lima is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Lima. It contains several courts of justice, churches, convents, and a considerable magazine; is large, well built, and strong, and has a good harbour, with a considerable trade.

The Province of TRA-LOS-MONTES has Galicia north, Beira south, Leon east, and some mountains west. It is 120 miles long, 80 broad, abounds in game and fruits, produces but little corn, is watered by the Douro, and contains

Braganza, a city near the river Fervenga, at the extremity of the province, and near the borders of Leon and Galicia, contains several convents, a good castle, has a variety of silk manufactures, and is well fortified. The ancestors of the present royal family were dukes of Braganza, before they were advanced to the throne, in the person of John, the eighth duke. This town is supposed to have been the ancient Cælia Briga, Brigantia, or Brigantium.

Chaves, a strong town on the river Tamega, was built by the emperor Flavius Vespasian, and called Aquæ Flavie. There is still a Roman bridge of stone over the Tamega, with other marks of antiquity near.

Villa-Real stands between the river Congo and Ribira. It is the best and largest town of the province, and belongs to the infantia. That called the Old Town is surrounded by a wall.

Miranda de Douro, a fortified town on the frontiers of Spain, so called from its pleasant situation on the north side of the Douro, is the see of a bishop, and belongs to the king.

Beta has Spanish Filarnadura east, Portuguese Effarnadura south, the Ocean west, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Tra-los-Montes north. It is about 10 miles each way, well watered, and naturally fertile. The most considerable places are

Coimbra, on the Munda, over which it hath a stately bridge. It was anciently a Roman colony. Here are now many convents, colleges, and churches, besides the cathedral, several courts of justice, an university, and the see of a bishop, who is count of Arganil.

Lamego, a city near the Douro, is surrounded with mountains, contains several convents, courts of justice, and is the see of a bishop.

Viseu is a city on a small river, which falls into the Mondego. Here are several convents, churches, and courts

courts of justice. The bishop of this place is suffragan to the archbishop of Braga.

Castello Branco is a town with a castle, containing a stately palace of the bishop of Guarda; Almeida is a fortified town, near the river Coa; Penamacor is a strong town on the Spanish frontiers; and Averio has a good harbour, and a great salt trade.

The Province of ALENTEJO is 120 miles long, nearly the same broad, has a very fertile soil, and contains

Evora, a city in which are several churches, hospitals, courts of justice, convents, a cathedral, and university. It is a see of an archbishop, defended by a fort and other works, and is famed for the institution of the order of Avis, answering to that of Calatrava in Spain.

Portalegre is a fortified city, about 10 miles from the Spanish frontier. Here are several courts of justice, fountains, convents, and churches, besides the cathedral, a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth, and the see of a bishop.

Elvas, a city with a castle, and other fortifications, is the see of a bishop. The neighbouring country is pleasant, and fruitful in wine and oil.

Beja is a dukedom, and contains several churches, courts of justice, and convents.

Villa-Vieira, i. e. the Delightful Town, so called from its beauty, and that of the adjacent country, contains several convents, a stately royal palace, embellished with a fine park, and a strong castle.

Avis belongs to an order which takes its name from it; Campo-Mayor is well fortified; Olivença has a strong castle; and Moura is a fortified town, near the Guadiana.

Estremaz contains several churches and convents, and is strongly fortified.

The Province of ALGARVE is bounded to the south and west by the Ocean; to the east by the Guadiana, which parts it from Andalusia; and to the north by the mountains, called Serra de Algarve, or Caldeirao, and Serra de Monachique, which divide it from Alentejo; its greatest length being about 100 miles, but its breadth only about 28. Its name is of Moorish extraction. Though mountainous, it is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruits. The principal places are the following:

Lagos is a town with a harbour, on a large bay, about 110 miles south from Lisbon. Here are several convents and courts of justice, and two forts.

Tavira, a city situated on a bay, at the mouth of the river Sequa, has a castle for its defence, several convents, and a harbour guarded by two forts.

Faro, a city situated on a bay, and well fortified, with an harbour and castle, contains several convents, and is the see of a bishop.

Villa Nova de Portimao stands on a river, in the district of Lagos, where it has a spacious harbour, defended by two forts.

The Province of ESTRAMADURA is bounded on the west by the sea, on the north and east by Beira, and on the south by Alentejo. It is 120 miles long, 60 broad, well watered, and fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, millet, pulse, and fruits of all sorts, especially citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, and almonds.

Lisbon, standing near the mouth of the river Tagus, first became considerable in the reign of king Emanuel. From that time it has been the capital of the kingdom, the residence of its monarchs, the seat of the chief tribunals and offices, of the metropolitan, a noble university, and the receptacle of the richest merchandise of the East and West Indies. Its air is excellent, being refreshed by the delightful sea-breezes, and those of the Tagus. Like old Rome it stands on seven hills. Great part of it was ruined by an earthquake, on November 1, 1755. It still contains magnificent palaces,

churches, and public buildings. Its situation (rising from the Tagus in the form of a crescent) renders its appearance at once delightful and superb; and it is deservedly accounted the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The harbour is spacious and secure; and the city itself is guarded from any sudden attack towards the sea by forts; though they would make but a poor defence against ships of war. All that part of the city that was demolished by the earthquake is planned out in a regular form. Some squares and many streets are built. The houses are lofty, elegant, and uniform, and make a beautiful appearance. Lisbon is supplied with almost all the water which is used by the inhabitants by means of an aqueduct, in the valley of Alcantara.

Lisbon was divided, about the year 1716, into two parts, under the names of the Oriental part, and Occidental part. This division was made on occasion of the creation of the patriarch, whose diocese consists of the Occidental part, and the archbishop has retained the Oriental. Since this partition the inhabitants are obliged, under pain of nullity, to express, in all arrests, the part of the town in which they have passed exact. Merchants also distinguish it in their Bills of exchange and letters.

We shall conclude our description of Lisbon with the following remarks on the dreadful earthquake before alluded to. "As far as I can judge (says the writer) after having walked the whole morning, and the whole afternoon, about these ruins, so much of Lisbon has been destroyed, as would make a town more than twice as great as Turin. In such a space nothing is to be seen but vast heaps of rubbish, out of which arise, in numberless places, the miserable remains of shattered walls, and broken pillars. Along a street, which is full four miles in length, scarcely a building stood the shock; and I see, by the materials in the rubbish, that many of the houses along that street must have been large and stately, and intermixed with noble churches, and other public edifices; nay, by the quantities of marble scattered on every side, it plainly appears that one-fourth, at least, of that street was entirely built of marble. The rage of the earthquake seems to have turned chiefly against that long street, as almost every edifice, on either side, is, in a manner, levelled with the ground; whereas, in other parts of the town, many houses, churches, and other buildings, are left standing; though all so shattered, as not to be repaired without great expence: nor is there, throughout the whole town, a single building of any kind, but what wears visible marks of the horrible convulsion."

Leira is a populous city, at the conflux of the Lis and Lana; Setuval is a strong, well fortified town, 20 miles south of Lisbon; Santerem, on the Tagus, is a place of good trade; and Sintra, situated by the cape that bears the same name, is supposed to have the most salubrious air of any place in Portugal.

SECTION III.

Character, Persons, Dress, Honorary Titles, Religion, Manufatures, &c.

THE Portuguese are inferior to the Spaniards both in person and genius; and though formerly some of them have shewn themselves brave and warlike, upon certain occasions, yet their natural characteristics are craft, treachery, malice, humbleness, cruelty, avarice, and a disposition totally unactive. They have usually dark hair, black sparkling eyes, and olive complexions. The dress of the men, among the common people, is a large cloak and slouched hat. Beneath the cloak they usually carry a dagger, though the use of that treacherous weapon is prohibited. The women dress their heads in a net-work till puffs, in lieu of a cap, with a tassel behind, and a ribbon tied with a bow knot over the forehead. They likewise wear large sleeves, heavy pebbles in their ears, and enormous

Its situation (rising a crescent) renders its and superb; and it is a port in Europe; next the harbour is spacious, is guarded from any by forts; though they against ships of war, was demolished by the regular form. Some built. The houses are and make a beautiful ap- with almost all the water by means of an aque-

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The king's titles are "King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side and the other side the sea of Africa; lord of Guinea, and of the navigation, conquests, and commerce, in Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c." The king's eldest son is styled prince of Brazil. In the year 1749 pope Benedict XIV. dignified the king with the title of his Most Faithful Majesty.

The established religion of Portugal is Popery in the strictest sense. The Portuguese have a patriarchy, but formerly he depended on the pope entirely, unless when a quarrel subsisted between the courts of Rome and Lisbon. The power of his holiness in Portugal is now so much curtailed, that it is difficult to describe the religious state of that country. The power of the inquisition is taken out of the hands of the ecclesiastics, and appropriated to state commerce. The patriarch of Lisbon is generally a cardinal, and a person of the highest birth.

Coarse silks, woollen cloths, and linen, are the principal manufactures of Portugal; but the commerce, particularly with England, in wine, fruit, and salt, is very considerable.

As to the constitution of Portugal, it is an absolute hereditary monarchy. Both here and in Spain there were anciently cortes, states, or parliaments; but they have long since entirely lost their share in the legislature. For the administration of the civil government there is a council of state, and several secretaries; for military affairs a council of war; for the finances a treasury-court; and for the distribution of justice several high tribunals, with others subordinate to them, in the several districts into which the kingdom is divided. The cities have their particular magistracy. The proceedings of the courts are regulated by the Roman law, the royal edicts, the canon law, and the pope's mandates.

The revenues of the crown, since the discovery of the Brazil mines, are very considerable; but the real amount can only be guessed at. Besides the royal demesnes, the hereditary estates of the house of Braganza, the monopoly of Brazil snuff, the coinage, the fifth of the gold brought from Brazil, the farm of the Brazil diamonds, the mailships of the orders of knighthood, and other sources, yield very large sums.

SECTION IV.

HISTORY OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

IT is generally supposed that Spain was first peopled from Gaul, to which it is contiguous; or from Africa, from which it is only separated by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar. The Phœnicians sent colonies thither, and built Cadiz and Malaga. Afterwards, upon the rise of Rome and Carthage, the possession of this kingdom became an object of contention between those powerful republics; but at length the Roman arms prevailed, and Spain remained in their possession until the fall of that empire, when it became a prey to the Goths. These, in their turn, were invaded by the Saracens, who, about the 7th century, had possessed themselves of the finest kingdoms of Asia and Africa; and not content with the immense regions that formerly composed great part of the Assyrian, Greek, and Roman empires, they crossed the Mediterranean, ravaged Spain, and established themselves in the southerly provinces of the kingdom.

The first Spanish prince, mentioned in the history of this country, was Don Pelago, who distinguished himself against these infidels (afterwards known by the name of Moors) and, about the year 720, took upon himself the title of king of Austria. His successes animated other Christian princes to take arms likewise; and the two kingdoms of Spain and Portu-

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gal, for many ages, were perpetually embroiled in bloody wars. In the mean time every adventurer was entitled to the conquests he made upon the Moors, till Spain was at last divided into twelve kingdoms; and, about the year 1095, Henry of Burgundy was declared, by the king of Leon, count of Portugal; but his son Alphonso threw off his dependence on Leon, and declared himself king. A series of brave princes gave the Moors repeated overthrows in Spain till about the year 1475, when all the Spanish kingdoms, Portugal excepted, were united by the marriage of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, and Isabella, the heiress, and afterwards queen, of Castile, who took Granada, and expelled the Moors and Jews out of Spain. This expulsion greatly depopulated the country of artists, labourers, and manufacturers; and the discovery of America (which happened a few years after) not only added to that calamity, but rendered the remaining Spaniards most deplorably indolent. To complete their misfortunes, Ferdinand and Isabella introduced the popish inquisition, with all its horrors, into their dominions, as a safeguard against the return of the Moors and Jews.

Ferdinand was succeeded by his grandson Charles V. of the house of Austria, afterwards emperor of Germany. The extensive possessions of the house of Austria, in Europe, Africa, and above all, America, from whence he drew immense treasures, began to alarm the jealousy of neighbouring princes, but could not satisfy the ambition of Charles. He was almost constantly engaged in foreign wars, or with his Protestant subjects in Germany, whom he in vain attempted to bring back to the Catholic church. At length, after a long and turbulent reign, he resolved to withdraw himself entirely from any concern in worldly affairs, in order that he might spend the remainder of his days in retirement and solitude. In consequence of this resolution, he resigned Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip II. but could not prevail on the princes of Germany to elect him emperor, which honour they conferred on Ferdinand, Charles's brother, dividing the dangerous power of the house of Austria with two branches. Spain, with all its possessions in Africa and the New World, also the Netherlands, and some Italian states, remained with the elder branch; whilst the empire, Hungary, and Bohemia, fell to the lot of the younger.

Philip II. inherited all his father's vices, but possessed few of his good qualities. He was austere, haughty, immoderately ambitious, and through his whole life a cruel bigot in the cause of popery. He married Mary, queen of England, an unfeeling bigot like himself; and after her death, he paid his addresses to her sister Elizabeth, but without success. His resentment, on this account, produced very disadvantageous wars with that princess, which occasioned the revolt and loss of the United Provinces. But in Portugal he was more successful. That kingdom, after being governed by a race of wise and brave princes, fell to Sebastian about the year 1557. Sebastian lost his life, and a fine army, in a headstrong, unjust, and ill-concerted expedition against the Moors in Africa; and soon after Philip united Portugal to his own dominions, though the Braganza family of Portugal pretended to a prior right. By this acquisition Spain became possessed of the Portuguese settlements in India, some of which the still retains.

The descendants of Philip proved to be very weak princes; but Philip, and his father, had so totally ruined the ancient liberties of Spain, that they reigned almost unmolested in their own dominions. Their viceroys, however, were at once so tyrannical and insolent over the Portuguese, that in the year 1640, the nobility of that nation, by a well-conducted conspiracy, expelled their tyrants, and placed the duke of Braganza on the throne, by the title of John IV. ever since which Portugal has been a distinct kingdom from Spain.

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The kings of Spain, of the Austrian line, failing in the person of Charles II. who left no issue, Philip, duke of Anjou, second son to the dauphin of France, and grandson to Lewis XIV. mounted the throne, by virtue of his predecessor's will, in the name of Philip V. anno 1701. After a long and bloody struggle with the German branch of the house of Austria, supported by England, he was confirmed in his dignity at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713; and thus Lewis XIV. through a masterly train of politics, accomplished his favourite project of transferring the kingdom of Spain, with all its rich possessions in America and the East Indies, from the house of Austria to that of his own family of Bourbon; an event which has proved very prejudicial to the commerce of Great Britain, especially in the Spanish American settlements.

Philip, after a long and turbulent reign, died in 1746, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI. who died in 1759 without issue. Ferdinand was succeeded by his brother Charles III. the present reigning monarch of Spain.

The Portuguese could not have supported themselves under their revolt from Spain, had not the latter power been engaged in wars with England and Holland; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. king of England, that prince having married a princess of Portugal, prevailed with the crown of Spain, in 1668, to give up all pretensions to that kingdom. Alphonso, son to John IV. was then king of Portugal. He had the misfortune to disagree with his wife and his brother Peter, and they uniting their interests, not only forced Alphonso to resign his crown, but obtained a dispensation from the pope for their marriage which was actually consummated. They had a daughter; but Peter, by a second marriage, had

sons, the eldest of whom was John, his successor, and father to his late Portuguese majesty. John, like his father, joined the grand confederacy formed by king William; but neither of them were of much service in humbling the power of France. On the contrary, they had almost ruined the allies, by occasioning the loss of the great battle of Almanza, in 1707.

John died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son Joseph, who, in 1760, was attacked by assassins, and narrowly escaped with his life. From this conspiracy is dated the expulsion of the jesuits (who were supposed to have been at the bottom of it) from all parts of the Portuguese dominions. Joseph having no son, his eldest daughter was married, by dispensation from the pope, to Don Pedro, her own uncle, to prevent the crown falling into a foreign family; and the next year, 1761, she was brought to bed of a son, called the prince of Beira.

When the war broke out between England and Spain, in 1762, the Spaniards, and their allies the French, pretended to force Joseph into their alliance, and to garrison his sea-towns against the English with their troops. The king of Portugal rejected this proposal, and declared war against the Spaniards, who, without resistance, entered Portugal with a considerable army, while a whole body of French threatened another quarter. But, by the assistance of the English, an effectual stop was put to the invasion, and a general peace was concluded, at Fontainebleau, in the year 1763.

Joseph died on the 23d of February, 1777, and was succeeded by his daughter, Mary Frances Isabella, princess of Brazil. She was born in 1734, and married her uncle Don Pedro in 1760; and these two are now the joint sovereigns of the Portuguese dominions.

C H A P. XVI.

SWITZERLAND, OR SWISSERLAND.

SECTION I.

Boundaries, Extent, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Lakes, Vegetable and Animal Productions, &c.

THIS country (the Helvetia of the ancients) is bounded on the north by Swabia, in Germany; on the south by several territories in Italy; on the east by Tyrol and Austria; and on the west by Burgundy, and other parts of France.

Here it is to be observed, that modern geographers give the name of Switzerland to all the countries situated between France, Germany, and Italy, and inhabited not only by the Swiss, properly so called, or the Thirteen Cantons, but other states, allies, or subjects, of the Grand Helvetic Body.

Switzerland being a mountainous country, lying upon the Alps, the frosts are consequently bitter in the winter, the hills being covered with snow sometimes all the year long. In summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on another. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful, and well cultivated. The country is subject to rains and tempests, for which reason public granaries are every where erected to supply the failure of their crops.

The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Ruz, the Tesin, and the Rhone.

The vegetable productions of Switzerland, in the enclosures and open fields, are vines, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, beans, millet, lentil, hemp,

flax, potatoes, turnips, kidney beans, poppies, clover, &c. The animal are cattle, fish and fowl. The Boquetin and the Chamois are animals of amazing activity. The blood of them is of so hot a nature, that some of the mountaineers, who are much subject to pluries, take a few drops of it, mixed with water, as a remedy for that disorder. The flesh of the Chamois is esteemed very delicious. Here are also mineral productions.

SECTION II.

Divisions of Switzerland. Particular Description of the Cantons and their Dependencies.

THE Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland are the following, viz. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Glaris, Basle, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. Of these in their respective order.

Zurich is 60 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pastures, and is very populous.

Zurich, the capital of the Cantons, is one of the most considerable cities in Switzerland, for its antiquity, credit, and rank. It is pleasantly situated at the extremity of a fine lake, where the river Limmat divides it into two parts, and has two bridges over it.

The lake of Zurich is about ten leagues in length; but no part exceeds a league in breadth: its figure is nearly of a bow. On the west side of the lake is mount Albis, which is pretty high; and on the east a chain

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 vated.

In Zurich are many persons of learning and merit.
 The inhabitants, in general, possess piety and virtue,
 without pride and ostentation. This was the first city
 of Switzerland that embraced the reformation. It was
 begun by Zuinglius in 1517, and established in 1524.

Berne, though it holds the second rank, may be
 deemed, in power and extent, the first Canton of Swit-
 zerland, as it comprehends about a third of the coun-
 try, and its population is a fourth of the whole. It is
 60 leagues in length. The reformation was introduced
 here in 1528.

The city of Berne, which gives name to the whole
 canton, and is the capital, is almost surrounded by the
 river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white free-
 stone, and, in the principal streets, have piazzas, or
 arches, under them, for the convenience of walking
 dry in wet weather. Here are a college, public library,
 museum, granary, guildhall, arsenal, several hospitals,
 a handsome stone bridge, and a platform with a fine
 prospect.

The city of Berne is sovereign of the whole canton,
 and the sovereignty rests intirely in the great coun-
 cil, composed of 200 councillors, and 99 assessors.
 The senate, or little council composed of 27 mem-
 bers, have the executive power.

In Berne, as, indeed, throughout Switzerland,
 they are rigidly severe in the execution of the penal
 laws, not only in capital crimes, but lesser offences.
 For petty larceny matters the culprit is generally sen-
 tenced to the pillory. The pillory here differs from
 ours, being constructed in the form of a long cage,
 so that the offender can neither sit or kneel, but is un-
 der the necessity of continuing the whole time of the
 punishment in an exact posture.

Female prostitutes, when become notorious, are ap-
 prehended, and sentenced to cleanse the public streets.
 Four, and sometimes six, are harnessed or linked to
 the scavenger's cart, which, on pain of the lash, they
 are compelled to drag step by step through the streets;
 while others sweep, gather up the soil, and shoot it in-
 to the cart. An officer, something like one of our
 parish beadies, superintends the execution of this
 punishment; and if any relations or friends of the
 delinquents presume to afford them assistance, or even
 grumble at their sentence, they are immediately put
 in their places, to undergo the same disgrace of drud-
 gery.

Haizli is a village, giving name to a territory or
 valley of considerable extent, in which are fine woods
 of beech and pine, excellent roots, wild fowl of most
 kinds, chamois, and other mountain animals, to-
 gether with mines, particularly of lead and iron and
 fine crystals. This village forms the eastern extremity
 of the canton of Berne.

The Pais de Vaud, which submitted to the canton of
 Berne in 1536, and at the same time embraced the re-
 formation, is a fine country, abounding with vineyards,
 corn-fields, and pastures.

Lausanne, the capital of the Pais de Vaud, and the
 second city of the whole canton, stands one mile and a
 half from the lake of Geneva. It gives name to a
 bailiwick, the bailiff of which resides in the castle,
 which was formerly the bishop's palace, and has some
 jurisdiction in the town. In the college here Theo-
 dore Beza translated the Psalms into French verse.

LUCERNE, the most powerful of the Catholic can-
 tons, is about 40 miles long, and 32 broad. The
 mountainous parts abound with sheep and cattle, and
 the level districts are fruitful in corn. The government
 is aristocratical, and the chief revenue arises from the
 estates of the extinct nobility.

Lucerne, from which the canton has its name, stand-
 ing on a branch of the lake of Lucerne, where the
 Ruzf issues from it, is a considerable thoroughfare to

Italy, by mount St. Gothard, and contains an arsenal,
 a magnificent college and town-house, several con-
 vents, with a cathedral or collegiate church.

The town forms a fine object at one extremity.
 Mount Pilat, and the Ruzf, are noble mountains.

The lake of Lucerne exhibits greater variety, and
 more picturesque scenery, than any other of the Swiss
 lakes.

Uri, which is 60 miles long, and 20 broad, abounds
 with mountains, the chief of which, called St. Got-
 hard, is the highest in Switzerland. Over it is carried
 a fine road, in one continued ascent of eight hours, to
 the very summit. This road deserves particular notice,
 being, in most parts, six feet wide, and every where
 well paved during its whole ascent. The Ruzf runs by
 its side; over which are several handsome bridges.
 This road, in summer, is perfectly safe, not only for
 horses, but even for carriages; though, in winter, the
 fall of masses of snow have proved fatal to many tra-
 vellers. It lies between very high mountains, the
 lower parts of which are covered with thick woods,
 but above are quite bare. Several parts exhibit the
 most beautiful cataracts, either from the Ruzf, or other
 smaller streams; while many of them, by reason of
 the rocks which obstruct their passage, are thrown into
 a mist, which, by the refracting rays of the sun, form
 a variety of rainbows, and at the same time both charm
 and cool the traveller. But as he advances he is ter-
 rified at the view of frightful rocks hanging over the
 road, and so worn out underneath, that they appear as
 if they were just going to fall and crush him to atoms.
 On the other hand, when he finds himself shut in, on
 all sides, by such stupendous mountains, of vastly dif-
 ferent aspects, some quite bare, and others tufted with
 trees, and abounding with various sorts of medicinal
 herbs, he has reason to admire the wonderful works of
 the Creator, and to extol the industry and ingenuity of
 the inhabitants, who, at an immense hazard, toil, and
 expence, keep these roads open. For this purpose they
 join rocks together by arched bridges, cut away through
 several rocks; and when the road seems ready to
 sink, support it by stout walls and buttresses, with
 great posts, which they drive deep into the earth,
 and stones, which they fasten to one another by iron
 hooks.

At about two hours distance above the village of
 Gellinen lies the largest bridge over the Ruzf. It is of
 stone, and of a surprizing height, with only one arch,
 which is an exact semicircle, the piers of which rest
 upon two rocks of vast height; and here the noise of
 the rapid torrent adds to the terrors of the scene. It is
 50 feet over, and its height above the water about 70.
 It can scarcely be imagined how it was possible to erect
 a bridge there: and the inhabitants, thinking it beyond
 the power of man to accomplish it, therefore call it
Teufelsbruck, or *The Devil's Bridge*. In one part of
 this mountain, near the highway, is a Capuchin con-
 vent, in which two fathers constantly attend, and, for
 a small consideration, accommodate travellers with
 whatever is wanted. Many thousand head of cattle
 graze on this, and the other mountains here, in sum-
 mer; and great quantities of cheese are made on them.
 The vales between these mountains are exceeding hot
 in summer, and yield the most luxuriant crops of
 grafs. Most beautiful crystals also are often found
 among them.

The inhabitants are a hardy, vigorous, and brave
 people. They have no wine, little corn, and few or no
 manufactures; but plenty of wood, fish, black cattle,
 butter, and cheese, with which they purchase what ne-
 cessaries they want. They are reckoned about 20,000
 in number, of which those of better fashion live by
 the flocks and herds they keep in their grounds; and the
 meaner sort by attending these herds, or hawking and
 peddling German and Italian wares. The government
 is democratical, and divided into ten districts. The
 scenery of that part which is called the lake of Uri is
 particularly

particularly fishlime. It is narrow, and edged, on both sides, with the moist wild and romantic rocks, with woods of beech and pine down to the very water's edge.

But this fine lake is particularly interesting for having been the theatre whereon the independency of Switzerland was originally planned. Here is the chapel of William Tell, on a rock, jutting out into the lake, under a hanging wood; and the village of Brunnen, where the treaty of 1315 was signed between Uri, Schwytz, and Underwalden.

Only remarkable places in this canton are the two following:

Albst, i. e. the Old Village, a well built town, being the seat of government, and the place where most of the petty reside, contains an arsenal, a granary, a handsome town-house, with a house for cutting and polishing crystal, three churches, and two convents.

Urfenthal, or Urseren Valley, is about nine miles in length, one in breadth, and yields good pasturage. The inhabitants are a free people, and rather allies than subjects of the canton of Uri. In ecclesiastical matters they are subject to the bishop of Coire.

Schwytz is about 70 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The land, for the most part, is pasture ground, yielding little corn, and no wine; but they have plenty of fish from their lakes and rivers, with black cattle, game, butter, and cheese. With respect to its government and religion, they are much the same as those of Uri; and its inhabitants too, like those of that canton, are hardy, bold, and vigorous.

Schwytz, which gives name to it, is its capital, and the seat of regency, is situated 12 miles from Lucerne, in a pleasant valley, and contains, besides a parish church, three convents, a town house, a mint, an hospital, an arsenal, and several handsome private houses.

At Einsiedlen, a small town near the river Menfe, 12 miles north-east from Schwytz, is a rich benedictine abbey, the abbot of which has the title of prince, and is lord of the town and its territory, under the sovereignty, or rather the protection, of the canton. The abbey is a large edifice, containing magnificent apartments for the abbot, with a library, and convenient rooms for the recluses, and the entertainment of strangers. The church of Our Lady is embellished with masterly paintings, rich gildings, and most delicate stucco-work. In the district belonging to the abbey is also a nunnery, which, as well as the abbey, contains a treasure of great value.

UNDERWALD is divided by a forest into two parts, distinguished by the names of Ober and Underwald, i. e. above and below the forest; but the canton bears only the name of the latter. It reaches about 48 miles from north to south, and 15 from east to west. There are fine fruits, pastures, woods, and cattle, with lakes, mineral springs, and quarries of marble. The two parts make two communities, which have each their respective chief, diet, council, seal, banner, and officer; but as they both constitute only one canton, they have also a common-council. Both are of the Popish religion. Though each sends a representative to the general diet of the cantons, yet they have but one voice. The capital of the vale above the forest is Sarnen, on the river Aar, and of that below, Stanz.

Zug is a small canton, reaching above 12 miles either way; but very populous and fruitful, yielding wines, wheat, chestnuts, and other fruits; and its mountains produce excellent pasture. The government is democratical. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two lakes in it abounding with fish; and the woods produce great plenty of game. The only place in the canton worth mentioning is

Zug, which is delightfully situated on a beautiful

lake, in a fertile valley. The lake is 6 leagues long, and one broad.

GLARUS is surrounded on all sides, except towards the north, with lofty mountains, one of which, called Todiberg, is almost impassable. The principal valley extends from north to south above 20 miles, and is subject to earthquakes. The other vales yield good pasturage, but little corn or pulse. Vast numbers of horses, black cattle, goats, and sheep, graze both on the mountains and in the valleys; and great quantities of butter and cheese are made in each. The mountains yield wood, slate, crystal, mineral waters, and baths; and the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The government is democratical, and the senate is composed of 62 persons, over which the landman and prosperous reside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists, and partly Protestants; but they live very peaceably together. Here, as in other democratical cantons, besides the diets, is a council of regency, with several courts of justice, for civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical affairs. The respective towns in this canton are so trifling as not to merit any particular description.

BASEL, which is 20 miles in length, and about 13 in breadth, contains 27 parishes, and 7 bailiwicks; and its inhabitants are Protestants. The lower parts of it are fruitful in pasture, corn and wine; but the mountains are barren. There are many medicinal springs and baths in it, and the air is wholesome and temperate. Both men and women, for the most part, wear the French dress; but the language commonly spoken is High Dutch; though the French also is much used. Its government is aristocratical. The only place worthy of notice in this canton is

Basel, Balle, or Bale, its capital, the largest city in Switzerland. Its environs are beautiful, consisting of a fine level track of fields and meadows. The city is divided into two parts by the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is fortified with walls, moats, towers, and bastions, and contains several churches, besides the cathedral, which is an elegant Gothic structure; a commandery of the order of St. John, and another of the Teutonic order; a public granary, an arsenal, a stately town-house, an university, a gymnasium, a stately palace belonging to the margrave of Baden-Durlach, besides a chamber of curiosities, several hospitals, &c. In the arsenal is shewn the armour in which Charles the Bold lost his life, with the furniture of his horse, and the kettle-drum, and trumpets of his army. On the floor-plate of the council-house is a picture of the Last Judgement. Over-against the French church, on a long covered wall, is painted the dance of Death. St Peter's Square, planted with elm and lime trees, forms a pleasant walk; but a spot regularly planted with trees, close by the river, and near the minster, makes a finer, as commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect. The celebrated Erasmus died here in 1536, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the great church. Some of the merchants here are opulent; but the sumptuary laws are strict, and a simplicity of manners still prevails at Basel. A strange custom prevails here, that the town clocks are always an hour too fast; so that when it is really noon it is one o'clock at Basel, and so on. Several reasons are assigned for this singularity; which the magistrate cannot yet persuade the common people to alter. Trade flourishes here, especially in silk, ribbons, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations. The two Buxtorfs, father and son, and the famous painter Holbein, were natives of this place.

FRIBURG, which is near 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, is partly mountainous, and partly champaign; and, besides some wine, yields plenty of pasturage, grain, fruit, cattle, and cheese. It is divided into three inner bailiwicks, and 16 outer, besides the territory of the city. The inhabitants are Papists.

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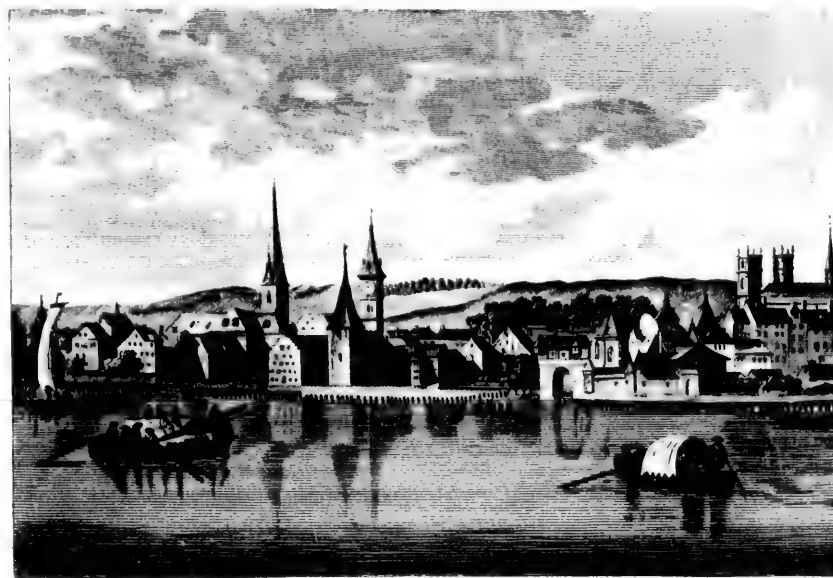
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View of BALE principal City of Bale, one of the cantons of
SWITZERLAND.



View of ZURICH principal City of Zurich, one of the cantons of
SWITZERLAND.

Engraved for **BANKES'S** *New System of GEOGRAPHY* Published by Royal Authority.



View of the City of ZUG, Capital of the Canton of the same name.



View of the Town of GLARIS, Capital of the Canton of the same name.

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One part of them speak a corrupt French, the other a ballad German. The only place of note in it is

Friburg, which gives name to it, and stands among rocks, in a valley, on the river Soane, six leagues south-west from Berne. Here are several churches, convents, and hospitals, with a handsome college, a mint, a granary, an arsenal, a commandery of St. John, and a council-house, which stands on a rock, and commands a great prospect. The government is much the same as that of Berne, except that here it is confined to 70 families of patricians, exclusive of all others. The town is tolerably well fortified. At the distance of a league from Friburg, in a wilderness of woods and rocks, is a remarkable hermitage, called la Madelaine, consisting of a church and steeple, with an oratory, a hall, refectory, kitchen, several chambers, stairs, a cellar, well, and other conveniences, all hewn out of a rock. This great work was performed by an hermit, named John de Pre, having had no sort of assistance from any person but his servant, in the course of twenty-five years.

SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, is about 12 miles long, and 10 broad, and is situated on the river Aar. It is tolerably fertile, yielding corn, wine, fine woods, fruits, and pastures. The religion professed in it is the Roman Catholic, except in one bailiwick; and the government is aristocratical. The principal place in it is

Solothurn, or Soleure, which gives name to it, and is situated in a pleasant, fertile country. Here is a collegiate church, a large college, a well furnished arsenal, and two convents. The government is much the same as that of Berne and Friburg, and the language chiefly spoken is French. In 1700 an alliance was concluded here between the king of France, and the Thirteen Cantons and their allies, for fifty years.

SCHAFFHAUSEN is the most southern of all the Swiss Cantons, and lies entirely on the German side of the Rhine. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad; and is, in general, fertile, yielding corn, fruit, pasture, plenty of fish, mineral springs, and good red wine. The inhabitants are Protestants, and the government aristocratical. The only town in it worth notice is

Schaffhausen, which is pleasantly situated in a plain on the Rhine, and is very handsome, the streets being broad, and the houses magnificent. Here are several handsome churches, an arsenal, an academy, a noble cabinet of rarities, and a good fortress. The city carries on a considerable trade by the Rhine, over which it has a bridge built entirely of timber, by a common carpenter, and esteemed a very curious work. As its name, in German, signifies a sheepfold, so it has a sheep for its coat of arms, as also upon its coin. In the suburbs of the city is a spring of water in a cellar, so plentiful, that it supplies above 100 pipes; and produces a beer of a fine frothy quality.

To see to view the famous cascade of the Rhine, you must either go to Laufen, which is a league from Schaffhausen, or to Neuhausen, which is only half a league, and where the fall is seen to better advantage; but at the latter you must cross the river, to which some persons have an objection. Hence you have first a view of the cascade, and when you have walked down the bank, it plays upon you in all forms as you go to the ferry, from a profile to a front view. As you come to the river, you see it in full front all the way, and the noise of the three sheets of water rolling down in all their majesty. You see also that towards the opposite side, part of it is dashed back, and broken into spray. The whole is white with foam, except here and there some green tints, especially when the sun shines upon it. Having crossed the river, you mount the hill to a little platform, built on purpose to bring you close to the cascade; and there you see it foaming with the greatest fury, whilst you are safe even from the spray, unless the wind happens to set toward you. If the view of this object be truly picturesque from the

No. 81.

other side, from hence it is grand and majestic. By ascending a little higher to the castle of Laufen, you have a fourth view, wherein you look down upon the falling river, and also trace its progress. In order to see the rainbow formed by the spray, you must be on the spot before nine o'clock in the morning. Accounts vary much as to the height of the cataract; but this is chiefly owing to the different season at which travellers have viewed it. After all, it is not the height of the fall, but the imminency of the body of water, broken in a most picturesque manner by the rocks, that constitutes the beauty of the cascade of *Laufen*.

APPENZEL, the last of the Thirteen Cantons, is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad. It yields good pasturage, and consequently is not destitute of cattle, milk, butter, or cheese. Considerable quantities also of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, and wine, are produced in it; besides a great deal of fruit, wood and turf, with mineral waters, and warm baths. There are many mountains in the canton, the highest of which is that called the Hohefantis, or the Hohe-Metzmer, which commands a prospect of a prodigious extent. There are also several lakes and rivers. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by their manufactures of linen, crape, fustian, and thread, or by bleaching, and the sale of their cattle, butter, cheese, horses, wool, and coal. Appenzel is the capital of this canton, and divided into twelve communities; six, called the interior, are Roman Catholics; the other six, called the exterior, are Protestants.

We shall now proceed to the several bailiwicks that belong, in common, to certain cantons. And first

The Bailiwick of *Thurgau*, which takes its name from the river Thur, that traverses it, is very large and populous, and though somewhat mountainous, in general tolerably fertile. About one third of its inhabitants are Papists, and the rest Protestants. The chief places in it are

Frauenfeld, the capital, which stands on the river Murk. Here the Diet of the Swiss is held. In 1771 the greater part of this town was burnt, but it has been almost wholly rebuilt.

Dissenhofen, a considerable town on the Rhine, over which it has a bridge, enjoys great privileges. The magistracy is composed partly of Papists, and partly of Protestants.

The Bailiwick of the *Rhusthal* is about 20 miles long, and 5 where broadest, and is fruitful both in corn and wine, especially the latter. There is a crystal pit in it, in which a vast deal of yellow, brown, and white transparent crystal is found. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. The sovereignty of it belongs to nine cantons, viz. Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Schwitz, Glaris, Uri, Underwald, Zug, and Appenzel, who alternately appoint a bailiff every two years; but the abbot of St. Gall has not only a share of the jurisdiction, but a great revenue from it.

The Bailiwick of *Sargans* is about 24 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. Its mountains feed great numbers of cattle, and its vallies produce corn and fruit. The inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Sargans; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable, except

Pfeffers, a rich Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. About a mile and a half from the convent is a famous hot bath belonging to the abbey, the water of which is good for many distempers, being impregnated with spirit of sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and various metals.

The bailiwick of *Gaster* is chiefly mountainous, notwithstanding which it is far from being unfruitful. The inhabitants are Papists. This district has a diet held every two years, and a council, with two courts of justice, one for civil and another for criminal causes, in all which the bailiff presides. The only place worth mentioning here is

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Schönau, in which there is an abbey for ladies. The abbot is a prince of the empire, and obliged to lead a single life; though her nuns may marry.

The Bailiwick of **URSACH** was purchased by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, by whom a bailiff is appointed alternately every two years: but when it is the turn of the latter, he is nominated by the Papists alone, the inhabitants being mostly of that persuasion.

The Bailiwick of **GAMBS** is subject to the same cantons as the former, and enjoys much the same privileges.

The Town of **RAPPERSCHWIL**, with its District, lies 13 miles south-west of Zurich, on the lake. It is a good town, and well fortified. The wooden bridge, which extends from hence to a point of land in the lake, is near two miles in length, yet it is remarkable that it is entirely open, there not being any rails on either side. The inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, enjoy their ancient privileges, under the sovereignty of Zurich and Berne.

The County and Bailiwick of **BADEN** is about seven leagues in length, and three in breadth; is watered by three navigable rivers; and is subject to Berne, Zurich, and Glaris, who send a bailiff in turn. The religion is mixed, but the Catholic predominates.

Baden, the *Terre Helvétique* of the Romans, is situated on the river Limmat, in a narrow plain, between two hills. Its baths were famous under Augustus, or very soon after; and abundance of antiquities have been found here.

The hot baths are at a little distance from the town, below it, and on the banks of the Limmat. The great baths are on the left bank. There are sixty of them, large and commodious, in the hotels and lodgings-houses; and in the middle of the town are public open baths for the use of the poor. They are all supplied by seven springs.

The **LEIG AMTS**, or **PROVINCES**, are divided into Upper and Lower, in both of which the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The only place in them worth mentioning is Muri, an opulent and fortified Benedictine abbey, on the river Bunz, the head of which is a prince of the empire, and immediately under the pope.

Under the joint sovereignty of Zurich, Berne and Glaris, are the towns of Birmgorten and Mellinoug; the former of which carries on a good trade, especially in the manufacture of paper; but the latter is inconspicuous.

Of the common bailiwicks in Switzerland, the remaining four, viz. Schwarzenburg, Morat, Grandin, and Fribourg, are under the joint sovereignty of Berne and Fribourg. The inhabitants of the three first are Protestants; but those of the last are partly Protestants and partly Papists.

The **VALAIS** or **BARONIES** lie in Italy at the foot of the Alps. There are seven in number, namely, Bellenz, Riviera, Pless, Valle di Bregno, Lavis, Luganès, Mesolana, or Val Magna, and Mendin. They are all mountainous, but tolerably fertile. The inhabitants are all Protestants, and speak the Italian language.

The **VALLE** of Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, are subject to the Abbey, and the Duke of Savoy.

OF THE CANTONS OF THE CANTONS.

THE **SEVEN** CANTONS who are united to the central Bailiwick, and whose competence of which they have a vote in the cantons. They are as follow:

The **Abbey of St. Gall**, whose abbot is a prince of the empire, and the Patron of St. Gall, situated between Zurich and the lake of Constance. The abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, is very spacious, and contains a palace, a conventual church, and a library. The number of monks is 60, by and from among whom the abbot is chosen, who is immediately subject to the pope, and a prince of the empire. As an ally

of the cantons, his deputies have a seat and voice in the general diets and meetings of the confederacy. He has the disposal of all benefices in his territories, and the nomination of all judges and officers.

The Town of **St. Gall** is situated in the Upper Thurgau, near the river Steinach. It is very large and populous, and its inhabitants are mostly Protestants, which occasions disputes between them and the abbot about religion. Here are several churches, a gymnasium, a town-house, an alms-house, and an arsenal. The town was formerly subject to the abbot; but it is now a republic, and sends deputies to the general diet. The government is aristocratical. The inhabitants of St. Gall are uncommonly industrious, and have an extensive commerce in the manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. The arts and sciences are cultivated, and literature is in great esteem. Their library is ample, and well arranged.

The Bishopric of **Basel** is situated on the lake to which it gives name. At the famous pass of the rock, called **Pierre Pertuis**, the road is carried through a fold of rock near 1000 feet thick. The height of the arch is 26, and its breadth 25. The rock itself, and spots adjacent, afford a very romantic prospect.

The Country of the **Grisons** is divided into three parts, called **Leagues**, and distinguished by the several denominations of the **Griffon** or **Grey League**, the **League of the House of God**, and the **League of the Ten Jurisdictions**. The length of the whole is about 100 miles, and the breadth 60. It is, in general, a mountainous country, but produces most of the necessaries of life. The inhabitants are partly Papists, and partly Protestants. Each of the Leagues is subdivided into several lesser communities, which are so many democracies, every male above 16 having a share in the government of the community, and a vote in the election of magistrates. Deputies from the several communities constitute the general diet of the **Griffon Leagues**, which meets annually, and alternately, at the capital of each League; but they can conclude nothing without the consent of their constituents.

The **Griffon**, or **Grey League**, is divided into eight districts, which contain several small villages; but neither of them merit particular notice.

The **League of the House of God** is the most considerable of the three, and contains some very high mountains. The chief of it has the title of **President**, and is elected annually. It is divided into two great communities, and these again into smaller, called **Jurisdictions**. The principal place of note in it is

Cotte, or **Chur**, the capital not only of the League, but of the whole republic. It is large and populous, and its neighbourhood beautifully diversified with hills, plains, vineyards, corn-fields, and orchards. Here are several churches, an arsenal, a college, a grammar-school, a granary, and a town-house, in which is held, once in three years, the general diet, and also the extraordinary diets, and the congresses.

The **League of the Ten Jurisdictions** is the smallest of the three, and divided into seven communities, out of which the chief is annually chosen by turns. The country consists, for the most part, of rugged mountains, yielding neither corn or fruit, except on the banks of the Rhine, and a few other places; but abounding in horses, cattle, fish, milk, butter, and cheese, of all which there is a considerable exportation. The language spoken in general is the German.

The countries or territories subject to the **Griffon Leagues** lie at the foot of the Alps, near the entrance of Italy, and consists of the **Valteline**, and the counties of **Bormio** and **Chiavenna**, all of which are very fertile, but do not contain any thing remarkable. The language is a corrupt Italian, and the religion Popery.

The **Barony of Haldenstein** is under the protection of the **Griffon Leagues**, and takes its name from the village of **Haldenstein**, which has a palace in it, and a small castle. The inhabitants of this barony are Protestants.

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The country called the VALAIS, in alliance or confederacy with the Swiss Cantons, is one large vale, bounded by very high mountains. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and various sorts of fruits.

In the Upper Valais are the famous hot baths called the baths of Leuck.

In the district of Rarogne, belonging also to the Upper Valais, are the ruins of the castle of Chatillon, or Chillon, built upon a rock, with a very narrow road between the castle and the mountain. It has galleries, battlements, &c. and was very strong before the invention of artillery; but is entirely commanded by the mountain.

Rarogne, from whence the district derives its name, with the ruins of the castle, of the same name, together with the adjacent spot, exhibit, among other antiquities, a melancholy proof of the impairing effects of time, while they present a view at once dreary and romantic.

In the Lower Valais is the famous mountain of St. Bernard, which has on its top a convent, where the friars maintain all travellers for three days gratis, whether Papists or Protestants.

The inhabitants are of short stature, tawny complexions, and vacant countenances. It is uncommon to find either a man or woman without large swellings in the throat. The people exhibited to the public of this metropolis some time ago, called "Monstrous Craws," were no doubt natives of this country; though credulity caught the bait held forth by impostors to allure. Those who speak German resemble the Swiss; the rest are like the Savoyards. They are, in general, Roman Catholics.

The town of MUTHAUSEN is large, well built, populous, and adorned with several churches, and other good structures. The inhabitants are Protestants. Though this town is in alliance with the Protestant cantons, yet it sends no deputy to the general diet.

The Republic of GENEVA is on the confines of Savoy, France, and Switzerland, in 46 degrees 12 minutes north latitude. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Rhone, just where it emerges from the lake. The streets are, in general, wide, clean, and well paved. The houses are mostly built of free-stone, with lime-stone basements. The Maison de Ville, or town house, is a large plain, ancient building, with great rooms for the councils to assemble in, and for public entertainments. In one of them there is a weekly concert by subscription during the winter season. There are five churches here, besides French, Italian, and German chapels. The academy has about 600 scholars, and 11 professors. Small medals are annually distributed to those who have distinguished themselves in each class. The public library has near 20,000 volumes of printed books, besides a good collection of manuscripts. The citizens have the liberty both of resorting here, and borrowing books. The arsenal is in good order, and furnished with arms for 12,000 men. The hospital is a large handsome building. The public fountains are supplied by an hydraulic engine. The fortifications are in the modern stile on the side of Savoy, but are commanded by some of the neighbouring ground. On the side of France, they are old fashioned. They are calculated rather to prevent a surprise, than to sustain a regular siege. They have three gates towards France, Savoy, and Switzerland. All access by the lake is barred by a double jetty and chain. The garrison consists of 120 men, Swiss or Germans.

The sovereign power resides in the general assembly of citizens and burgesses, who have attained the age of 25 years. The executive power, and administration of justice, are intrusted, 1. to the council of 25, called the senate, or little council. 2. The council of 60. 3. The council of 205, comprehending the other two, and consisting now of 250 members. The su-

preme magistrates are four syndics, elected annually by the general assembly. Other officers are, 1. The lieutenant, chosen also annually. 2. The treasurer, elected for three years. 3. The procurator-general, also for three years. Inferior departments of government and police are managed by committees, called Chambers.

The ecclesiastical constitution is purely Presbyterian, and the most tolerating of all the reformed states.

The revenues of government are about 500,000 French livres, or little more than 20,000 pounds sterling.

The law of the state is the Roman law, with some modifications. They have no titles of nobility or hereditary dignities.

Their arts and manufactures are watch-making, jewellery, printed cottons and linens, printed books, dressed leather, and some other smaller articles.

Since the late troubles a theatre has been built within the city. The only public diversions besides this are two concerts. Private balls are not untrrequent; and plays are sometimes performed by gentlemen and ladies. The chief amusement is cards, at which the women constantly play in their societies, tea-drinkings, and assemblies. Most of the men meet daily in their circles or clubs. The 12th of December is a kind of state holiday, kept in memory of the duke of Savoy's attempt upon the city; and called the day of the *Ejalede*. In fine weather there is a great resort to the Trelle, and other public walks.

The territory of Geneva contains about seven square leagues, and is divided into nine parishes. The country round the city is so varied, that every village and campagne presents fresh beauties, arising from the different points of view in which the lake, mountains, and the country present themselves.

The lake of Geneva is chiefly a dependent of the canton of Bern. The form of it is that of a cone, with the horn blunted. The length, from Geneva to Villeneuve, is eighteen French leagues and three quarters. The greatest breadth is three leagues and a quarter. It is very shallow near Geneva, but off Moellere is found to be 550 French feet in depth. This lake owes the chief part of its waters to the Rhone, which enters it near Villeneuve, and goes out of it again at Geneva. There are, however, no less than thirty-one rivers or torrents, and nine brooks, besides the Rhone, that furnish their respective little quotas. The great melting of ice and snow in the mountains occasions the lake to be five or six feet higher in summer than in winter; at which season it never freezes. Its extent, the clearness of its waters, and the variety and beauty of the country on its banks, make it deservedly esteemed one of the finest lakes in Europe.

Strangers are no where provided with a greater variety of coin than at Geneva, the money of almost every country in Europe being current here. They have also different ways of reckoning, by livres, and livres current. The different coins are as follow:

The pistole of gold, worth ten livres of Geneva, is rarely seen. The coin of silver. Pieces of 21 sols, and 10½ sols, both silver. The livre is nominal, and worth two florins. The florin is worth 10 sols of France, or 12 of Geneva. Pieces of 6 and 3 sols, 1½ sol, ¾ sol, and ½ sol. This last is worth 6 deniers of France, or 2 gros of this country. There are all copper washed. The Louis d'or is worth 14 livres, 15 sols of Geneva. The French ecu is worth 3 livres, 12½ sols of Geneva. Three livres current of Geneva are worth from 52½ to 56 pence English, according to the course of exchange.

The dress of the men at Geneva is chiefly broad cloth, without lace or trimmings, except frogs. That of the women is silk in winter, and printed cottons, which they call Indiennes, in summer.

The situation of Geneva being extremely healthy and delightful, and society of all sorts good, it cannot but

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be a desirable place of residence for a stranger. The French language is well spoken here; and there is also the most perfect liberty, both civil and religious.

At Ferney, in the vicinity of Geneva, is the tomb of the celebrated Voltaire.

SECTION III.

Character of the Swiss. Wholesome Laws and Prohibitions. Mechanical Genius. Admirable Effects of the Helvetic Union.

THE inhabitants of Switzerland are universally acknowledged to be a brave, hardy, and industrious people; remarkable for their fidelity and zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. Like the Romans of old, they are equally inured to arms and to agriculture. They are, in general, an enlightened people, a taste for literature being universally prevalent among them; and a genuine and unartful good breeding is conspicuous in their gentry.

Sumptuary laws are in force in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed but upon particular occasions. Silk, lace, and several other articles of luxury, are totally prohibited in some of the cantons; and even the head dresses of the ladies are regarded. All games of hazard are also strictly prohibited; and as their diversions are chiefly of the active and warlike kind, and their time is not wasted in games of chance, many of them employ part of their leisure in reading, to the great improvement of their understanding.

The youth are diligently trained in all the martial exercises.

The mechanical genius of the Swiss is wonderful; and their progress in all the numerous branches of watch-making almost incredible. The first watch seen in these parts was brought from London in 1679, which excited one of the inhabitants to make one. He accomplished his purpose unassisted. A late intelligent traveller observes, that it is a great singularity to see the mechanical arts flourishing amidst rocks; and such an amazing exportation of watches from spots which not many years since was one continued forest.

Amongst the chief of the literati of this country we mention Calvin, who instituted laws for the city of Geneva, which are held in esteem by the most learned of that country: Rousseau, who gave a force to the French language, which it was thought incapable of receiving; together with M. Bonnet; and Mess. de Saussure and De Luc.

We observe lastly, that there is no part of Europe which contains, within the same extent of regions, so many independent commonwealths, and such a variety of different governments, as are collected together in this remarkable country; and yet with such wisdom was the Helvetic Union composed, and so little have the Swiss of late years been actuated by the spirit of conquest, that since the establishment of their general confederacy, they have scarcely had occasion to employ their arms against a foreign enemy, and have had no hostile commotions that were not soon happily terminated.

C H A P. XVII.

I T A L Y.

SECTION I.

Location, Extent, Boundaries, Mountains, Rivers, Climate, Soil, Productions, &c.

THIS country, celebrated for having been once the seat of the Roman empire, of the muses, of arms, and of arts, but now considered so far only as the vestiges of its former greatness can be traced, is situated between 42 and 46 degrees of north lat. and between 7 and 10 degrees of east long. Its length is about 100 miles, and its utmost breadth about 400. Its boundaries are France, Switzerland, and Germany, on the north; the Adriatic on the east; and the Mediterranean on the south and west. Its figure is generally compared to that of a boot.

The chief mountains of Italy are the Appenines and the Alps: the former run the whole length of the country, from north-west to south-east; the latter extend from the river Var, near Nice, to the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po, Adige, Arno, Adria, &c. Besides these, and some other rivers, a great number of lakes are spread throughout the whole country.

The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the several countries contained in it. In those countries near the Appenines it is more temperate, but in those on the south generally very warm. The air of the Campagna of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is unhealthy; which is owing to the land, not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it was not somewhat alleviated by the sea-breezes. The soil of Italy, in general, is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a variety of

wines, and the best oil in Europe, excellent silk in abundance, corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries: oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. The tender plants are covered in winter on the north-side of the Appenines, but on the south side they have no need of it. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and ever-greens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, and bays, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, juniper, oaks, pines, &c.

SECTION II.

Divisions of the Continent. Parts of Italy. Particular Description of the several Parts.

WE shall arrange our description of the continental parts of this country under the following heads, viz. The Ecclesiastical States, or Pope's Dominions; the kingdom of Naples; Piedmont; Montserrat, or Monferrat; Milan; Parma and Piacenza; Modena, Mantua, Venice, Genoa, and Tuscany.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, which is situated in the middle of Italy, is 240 miles long, but its breadth greatly varies. The soil, in general, is excellent, but badly cultivated, the people being remarkably idle, and greatly superstitious. The reformation gave a great blow

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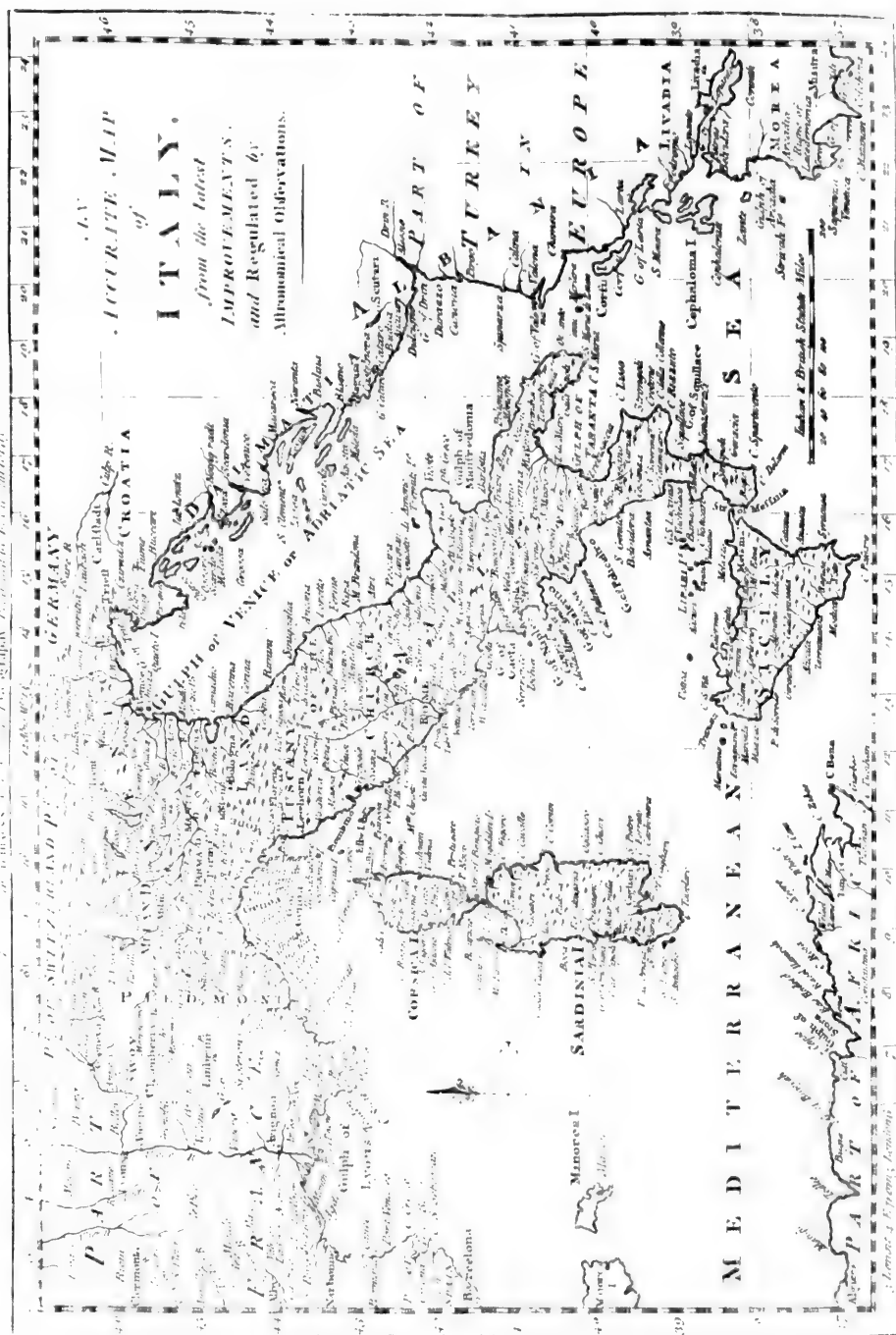
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ON II.

Parts of Italy. Particu- the Great Parts.

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flow to the spiritual power of the pope. His, however, still possesses his temporal dominion.

The Campania of Rome is under the pope's immediate government; but the other provinces are governed by legates and vice-legates. The pope holds a consistory of cardinals on ecclesiastical affairs; but the cardinals do not meddle with his civil government. The pope's chief minister is the cardinal-patron, who holds an immense estate, if the reign be of any long duration. The cardinal who is chosen pope must be an Italian, and at least 55 years of age.

The spiritual power of the pope, though far short of what it formerly was, is still considerable. The pope's revenue, as a temporal prince, is estimated at £1,200,000, arising principally from the monopoly of coin and duties on wine; but, independent of this, he receives considerable sums for indulgences, dispensations, canonizations, &c. He has a considerable body of regular troops, tolerably well clothed and paid.

The territory of Bologna, which was once a republic, and afterwards annexed to the papal dominions, contains only one place worthy of mention, viz.

Bologna, a large, rich, and populous city, surrounded only by a wall, without bastions, ditch or entrenchment. They have very little good architecture or sculpture in Bologna; but, next to Rome, it boasts the most capital paintings in the world.

The number of churches is upwards of two hundred, none of them well built, and richly decorated, but few of any great pictures.

Bologna has been famous for cultivating the sciences ever since the restoration of learning. It contains an academy, very rare.

The academy of sciences and belles lettres, consisting of twenty-four members, meet here every Thursday; and from thence the professors of chemistry, military architecture, law, physics, natural history, geography, and astronomy, are taken, who give public lectures in the Institute.

The botanic garden is a dependance upon the Institute.

With such encouragements and opportunities, it is no wonder that Bologna has always men of learning.

It furnishes also musicians and singers for many of the Italian theatres.

The principal palace of the nobility are the Aldobrandini, Barberini, Massimo, Ranzani, Sempieri, Tanari, and Zambeccani. In all these are fine collections of pictures.

The Asinelli tower, built in 1100, is 227 English feet and a quarter in height. The Garisenda tower, which was built the year following, is only 153 feet in height.

The Bolognese put themselves voluntarily under the protection of the pope in the year 1526, on condition of being governed by their senate; of nominating an ambassador to Rome; and having an ambassador at Rome. A cardinal legate constantly resides here, and has four hundred a company of Swiss halberdiers, and another of light horse.

Citizens wear a cloak when they walk abroad. Women wear a kind of close gown buttoned, with flukes down to their ankles; when they go out they cover themselves with the mantles.

The manufactures are damasks, fustians, taffeties, velvets, crapes, gauzes, and paper. They export much wax, and honey. Their macaroni, tortrici, and snail, are highly esteemed; and their breed of swine is celebrated. Bologna is also known. The markets are plentifully supplied with provisions, good in their kind; hog, meat is particularly excellent; and their hams and sausages are generally in repute. They also excel in soap, perfumes, and artificial flowers. They have abundance of walnuts; and their quinces, gages, melons, and truffles, are remarkably fine.

The principal place in the duchy of Ferrara (which duchy was annexed to the ecclesiastical state in 1597) is

Nov. 82.

Ferrara, once a magnificent city, but now greatly fallen to decay.

Romagna, which was given to the see of Rome by Pepin, king of France, is a fertile province. The chief places are

Rovena, now a decayed city, but formerly the most celebrated of all the Roman sea-ports. In the large market-place are two lofty pillars of granite, on which are the statues of St. Victor and St. Apollinaris; and also a brass statue of Pope Alexander VII. sitting, the usual attitude of the pope in all statues and public monuments. The cathedral is a stately old fabric.

Rimini, the ancient Ariminum, on the Adriatic, is now greatly declined, though some remains of its ancient splendor are still to be seen. Behind the Cucchius convent are some remains of an amphitheatre, and over the Murecchia is a stately bridge of marble, built or repaired by Augustus and Tiberius. In the middle of the area, before the council-house, is an elegant fountain. The splendid library of count Galabona is well worth a traveller's notice.

The duchy of Urbino is one of the least fertile in Italy, and does not contain any remarkable place but Urbino, celebrated for having given birth to Polydore Virgil, the historian, and Raphael, the painter.

The marquise of Ancona, on the Adriatic, has a fertile soil, and contains

Ancona, a beautiful and convenient harbour; and being a free port, and the only confiable one which the pope has in the Adriatic, there is a flourishing trade here. The chief exportation is of grain, wool, and silk. Ancona appears well from the sea, but is a most wretched town within, full of trade and stench. In the chief street there is room but for one carriage to pass. The mole is a very fine work, adorned with an antique triumphal arch, of white marble, of good proportions, and well preserved, erected in honour of Trajan. There is also a modern arch, in honour of pope Benedict XIV. by Vanvitelli.

Loretto, a small city, 15 miles from Ancona, is the see of a bishop. The circumstance which renders this city the most particularly famous, is the Santa Casa, the Holy House or Chapel of Our Lady. The walls of the Holy House (as may be easily seen on the inside) are of brick, with some flat bits of stone intermixed. Towards the east end there is a separation made by a grate-work of silver; this they call the sanctuary; and here stands the image of the Virgin in silver, in which made, as they pretend, of cedar of Lebanon, and carved by St. Luke. She has a triple crown on her head, and holds the image of Our Saviour covered with diamonds. In her left hand she carries a golden globe; and two fingers of her right are held up, as in the act of blessing. The sanctuary is crowded with sixty-two great lamps, of gold and silver. One of the golden ones, which was presented by the republic of Venice, weighs thirty-seven pounds. There are also angels attending; one of native gold, and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. All who enter the chapel armed are excommunicated. Poor wretches are continually crawling round it on their knees. If the treasure within the holy walls be surprising, the poverty without is no less so. Such hordes of beggars, and so excessively importunate!

The country is delightful and well cultivated, washed by two rivers, and distributed into hills and valleys, surrounded by mountains.

The territory of Perugia contains the lake near which Hannibal defeated the Romans under the consul Flaminius; and the town of Perugia is only noted for having been once taken by the Goths after a seven years siege.

The territory of Orvieto contains a town of the same name, which is supplied with water from a well cut into a rock 250 cubits deep.

The duchy of Spoleto is tolerably fertile, and contains

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Spoleto,



Spoleto, anciently one of the most celebrated municipal towns in Italy, and even now the capital of the duchy. It has a celebrated aqueduct, by which water is conveyed from mount St. Francis over a valley to the city and castle.

Terni is a well built and well inhabited town, and the see of a bishop. The ruins of an ancient theatre are still visible; and not far from hence is the famous cascade formed by the fall of the river Velino, which rushes down a precipice an hundred yards high.

The principal place in the patrimony of St. Peter is

Viterbo, the capital, a pretty town, situated in a plain, at the foot of the mountains. Several square lofty towers produce an agreeable effect at a distance. It is well built; the houses are in a good taste. There are some pretty towers, and some fronts of churches, in a good stile of architecture. The streets are paved wholly with lava, a piece from four to eight feet in length. Over a river, called Nera, in this part of Italy, are to be seen the remains of the bridge of Augustus. According to the account of Mr. Addison, it is one of the finest ruins in Italy; for though it has no cement, it looks as firm as one entire stone. One of the arches remains unbroken.

The Campagna de Roma, anciently Latium, has many lakes, and a rich cultivated soil, and contains the following towns:

Rome, the capital and seat of the Roman empire, and now the head of the Roman Catholic religion.

Nothing can be more magnificent than the entrance into Rome by the Porta del Popolo. The road is fine, the approach beautiful, and the gate handsome. The traveller immediately enters a large area, from the farther side of which he sees the three principal streets of the city diverging, and flanked by the fronts of two handsome churches. In the middle is a noble Egyptian obelisk, and a fountain.

Rome is about thirteen miles in circuit, measuring round the wall, which is single, and without any ditch, defended only by some towers and bastions. The ancient wall of Aurelian yet in great part remains. The city, therefore, is still of the same extent, though the present population is only about 120,000.

The seven hills are the Aventine, Capitoline, Caelian, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal; and besides these, there are Monte Caelio and Circoia, the Janiculum and Vatican, the Pincian, and the Monti Testaccio.

The inhabitants of modern Rome have, in a manner, left the seven hills to vides, cloven's, garden, and vineyards, in order to inhabit the lower parts; and the Campus Martius is become one of the most populous quarters of the city. The hills are much less considerable than they were formerly, since the valleys have been filled up with enormous quantities of rubbish.

It would be difficult to convey any idea of the smaller and less regular cities. In general, however, we cannot avoid observing the strange mixture of interesting and magnificent with common and beggarly objects: palaces, churches, fountains, and the finest remains of antiquity, with rags, poverty, and filth.

There are many Piazze, or Places, as the French call them. The principal ornaments of these Piazze, or open areas of Rome, are the fountains. That in the Piazza Navona is the most magnificent in the whole world. It is a vast rock, pierced through and through, to as to be divided into four parts, which unite at the top, where the obelisk is placed. Towards the bottom of each part of the rock is seated a colossal figure, representing the principal rivers with their attributes.

The abundance of fountains in Rome gives an air of coolness, life, and motion to the whole city; but it is a great mistake to conclude from thence, as many have done, that it is plentifully supplied with good water; for the reverse is really the case.

The river Tiber divides the city, properly so called, from the Trastevere, or quarter wherein is the church

of St. Peter, and the palace of the Vatican. The river is about 315 feet wide, at the bridge of St. Angelo, and is navigable for great bargues. The water is low and turbid.

There are now three bridges at Rome, viz. the Ponte S. Angelo, anciently Pons Aelius, less than 1000 years old; the Ponte Celio, or of S. Bartolomeo, anciently Pons Fabricius; and Ponte Sisto, anciently Pons Leonis. Rome formerly had six bridges.

Of the antiquities of Rome, the amphitheatre claims the first rank. There are considerable remains of it, which was begun by Vespasian, and finished by Trajan, called the Coliseum. Twelve thousand Roman captives were employed by Vespasian in this building, which is said to have been capable of containing upwards of 60,000 spectators. It has been stripped of its magnificent pillars and ornaments at various times, and by various enemies. There are the remains of the theatre, the Forum, and Septimius Severus. In the Vatican are the venerable remains of several ancient buildings.

The tombs of Titus, Caracalla, and Decian, contain three volumes of their ancient epistles. The edifices were not merely destined to the use of the emperor, but also of the senators, and the principal officers of state, and of the libraries and cabinets of curiosities.

There were several spacious circles at Rome. The two noble columns of Trajan and Antoninus are well known; as are the Roman, and several other temples in the city. The Mausoleum of Augustus, and the Mausoleum of Adrian, claim the notice of travellers; as do the Egyptian obelisks set up, and three on the pyramids.

Of the temples, and, indeed, of all the buildings which ancient Rome has left us, the pantheon is certainly the most noble and perfect. The portico has eight pillars in front, and three pillars, with one pilaster on the sides, all of granite, with Corinthian capitals and balustrades; but none of them exactly of the same size. The inscription is on the arches. The whole building was enclosed with a double portico and body of the entrance were probably built at different times. The dome is very fine, and the interior was probably covered with plates of silver. The structure is now only fitted up. One of the niches is now a church, and one of the four corners of the dome is now converted into a modern church, which, from its circular figure, is commonly called Rotonda. Here are also the ruins of several temples, theatres, and places. The catcombs, or repositories for dead bodies, in the neighbourhood of Rome, are curious.

With regard to the modern edifices of Rome, they are as various and numerous as the remains of antiquity. It contains 300 churches, and many of them are rare in architecture, painting, and sculpture. The church of St. Peter, at Rome, is the most astonishing, and, in regular fabric, that perhaps ever existed. When examined by the rules of art, the building appears to have been planned by a master.

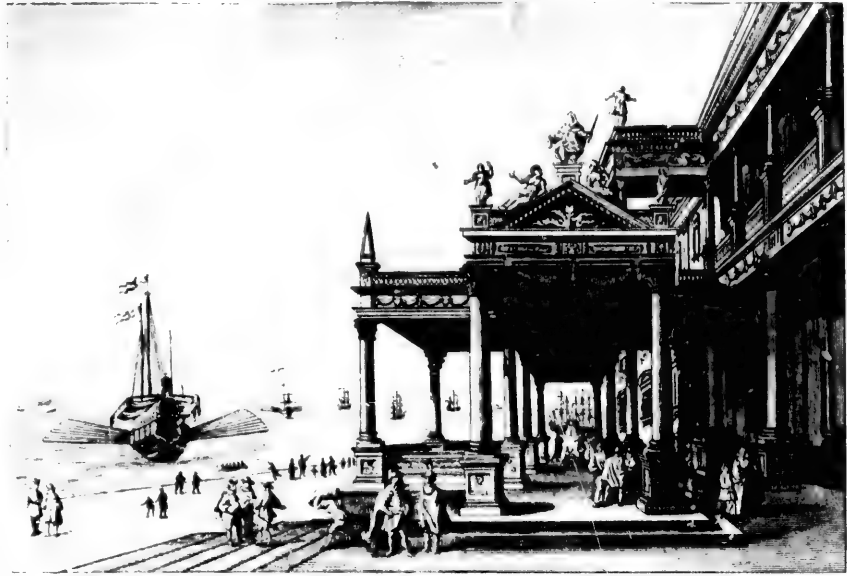
The Vatican is a vast palace, but very irregular, having been built at many different times. It is adorned with the most masterly productions of the pencil; contains a library, composed of the choicest books and manuscripts, together with a cabinet replete with all that can gratify the virtuoso. The pope's summer palace is on Monte Cavallo, on the Quirinal Hill. The garden is almost a mile round. There are some statues in it, a grotto, and a casino, called the coffee-house. There are several other palaces, magnificently built, and superbly ornamented.

For the promotion of literature, there are three colleges, and many public libraries, in Rome.

Rome is not a place of amusement for the gay and dissipated; no public spectacles being allowed, except during the time of the carnival, which lasts from the seventh of January to Ash-wednesday. These, indeed, they are attended with an arduous unknown in capitals where the inhabitants are under no such restraint. Seven or eight theatres are open; the public

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The Palace of Mont. (Naples.)



The Palace of the Vice-Roy at Naples.

cial of which are the *Argentina*, *Aliberti*, *Tordinone*, and *Capranca*. The two first are appropriated to serious opera, the third to plays, and the last to burlesques. No women are permitted to appear upon the stage, but castrati play the female parts. During the carnival there are also feilsoons or balls, masquerades, and horse races.

But though public diversions are not usually allowed, except in carnival time, yet the frequency and pomp of religious functions, in some degree, make a stronger amends.

The common people are in a ferment during all the time of the lottery, which is drawn eight times a year. Such is the rage for it, that the quantity of bread baked in the city is at these seasons considerably less than usual. In short, it is the locust which consumes what the caterpillar had left.

Rome has some manufactures of silk, but the material is bad, and, when wrought, it is neither tightly nor serviceable. The only articles of exportation are virgins, musical strings, beads, artificial flowers, perfume, powder, pomatum, essences, gloves, combs, fans, and such trifles. Medals, statues, busts, paintings, and *stucchi* of marble, make an article of commerce.

Provisions are plentiful and good. Their *vitella montana* is particularly excellent, as is also their swine's flesh. The wild meat is common. They have capretti, or kids; and the venison of wild deer, or capreole, but very lean. Porcupine is also sometimes sold in the markets. Poultry and wild fowl are fine and plentiful. They eat all sorts of small birds, down to the wren; and several birds which we never touch; as hawks, jays, magpies, and woodpeckers. They have a good variety of fish, both of the fresh water and of the sea.

The air of Rome is reckoned good for asthmatic people in winter. The climate is mild, the frosts slight, and the snow generally melting as it falls. There are sometimes thick, stinking fogs, but they are not very frequent, and generally disperse before noon. In summer some parts of the city are supposed to be unwholesome; nor will the most indigent person sleep on a ground floor during this season. The country about Rome is mostly flat, and burnt, being covered with volcanic ash, and the hills are calcareous.

Five days about 15 miles from Rome. The situation is high; but the town itself is a wretched place, made more so, doubtless by a number of fires. The cathedral is built upon the ruins of a temple of Hercules. The ancient name of the place was Tibur. The principal body of Tiber rises from the river Arno, now called the Fure river, west by, falling headlong about 50 feet down the rocks, forms a noble cascade, and several lesser ones, called the Cascade. The latter are extremely picturesque as is also a deep ravine in the hill, called the Grotto di Nettuno, into which the great cascade falls. To enjoy the view here are some fine villas, the most famous, as the villa of Accademia; and the villa of the Pope, and the temple of the Sibyl, are likewise very called, but rather of Vaila, one of the most elegant remains of Etruscan architecture.

The nature of it will here take pleasure in observing the continual emanation of new Tiburtine stone from the deposit of water descending from the calcareous Apennines.

The little republic of St. Marino consists only of a mountain, which yields a good wine; but the inhabitants have no other than rain or snow water. In the whole there are only three churches, three convents, and five churches. The festival of the arches is dedicated to the lady, and commemorates her and his statue.

The Kingdom of Naples is the largest state of Italy. It was called formerly Sicily on this side the Platina of Messina, whence the king, who likewise possesses Sicily, is called king of the Two Sicilies. The air is hot, and the soil fertile; but the number of insects, reptiles, &c. and the frequent earthquakes, render the country, in general, unpleasant.

One of the insects almost peculiar to the kingdom of Naples is the *tarantula*, a kind of spider, with which it abounds. The persons bit by this insect are called by the Italians *tarantolati*. Few of such unhappy persons can bear the sight of black or blue; but seem delighted with red and green objects. They are also seized with an aversion to eating fruit or vegetables. A melancholy silence, and a fixed eye, are the first symptoms by which the bite of the tarantula discovers itself, and the music is immediately called in to rouse the patient to a violent motion, and by that means to promote perspiration and a copious sweat. The instruments chiefly used are the guitar, hautboy, trumpet, violin, and Sicilian kettle drum. The country people, who are more or less skilled in all the instruments, enforce the operation of their music by grimaces and odd gesticulations. The tarantolati, on their side, vigorously exert themselves, regulating their motions according to the music, till the venom is quite expelled. This exercise and cure sometimes takes up five or six days; not that they are kept continually dancing all that time, but, when nature seems to be exhausted, the music is suspended, and the patient put to bed, well covered, and a soothing cordial administered. It is remarkable, that the patient, on recovery, remembers nothing of what passed during the prevalence of the disorder; and that if the cure be not perfectly effected, and the poison entirely expelled, the same symptoms return the succeeding year, especially during the summer heats; and some have laboured under this terrible disorder, at intervals, for ten, twenty, or thirty years.

The king of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies, is an hereditary monarch. The high colleges are the council of state, the privy-council, the treasury, the Sicily council, the council of war, &c. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria.

The city of Naples is one of the most agreeable places in the world to reside in. The climate is mild, the situation admirable, the city gay and populous, and the environs beautiful and interesting. It is about nine English miles in circuit. The principal street (Strada Toledo) is about 1170 yards long, wide, straight, and well built. In the heart of the city the streets are narrow, and, because the houses are high, they are gloomy and close. The pavement of all is a dark lava. The squares are generally small and irregular. The fountains are in the same bad taste.

To repel an enemy by sea, there is, to the west, Castel del Uovo. Toward the east are some batteries, the battions of the arsenal, and Castel Nuovo. A block-house and batteries defend the mouth of the harbour.

The dock-yard and magazines are spacious. The harbour is rather too confined. It is entirely the work of art.

Architecture is by no means in a good taste at Naples. Of 300 churches and upwards, there is not one, with a front or portico, which has any merit; many of them, indeed, present nothing but a bare wall.

The civil architecture of Naples is in no better a style than the ecclesiastical. Their buildings are heavy, and crowded with gigantic prominences.

The king's palace has a handsome front, decorated with three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, a magnificent staircase, and apartments suitable to the inhabitants. The pictures in it are but few.

The palaces of the nobility are large, with long suites of apartments, and a great gallery for the reception of company.

I *Studia Publica* are the buildings of the university, made from designs of Fontana. The front is adorned with antique statues, found at Cumæ. Professors read lectures here in theology, medicine, politics, law, mathematics, physics, history, the humanities, and languages.

The principal libraries are the king's; that of the Seggio, or St. Angelo à Nido; St. Philippo Neri; the prince

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(1) A View from the Column of St. Theodore to the entrance of the great canal in the City of Venice.

great variety of objects assembled in it. In the evening it is crowded with all sorts of people; and in fine weather numbers pass the greatest part of the night there. The nobles and wealthy people sometimes prefer little apartments of their own, neatly fitted up, but without magnificence, where they may receive a few friends in a more easy manner than they could do at their palaces. These are their *casinos*; and where, instead of going home to a formal supper, and returning to this place of general resort, they order refreshments, and amuse themselves with cards. That these *casinos* may be occasionally used for the purposes of intrigue is not improbable; but that this is the general purpose for which they are frequented is certainly false.

There are no less than seven theatres at Venice; one for the serious opera, two for comic operas, and four play-houses. It is the custom to go masked during the carnival, in autumn, and at the Ascension; with a mask, and a silk cloak, a man is then sufficiently dressed for any assembly in Venice. Masks in character are used only three or four weeks before Lent.

The Arsenal is on an island, about three miles in compass. Here are docks for the galleys and men of war, and repositories for all sorts of military and naval stores. Here also they build their men of war under cover; call cannon; make cables, sails, anchors, &c. The arms are arranged in the armory, and the artificers. The Bucintoro, or state galley of the Republic, is laid up here. It never goes out but when it carries the dog to the episcopal see the Adriatic. When they go to the island of St. Mark, the ceremony of the *doge's* departure is performed on a certain day. The solemnity is announced by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. About noon the doge, with his people, moves out the parish on each side of him, attended by a numerous party of the senate and clergy, goes on board. The vessel is towed a half way into the sea, accompanied by the splendid yacht of the serenissimo, the gondolas of the Venetian nobles, and a number of smaller craft of small value of every kind, many of them covered with canopies of silk, and others with the gondoliers in lustrous liveries. A band of music plays on the Bucintoro, and the great flood sails towards the Lido. The doge stops a short way into the sea, pointing these words: *Perpetua sit memoriae signon veni perpetua sit.* He then returns to the mainland, inviting that illustrious company him into the gallery to dine. The day following the fair begins at St. Mark, which lasts three days.

One of the most remarkable things at Venice is the gondolas, or water-cars, which have a room in the middle, raised by four, covered with black cloth, and with three windows. Two persons sit very commodiously at the end, and two others may sit on each side. They are rowed either by one or two gondoliers standing. The gondola has the only carriages at Venice, and is to be met almost every where, as there are a hundred of each at London. The gondoliers are a bold, bold humoured, and lively; pique themselves upon the quickness of their repartees, and are esteemed for their fidelity and attachment.

In fine weather they frequently challenge one another to a contest. They put up a little flag, or a bough for a prize, which they display the greatest ardour to obtain. Many persons of consequence, or a stranger, shows any display of the contest, and spectators are made for the purpose. The city is amused with a riot. But, on particular occasions, a grand regatta is sometimes exhibited, under the direction, and at the expense of government. On these public occasions the competitors are chosen from among the best reputation among the gondoliers. When the day arrives their relations encourage them, by calling to mind the triumphs of their families; the women prevent the ear; and religion has its share in the preparations. The course is about four miles, along the great canal, and back again. The prizes are four, marked by flags of

different colours. The great canal, upon these occasions, is covered with barges, boats, and gondolas; and on each side are placed bands of music.

One of the principal manufactures at Venice is that of glass, on the island of Murano. They blow large mirrors, and make abundance of trinkets (*margaritine*) and flowers to decorate suits, and for nosegays to adorn the churches. They export little now but to the Levant.

Printing also still makes one of the chief branches of trade. Few countries make better velvets or silk stockings. The wax brought from Dalmatia, Greece, and all the Levant, employs several manufactures. Jewellery forms a considerable branch of foreign commerce. Drugs are imported from the Levant, and are esteemed excellent: their Theriaca is in great reputation. Their maraquin, or cherry water, and their liquors, are famous. Though they have nothing within themselves, yet no city is better furnished with the necessaries and luxuries of life from the Paduan and Poëlin.

The territory of Padua is 35 miles long, 28 broad, and exceeding fertile.

Padua, the capital, is situated on the Brenta, 34 miles east of Venice, and has many churches, hospitals, and convents; but the streets are narrow and dirty. The university, with the public schools, museum, &c. is one of the first objects of curiosity. The chemical laboratory, with a collection of minerals, has been lately established by the present professor of chemistry. The anatomical theatre is curiously fitted up, to hold a multitude of spectators in a little compass; but it is small and dark. The museum of natural curiosities was collected by Antonio Vallinieri. The botanic garden is a very good one, and arranged according to the system of Tournefort. The æconomical garden, instituted for experiments in husbandry, is in very good condition, under the care of an active naturalist. Padua has always had men of learning and eminence. It was the birth place of Livy; Petrarch was a canon of the cathedral; Galileo lived here; and it lately possessed Tartini.

There is a cloth manufactory in the city for home consumption. But the great number of barges with which the place swarms is a strong indication that trade and manufactures are not in a flourishing condition.

In the environs of Padua the Euganean mountains will attract the notice of the naturalist; they are extinct volcanoes, and full of all the productions of subterraneous fires. A very interesting excursion may be made to the hot baths of Abano, four or five miles from Padua; and to Petrarch's villa and monument at Arquà.

Verona, on the Adige, is a large, ancient, finely situated city. Over the river are two bridges, of which that which leads to the castle is much admired. The castles are three in number. The first is a new and dirty, and the houses mean. The second is in the city; that called the Corso, where horse and foot races are sometimes run. The last is a small town called Piazza d'Armi, where the annual doge is formerly kept, in April and Autumn. The Scaliger family were formerly Lords of Verona; and in the church of St. Maria Antica are some monuments of the family, with their arms. The festival of the dead is celebrated five times of five celebrated persons, natives of Verona, viz. the poet Catullus and Æmilius Marcus, the historian Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the elder, and Virgil the architect. Here are several academies for the improvement of music, public exercises, &c. in the art of theatre, and a Roman amphitheatre in preservation.

The Vicentine territory is well watered, fertile, and healthy, and the wine is admirable.

Vicenza, the capital, is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, two mountains on a large plain. The city is built on a high ground, and is a fine place for the sight of the great works of this celebrated architect make the great ornament of the city.

Trieste

from its former splendour. The doge, years. The small council. The a. The proper council. The money; the left

two miles in. They extend. called the Gu. of two districts, viz. the

on the coast of the. on a declivity. in the sea. is double wall. The New. a double row of mag. are crooked and nar. Aren. contains. are several palaces, &c. many of which are. place where the doge. little council, and the. and governor. in the centre of. paintings in fresco, two. Doria in white marble. Of the churches the finest. St. Mary. in the cathedral is a dish. all the inhabitants here. are carried in chairs, narrowness or steepness. of the city towards. There are two fine stone. and B. the. and the other the east. here is also a surprising. The harbour, though. no care or expense. and commodious. side of the harbour. The trade of Genoa is. and other fish, brot. fruits, oil, anchovies, &c. Levant; but the last. piece of commodities,

a strong citadel, and a. large ships, but partly

with a good harbour, 17. lion says, he saw several. of December, had no. the fish, with out com-

the country of. Monaco, where the late. which gave name to it,

about eight or. on a. a very

by that part of the Medi-Sea. Modena, Lu. and. 82 broad, well. some parts, but still in. an absolute prince. The. that of St. Stephen, mili-

tuted in 1554. The duke is always grand master; and the fabric of the order is an octangular red cross, with a golden border worn on the breast.

Florence, on the Arno, the capital, is 26 miles south from Venice. It gives name to a populous and fertile district. Here are four stone bridges over the Arno. The number of churches, palaces, hospitals, and convents, are great, but the streets are crooked and narrow. The old and new ducal palace contain rich collections of natural and artificial curiosities, both ancient and modern. The chapel for the interment of the great dukes, in the church of St. Lorenzo, is magnificent. There is an academy for the improvement of the Tuscan language, called Diletti Cracca, another for agriculture, and another for riding. The principal trade, besides wine, oil, fruit, and other produce of the country, consist in wrought silks, and gold and silver wares. The nobility and gentry do not think it below them to trade; though, at the same time, they look upon it as a great disparagement to educate their children in the profession of physics. They write the Italian here very well; but their pronunciation is guttural and disagreeable. Florence is adorned with seven fountains, six columns, two pyramids, and about 100 statues. Most of the Florentines are short-sighted, and hence the Florentine Cicchi, or Band Florentines, has passed into a proverbial jest. As the Tuscan order, and rustic work, owe their origin to this country, the architects take care to give them a place in all the structures they rear in this duchy. The great piazza, or square, is very spacious and magnificent, with a noble fountain in the midst of it. The arsenal is well worth a traveller's notice, being a stately building, and well furnished with all sorts of weapons of war, kept in good order. The cathedral is a very magnificent edifice, the whole outside being of polished marble, and enriched with the most exquisite architecture and sculpture; and from the ball, over the cupola, you have a delightful prospect of all the churches, palaces, monuments, &c. within the walls, and of near 2000 villages, or country seats, without. Hard by the church is the much celebrated Campanile, or square steeple, which is 120 feet high, all of fine marble, of several columns, and curiously wrought.

Pisa, on the Arno, formerly a republic, was subdued by the Florentines in 1406, since which it has greatly declined. The houses and streets are handsome. The university is in a flourishing condition, and the exchange is magnificent, but little frequented. The great dus. seggies are in it, and commonly stationed, here. The city is also the principal residence of the order of St. Stephen, and the see of an archbishop. The cathedral, a large Gothic pile, contains a great number of excellent paintings, and other curiosities. Near the cathedral is the city burying ground, called Il Campo Santo; and in that the famous leaning tower; the inclination of which is so great, that a plumb-line let down from the top, reaches the ground at the distance of near 15 feet from the bottom. The city has a moat, walls, a castle, fort, and citadel. The Arno is of considerable breadth, and has twelve bridges over it, one of them of marble. Two leagues below the town it falls into the sea. The physic garden is very spacious, contains a great number of plants, and is decorated with water works. Over the door leading into it are the words; *Hic Argus sed non Briareus effugit*; i. e. "Embrace the eyes of Argus, but not the hands of Briareus."

Livorno (Livorno) is only fourteen miles from Pisa. It is a free port, situated on the land side with good harbour, and wide ditches filled with water; the garrison is 2000 men. The town is about two miles in circuit: the general form is square: part of it has the convenience of canal, one of which is five miles in length, and joining the Arno, merchandise and passengers are thus conveyed to Pisa. The streets are straight; the chief street very broad; the squares spacious and handsome, but not regular; the great church magnificent.

Colino and his two sons fortified the city, drained the marshes, established the freedom of the port, and formed two most commodious harbours, which, however, have not depth of water sufficient for men of war. There is nothing to be seen besides these, with the mole, lazaretto, coral manufactory, and statue of Ferdinand I. with the four slaves chained to the pedestal: the first by Giovanni dell'Opera, the slaves by Pietro Tacca Carracci.

The inhabitants are about 45,000, of which at least 15,000 are Jews, who have engrossed the coral manufactory, have a considerable trade, and possess the chief riches of the place.

Sienna, a large ancient city, 38 miles south of Florence, has a fertile plain territory of near 65 miles square. The city is clean, neat and healthy, but not populous. The inhabitants are polite, and speak the Italian language in its utmost purity. The cathedral is a very magnificent Gothic pile. Fronting the cathedral is a spacious and well-endowed hospital, founded by a shoe-maker, who is interred in the church, and, as a reward for his liberality, hath been canonized. Over the statue erected to his memory is this apposite inscription, *Suter ultra crepidam*; i. e. "The shoe-maker went beyond his last."

SECTION III.

General Observations respecting the Persons, Genius, Dispositions, Language, &c. of the Italians.

HAVING taken occasion to describe the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of this country as they respectively occurred, in the course of our division, we have only to add the following general remarks.

The Italians are usually well proportioned, and have expressive countenances. As to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject, namely, those of France, Spain, and Germany. With respect to their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, they excel most other nations of Europe. They are affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready witted; but jealous, vindictive, ceremonious, and superstitious. In ten times the Italians seem to be a good medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and staid as the other. The women admire yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtesans formerly did. They also use paint and waxes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from sun-set to sun-set, as the Athenians did of old.

The Italian language is corrupted Latin; but since the revival of arts in Italy, it hath been too much refined, that it is now deemed elegant, soft, and smooth. The purest Italian is spoken in Tuscany. The Roman Catholic religion here predominates. The exports are chiefly wine, oil, perfume, silks, and furs. Travellers expend large sums of money in Italy, in purchasing pictures, curiosities, antiquities, relics, &c.

SECTION IV.

HISTORY OF ITALY.

ACCORDING to the accounts of most historians Italy was first peopled from Greece. In those early ages, when the Roman first began to extend their territories, like most other countries it was parcelled out into a great number of small states, who were all gradually subdued by the Romans. On the declension of the Roman empire, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, and other northern nations, passed the Alps, and fixed on the greatest part of it. Afterwards came the Lombards, or Longobards, and erected a kingdom in the northern part of it, which was overturned by Charlemagne, who founded a new empire in the west.

C H A P. XVIII.

HUNGARY, and its Incorporated PROVINCES.

HUNGARY is situated between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains. It is bounded to the north by Poland, to the east by the Black Sea, to the south by the Adriatic, and to the west by the Danube. The country is very fertile, and produces a great variety of grain, particularly wheat, rye, and barley. It is also famous for its wine, and its horses are much valued. The principal cities are Pest, Buda, and Szeged. The population is about 10,000,000.

Hungary is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is situated to the north of the Danube, and the latter to the south.

Zemlin, which gives name to a county that contains several considerable towns, and many vineyards, but yields excellent wine, particularly that which takes its name from Tokay.

Skepus is a castle, which gives name to a county of great extent, abounding in some parts with fruitful corn-fields, rich pastures, pullets, and flax, and in others with woods and mountains. No wine is made in any part of it, but it has some iron and copper mines. Near the castle of Skepus is a cavern, in which, during the winter, the water is fluid; but in summer large quantities of ice are brought from it for cooling then liquor. Vitriol, or copperas, not only gushes out from the mines of this county, but breaks forth also from the surface of the ground. The village of Vokoz is famous for its medicinal springs.

Elis is the capital of the county of Elaves, in which are several castles.

Oradea, or Waradin, in the county of Bihar, has a strong castle on the east side, and the capital of Great-Roumania is from Little-Waradin, in the county of Oradea.

Udvard is a strong town on the river Bega, the capital of the Banat, or territory to which it gives name. It has been several times taken by the Turks; but the Austrians gaining possession of it, it was incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1711.

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CROATIA

COGNAC. Produced in the St. Lawrence and Saguenay basins and in the Saguenay and St. Lawrence valleys. This country, which borders the St. Lawrence, is popularly known as the "Cognac" basin, because of the large and famous cognac distilleries, especially the former, famous for much the same purposes as the brandy, brandies, and other vine products. The soil where cultivated, is fruitful in wine and oil, and many other products.

DALMATIA belongs to the Venetians, Austrians, Turks and Raguzans; that is, the former have the maritime places, and the three other powers the rest. The language is Schlavonian, the religion Romish. The mountains are clad with olives, vines, myrtles, and peaches, and lined with gold, silver, and other ores; and

the place are Italian. There are people from Germany and Canada, and a few Czechs, a few Slovaks, and a small number of English, and even a few Americans. The main language is Wallachian, and there are a few Greek.

At Lara is a capacious harbour, and a citadel, to supply the want of fresh water the rain is collected in cisterns. The city is ancient, and contains magnificent structures.

Ragusa is a small republic under the protection of the Turks and Venetians.

Ragusa, the capital, is a fine city, but well better for standing on the sea-coast, in a wholesome air, than in the open field, and having a good harbour, with several manufactures, and a considerable trade.

C H A P. XIX.

T U R K E Y I N E U R O P E.

HAVING already described the various parts of the Turkish Empire in Asia and Africa, in our account of those quarters of the globe, we have now only to treat of Turkey in Europe, which we shall do in the next part, under the head of the Danubian Provinces, Little Tartary, and Greece.

DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

ROMANIA, the nearest Thence, is about 250 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The whole is well watered. The mountains are cold; but the level parts, toward the sea, warm and fertile. This province is very rich in gold, silver and blue琅瑯石, and is famous for its wine.

[illegible]

Arminian, a few Roman Catholic, and one Lutheran church. The Atteneadon, or Hippodrome, where harness races were anciently run, is still put to the same use, although it was formerly, just here the Turks used the girth, or dard, riding full speed at the mark. At the Cathedral of the city is the cattle of oxen, or rather of horses, and for an eighth had been lately added the whole terrace as a flat, prison.

In the markets for live cattle slaves of all ages and sexes are sold, and there are generally Christians; but where any of the girls have a good share of beauty that may recommend them to men of figure, they are kept in household drudgery by their masters, and provided with good cloaths, and whatever else may recommend them to the purchasers.

The circumference of this city, including great suburbs, &c. is very great, and the inhabitants are very numerous, consisting not only of Turks, but of Greeks and other Christians, Armenians, Jews, &c. but the plague often makes its havoc among them. In August, 1791, a field of corn in the quarter situated towards the harbour, springing into wither & rot, as it is called, had been consumed. The environs are pleasant, and afford beautiful prospects.

Adnanople, the second city in this empire, is about eight miles in circumference. It received its name from the emperor Adnan, who died here after it had been destroyed by an earthquake. The city is a plain in a fruitful country, well watered by rivers and canals, and is called *Adnan*.

Phalippon is inhabited chiefly by Christians of the Greek communion, and is the see of one of their archbishops.

Gallipoli, a port town, situate on the Thracian Chersonese.

BULGARIA is governed by the beglerbeg of Rume-
lia, with four tributary families. The country is,
in general, mountainous, but has some fertile spots,
arounds in cattle, and contains a few iron mines, and
medicinal fountains.

Sojua, a populous town on the Bojane, is the principal place.

SERBIA has the rivers Save and Danube on the north. It is 250 mile in length, and upwards of 100 in breadth from north to south. The capital city is Belgrade, situated at the confluence of the Danube and the Save. It was a very large and important place, and has been several times taken and retaken by the Christians and Turks. It was taken by prince Eugene in August, 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks.

There is a people, called the
 Greeks, a Turkish language,
 and a Turkish religion.

harbour, and a citadel. The
 city is ancient, and the

public under the protection
 of the Sultan, but well fortified,
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 harbour, with several
 considerable trade.

O P E.

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Save and Danube on the north.
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 The capital city is Belgrade,
 of the Danube and the Save.
 important place, and has been
 retaken by the Christians and
 by prince Eugene in August,
 39, when it was ceded to the
 Turks,

EUROPE.]

Turks, after demolishing the walls. They are now in
 possession of all Servia.

BOSNIA is 40 Turkish miles in length, 15 in breadth,
 and consists of 3 langachips, in which are several
 inconsiderable towns.

WALLACHIA, situated to the south of Moldavia, is of
 a triangular form. The air is temperate, and the soil
 fruitful. Cattle abound, and wool is scarce. The
 whole is well watered. The established religion is the
 Greek church; and the common people are extremely
 ignorant. The waywode, prince, despot, or hospodar
 of Wallachia, is a vassal of the Ottoman Porte, paying
 a yearly tribute, and furnishing a body of troops in time
 of war. The principal places are Terver, the capital,
 on the river Jalonitz, 60 miles north of the Danube,
 which has a tolerable trade, with some fortifications;
 and Buckerett, a strong town, and archbishop's see,
 40 miles north of the Danube, which has some trade,
 and is the residence of the waywode.

MOLDAVIA, situated to the east of Transylvania, is,
 in general, a barren spot, and the inhabitants are a
 mixture of various neighbouring nations. The principal
 place is Jassy, the capital, and residence of the
 waywode; and Choczim, a strong town on the Niester,
 near the borders of Podolia.

LITTLE TARTARY.

THE principal parts of Tartary in Europe are the
 following:

BESSARABIA, which borders on the Black Sea. The
 inhabitants are called White Horses: they move from
 place to place, along the Niester, and live on the flesh
 of horses, oxen, sheep, milk, particularly that of
 mares, &c. The chief place is Bender, which, in the
 Turkish language, signifies a strong pass. It was here
 that Charles XII. of Sweden, resided after his defeat at
 Poltawa.

BUDZIAC TARTARY is inhabited only near the sea,
 and along the banks of the river. Ockzakow, the chief
 place, situated at the influx of the Nieper into the
 Black Sea, is very strong. Notwithstanding the force
 of Russia has repeatedly been directed against it, the
 Turks still continue masters of it.

G R E E C E.

THIS country, with respect to arms and arts, was
 once the most celebrated in the world. It is situated
 to the north of the Mediterranean, being 400 miles
 in length, and 240 in breadth. The air is temperate,
 but fluctuating; the soil fruitful, but uncultivated; and
 the religion Christianity, but mixed with superstition.
 The provinces are

MACEDONIA, situated to the west of the Archipelago.
 It has a sharp, clear, and wholesome air, and produces
 corn, wine, and oil. It is well watered, but mountainous.
 The only considerable place is the town called
 Karais, the residence of the Turkish aga.

Salonichi, or Thessalonica, is situate at the bottom
 of a bay of the Egean Sea. Here St. Paul preached,
 and we have still two of his epistles, written to the
 Thessalonians. It is a populous town, and has a good
 foreign trade.

ALBANIA, comprehending Illyricum and Epirus, is
 situated to the east of the gulph of Venice, being 100
 miles long, and 96 broad. The soil is fertile, but little
 cultivated; and the inhabitants robust, but ignorant.
 The principal places are Scutari, which carries on a
 considerable trade; and Durazzo, which has a good
 harbour and castle.

The district called Lower Albania, or Epirus, is
 fruitful, and the inhabitants are well adapted for a
 military life. The towns are totally decayed.

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TURKEY IN EUROPE.

995

THESSALY, now JANNA, is bounded by Macedonia
 on the north, by the Archipelago on the east, by the
 on the south, and by the sea on the west. The chief town
 is Larissa, said to be the birth place of Achilles. Philip,
 the father of Alexander the Great, resided here. It
 carries on a considerable trade, and is pleasantly situated
 on the river Peneus.

LIVADIA, formerly ACARIA, is fruitful though mountainous,
 being well watered. The principal place,
 Szentime, the ancient Athens, situated near the bay of
 Engria, stands almost in the middle of a plain, being a
 barren, but healthy soil, the river Ilissus almost surrounding it.

Athens, once renowned as the seat of the arts and
 sciences, is still a source of the most magnificent and
 celebrated antiquities in the world. Among these are
 the remains of the temple of Minerva. The architecture
 adorned with bas-reliefs, admirably executed,
 representing the wars of the Athenians. To the south-
 east of the citadel are 17 beautiful columns of the Corin-
 thian order, thought to be the remains of the em-
 peror Adrian's palace. Just without the city stands the
 temple of Theseus. On the outside of the porticos are
 represented the feats of Theseus. On the fourth-west of
 Athens is a beautiful structure, commonly called the
 La thorn of Demosthenes. On the frieze are beauti-
 fully represented the Labours of Hercules. Here are
 also to be seen the temple of the Winds, the remains of
 the theatre of Bacchus, of the magnificent aqueduct of
 the emperor Adrian, of the temples of Jupiter Olympi-
 us and Augustus, and of several other noble structures.

Lepanto, the ancient Naupactus, is surrounded by
 fruitful fields and vineyards, producing corn, rice,
 olives, oranges, lemons, and citrons, in great plenty.
 The wine is esteemed the best in Greece. Near the
 entrance of the bay the Venetians, and their allies,
 commanded by Don John of Austria, natural son of
 Charles V. obtained a complete naval victory over the
 Turks, in the year 1571.

Livadia, situated on the gulph of Lepanto, is a
 populous trading town, inhabited by Turks and
 Greeks.

THE PELOPONNESUS, or MOREA, is a large peninsula,
 joined to Greece by the isthmus of Corinth. It is 120
 miles long, and 155 broad, tolerably fertile, except in
 the mountainous parts, and, in general, well watered.
 The principal places are

Corinth, the modern Gerame, situated between
 the bays of Lepanto and Engria, 50 miles west of
 Athens. The buildings are not now contiguous, but
 intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it
 look like a village. The castle is situated on a high
 steep rock above it, of very difficult access. The coun-
 try about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil. From
 the castle there is one of the finest prospects in the
 world, having the sea in full view on the east and west,
 and a fine country north and south. The narrowest
 part of the isthmus is about six miles over.

Patras, eight miles west of Corinth, is the see of an
 archbishop, formerly contained a temple of Diana, and
 is at present a place of some trade. Lacedemon, or
 Sparta, now named Mistra, is famous for a code of
 laws received from Lycurgus.

Nafion di Romana is a strong town, with a good
 harbour, and a considerable trade.

Olympia, now Langanico, once famous for the games
 celebrated on the neighbouring plains, every fifth year,
 from whence the computation of time by Olympiads
 took its rise, is now an inconsiderable place.

In our survey of Asiatic Turkey we have given an
 ample account of the character, customs, manners, &c.
 of the Turks in general; and as those of Europe differ
 in no essential points, we have only to refer the
 reader to the same as contained in the first volume of
 our work.

C H A P. XX.

EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

I C E L A N D.

THIS island, which received its name from the great masses of ice that are seen near it, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 63 and 68 deg. north lat. and between 10 and 26 deg. west long. It is about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The greater part of the island is mountainous, stoney, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine scent. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears.

The whole country is well watered with large and small rivers, that flow from the mountains; besides rivulets and large lakes, all of which abound with excellent fish. There are no forests in any part of the island; but this defect is in a great measure compensated by large quantities of fine timber, that come floating ashore in different parts of the sea-coast.

With respect to the natural productions of this island, such as quadrupeds, birds, insects, and fish, they are so much alike with those of Norway, Greenland, &c. that their descriptions may be found by referring back to the natural history of those countries.

The most remarkable phenomena for which this island is famous are the mountains, several of which are exceeding lofty, and always covered with ice and snow. In the vallies between them the inhabitants live; and in those near the coast are plains covered with verdure. But notwithstanding the amazing coldness of this island, earthquakes and volcanos have been more known here than in many countries in much warmer climates. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphurous torrents. The last eruption of this mountain happened in 1766. It began on the 5th of April, and continued to the 7th of September following. Among the curiosities of Iceland, none are more worthy of attention, than the hot spouting water springs with which this island abounds. Some of these springs spout columns of water, of several feet in thickness, to the height of many fathoms. These springs are of unequal degrees of heat. The cows that drink of the cooler springs yield an extraordinary quantity of milk. They are also deemed salutary to the human species.

Stones of various colours are found in this country, but no marble. It likewise produces a kind of chrysol, a large quantity of pumice-stones, and, near the volcanos, two sorts of agate. It is rich in minerals, though there are no mines worked in the country. The principal article of this island is sulphur.

The Icelanders are, in general, well made, and possess a considerable share of bodily strength; though they seldom live to a very old age. In general they are sober, honest, docile, and industrious; but, like all others who dwell in cold countries, they are fond of drinking spirituous liquors. They are subject to various disorders, particularly the rheumatism, fevers, asthma, and consumption; but the leprosy, or rather a kind of hereditary scurvy, is the prevailing disease. Their chief employment is fishing, to which they bring up their children as soon as they have strength enough to row a boat. The dress both of the men and women is much the same as that worn by the Norwegians. The men, in fishing, wear a garment of sheep-skin over their cloaths, and this they frequently soften by rubbing it over with fish liver.

The houses in Iceland nearly resemble those of Norway; with this difference, that as they are not so well supplied with timber, they make more use of stones, turf, and mud-walls. The better sort possess tolerable houses, well furnished. The roofs are either boarded or thatched, and their walls are thick and warm.

The Icelanders are remarkably ingenious and docile. The country not only affords a great number of able boat-carpenters, and handicraftsmen, but has likewise produced men of some learning. As there are no public schools in the country, the children are taught to read, and instructed in the articles of religion, at home, by their parents, or by the ministers of the different parishes, in the course of their visitations. They do not reckon time by the clock or hour, but take their observations from the sun, stars, or tide, and parcel out the day into different divisions, each of which has its own appellation; such as midnight, twilight, broad-day, forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening, mid-evening, &c.

As the inhabitants of this island were originally a colony from Norway, they still speak the old Norwegian dialect. The Lutheran is the only religion here tolerated. The country is divided into two bishoprics; namely, the see of Skalholt for the south, and that of Hólm for the north. The clergy here have no tithes; but some small dues are paid to them either in merchandize or money. The churches are, in general, low, and but indifferently decorated; nevertheless they are clean, decent, and commodious.

The Icelanders are ruled by a governor, called Staffs-ampmand, or rather by his deputy, the Amptmand. The former is generally chosen by the king from the Danish nobility, and resides at Copenhagen; but the latter lives in Iceland, at the king's palace of Reffstedt, on a salary of 400 rix-dollars per annum. His majesty likewise appoints a receiver, who collects all the taxes and revenues, and transmits them to the treasury. Besides the stewards, there are Syffeimen, who farm the king's taxes in certain districts, and act as justices of the peace, each within his own province. The king's revenues arise from taxes and dues, an annual sum paid by the company of merchants, secularized abbey lands, and other royal demesnes farmed out to the natives.

Law suits, in spiritual matters, or concerning freehold property, are determined by the Norwegian laws; but in every dispute relative to *meum* and *tuum*, the old Iceland laws take place. There is no other legal method of punishing men with death than beheading, or hanging. The women, condemned to die, are sewed in a sack and drowned.

With respect to the commerce of this island, its exports consist of dried fish, salt meat, butter, tallow, train-oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, raw wool, sheep-skins, lamb-skins, fox furs, edder-down, and feathers. The imports are timber, fishing lines and hooks, tobacco, bread, horse-shoes, brandy, wine, salt, linen, silk, and a few other necessities, as well as superfluities for the better sort.

The whole trade of Iceland is engrossed by a monopoly of Danes, indulged with an exclusive charter. This company maintains factories at all the harbours in the island, where they exchange the foreign goods for the merchandize of the country; and as the balance is in favour of the Icelanders, they pay the overplus in Danish money, which is the only current coin in this island. The weights and measures here are nearly the same with those used in Denmark.

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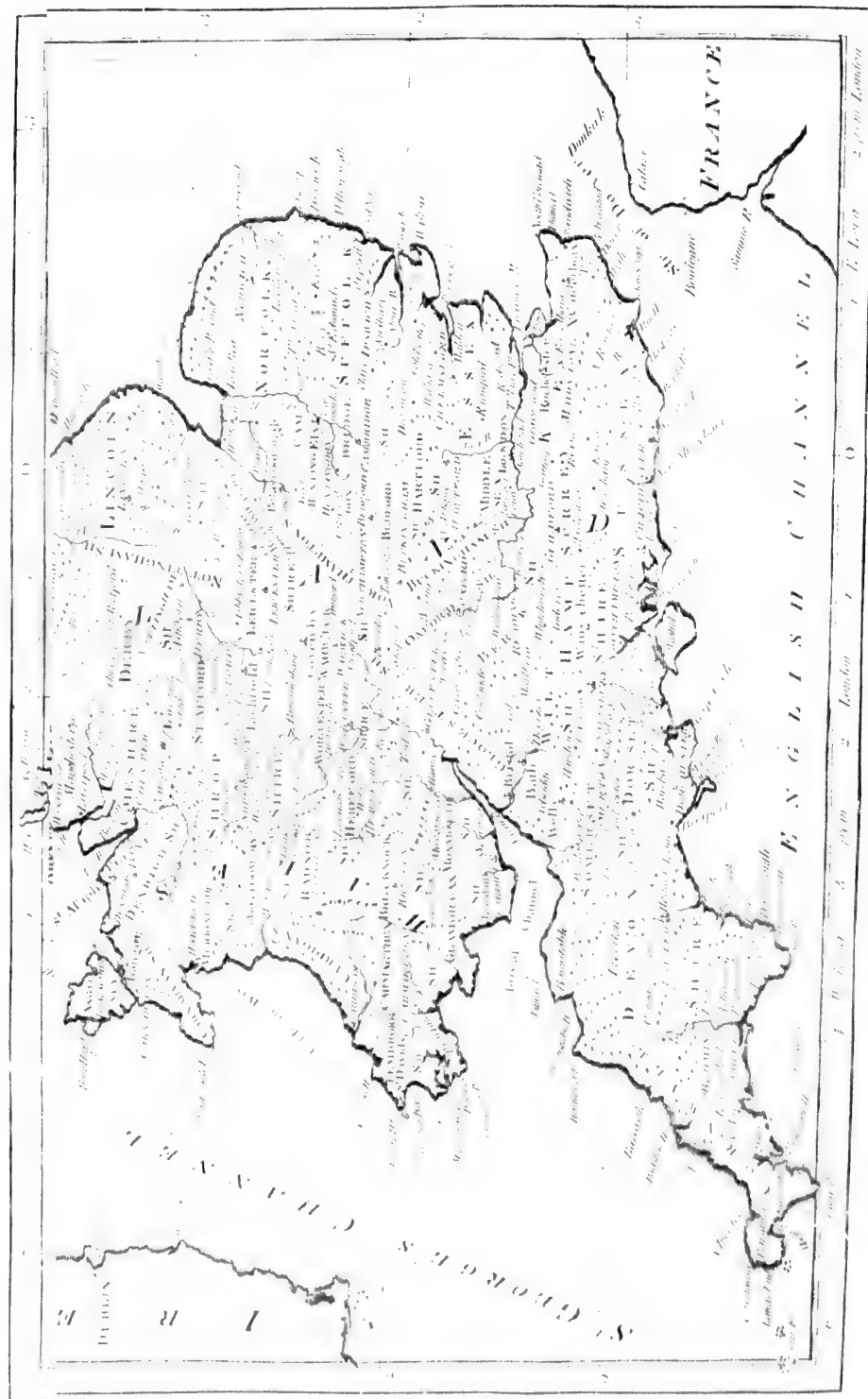
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GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS island, known by the general name of Great Britain, is not only the largest in Europe, but one of the most populous, rich, and fruitful. It includes England, Wales, and Scotland, the latter having been united to the former in 1707. Great Britain is situated between 50 and 59 deg. of lat. and between 1 deg. 42 min. and 6 deg. long. Its length is about 625 miles, and its utmost breadth 333.

We shall treat of Great Britain under two distinct heads, South and North; the former comprehending England and Wales, the latter Scotland.

SOUTH BRITAIN.

SECTION I.

ENGLAND.

Boundaries, Situation, Climate, Soil, Mountains, Forests, Rivers, Medicinal Springs, Vegetable and Animal Productions, &c.

THIS kingdom is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the Irish Sea.

England, from its situation, is liable to great uncertainty of weather. The climate, however, is far preferable to that of any part of the continent near the same latitude, the summers being neither so hot, nor the winters so cold. The air, in many places, is subject to vapours; but these vapours nourish the vegetable system, and, by that means, produce good effects. Upon the whole, the air is healthy, the soil fertile, the face of the country beautifully diversified, the prospects admirable, and the lands well cultivated.

England, except in a few places, exhibits to the view an enchanting variety of gently swelling hills, level plains, corn fields, meadow grounds, wood and water, intermingled in the most agreeable manner. The champaign country is parcelled out into beauteous enclosures, surrounded with quick-set hedges, intermixed with stately oaks and elms. The farm houses, scattered about in great numbers all over the face of the kingdom, appear large, neat, and convenient, in the midst of their offices or out-houses. The uncultivated part of the ground is clothed with a perpetual verdure; and the lands, in general, display the perfection of agriculture. The seats of noblemen and gentlemen rise like enchanted castles on every hand. Populous villages, thriving towns, and flourishing cities, abound in every part of the kingdom, which excels all the states of Europe in beauty, opulence, and cultivation.

The most noted mountains in England are, the Peak in Derbyshire, the Wrekin in Shropshire, the Fendle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, and the Cheviot Hills on the borders of Scotland.

The remarkable forests are those of Windsor, Epping, Dean, Sherwood, and that called New Forest.

The principal rivers are the Thames, the noblest perhaps in the world; the Severn, the Medway, the Trent, the Tyne, the Avon, and the Humber, besides several others of less note. The bridges over the Thames, at Westminster and Black-friars, for commodiousness, architecture, and workmanship, stand unparalleled. The rivers, in general, not only fertilize the ground, but conduce to the improvement of commerce.

To enumerate the medicinal springs would be needless; suffice it, therefore, to observe, that the principal are those of Bath, Buxton, Cheltenham, Dulwich, Epsom, Harrowgate, and Scarborough, each of which have been recommended by the faculty for their specific qualities.

Of minerals, England produces tin, lead, copper, and iron. The pits, in the northern parts, furnish immense quantities of coals. Other places produce much allum and salt; and there is abundance of fuller's earth, which is of the utmost importance in the cloth manufactory.

England produces corn, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but to bring in large sums of money from the exports. It is difficult to ascertain the quantities of barley, rye, peas, beans, vetches, oats, and other grain, that grow in the kingdom. The most uninformed reader cannot be ignorant that the most excellent fruits, as apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, currants, gooseberries, &c. abound here, nor that great quantities of cyder and perry are made in some counties, particularly those of Devon and Hereford. Our kitchen gardens are stocked with all sorts of greens, roots, and fallads. Wood for dying is cultivated in Bucks and Bedfordshire; and in many parts is clover, cinquefoil, trefail, and other meliorating grasses for the soil. It is the province of a botanist to recount the various kinds of useful and salutary herbs, shrubs, and roots, that grow in different parts. The soil of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Hampshire, is most favourable to the culture of hops, which is become a considerable article of trade. The timber is various and excellent.

The English oxen are large and fat, and the beef has a delicious flavor. The sheep are large, and even more valuable for their fleece than their flesh, as vast numbers of fleeces are annually shorn and manufactured in the kingdom. The horses for the saddle and chace are finely proportioned, and full of mettle; those for draught are amazingly strong; and the war horses have the greatest spirit imaginable. Among the animals peculiar to England we must not omit mentioning the mastiffs and bull dogs, whose spirit is so great that they will singly attack any animal whatever. But it must be remembered that this surprising spirit degenerates when they are transported to any other country.

Tame fowls are pretty much the same in England as in other countries, and there is plenty and variety of wild fowl. The feathered choir is also numerous; and whether we respect the gratification of the palate or the ear, each is amply provided for. We shall only add that the English game cock is remarkable for his courage, but, like the mastiff and bull dog, degenerates if carried to any other country.

Few countries are better supplied than England with river and sea fish. Of the former are salmon, trout, pike, perch, carp, tench, flounders, smelts, &c. There is a delicate lake fish called char. The chief sea fish are cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, herrings, skate, soles, plaice, &c. The John Dory, found towards the western coast, is reckoned a great delicacy, as is the red mullet. As to shell fish, there are lobsters, oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. The best fish that comes to the tables of the great in London is the turbot, sold to the English by the Dutch, who take them upon the English coast. Attempts have been made to carry on a fishery for that species, but they have hitherto proved abortive.

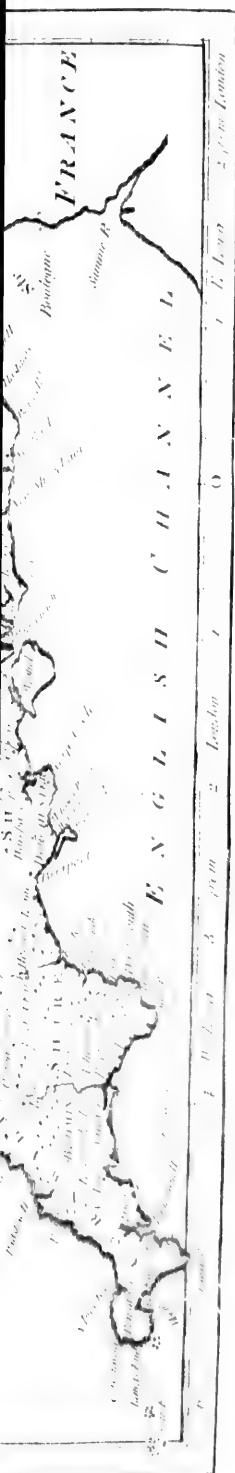
With respect to reptiles, such as adders, vipers, snakes, and worms; and insects, such as ants, gnats, wasps, and flies, England is pestered with them as well as other parts of Europe.

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of England. Descriptions of the Counties included in each Division.

WHEN the Romans added England to their other provinces, they divided it into three parts. The Saxons afterwards erected seven kingdoms in it, under the title of the Saxon Heptarchy, viz. those of Kent, South Saxons, East Angles, West Saxons, Northumberland, East Saxons, and Mercia.

Since





A
New and Correct
MAP OF
GREAT BRITAIN
from the most accurate
SURVEYS.
By Tho: Bowen

Scale of Statute Miles
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in London, at the issue of the channel, contains the channel, contains the channel, and is one of the largest, owing to its port, and safe in England. It is capable of containing vessels by several forts, particularly to the extent. It is the general road bound; and is very convenient to provide them, channel.

mouth of the river Tamar, being filled from Cat water is, and commanded by the category of royal dock for building and a charity school, four hours. Off the entrance of the bay, which is covered, at high water, by an ingenious Mr. Windmill, is blown down in that tower, over 1703, and himself, with a mere head of.

the side of a craggy hill, and the streets are irregular, and the harbour is good, and life in the basin. Here is a street before it, where many are. Here are three churches, and Dartmouth castle is very

on the south east of Devon-
, a maritime county. It is
most fertile in the kingdom,
sheep, &c.

ty town, and was the most
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filled up, and a street built
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theatre in the neighbourhood,
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inhabitants to walk on, having
the town and country round it.
alt town, and has a good har-
Many substantial mer-
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s by a wooden bridge, over
United towns have a church

It is scarcely seven miles from London, and is thinly inhabited. The quarries of the finest free stone which St. Paul's church, &c. are created.

to the north east of De-
county, and more celebrated
any other county in the

Bath, is the second city in trade, wealth, and number of lay in two counties, before itself, which was in the reign the parliament rolls reckoned the richest was formerly the college of St. Martin's monastery, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. and erected into the bishopric of Bath, its revenues to the maintenance of the bishop, and his successors, &c.

There

There are in this city 13 churches. The chief is St. Mary Redcliff's, without the walls, built in the reign of Henry VI. by William Canning, alderman of this city. This is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic taste. Here are a stately bridge of three arches over the Avon, a square, a custom-house, three excellent market places, besides a fish market, near 20 hospitals, and other benevolent foundations, a guildhall, an exchange, two fine quays, several docks, a corn market, and three gates.

This city, which, with the suburbs, lies compact, being almost as broad as long, is about six miles in circumference on the Gloucester side, and three miles on the Somerset side, which, in the whole, make nine miles in circumference. The houses are close and crowded, especially towards the bridge and the heart of the city, where many of them are five or six stories high. The ascent to St. Michael's Hill is very steep.

Bath was famous in the time of the Romans for its medicinal waters, called, by Ptolemy, the Hot Water ; by Antoninus, the Waters of the Sun ; by the Britons, Caer Baden, the City of Bath ; and by the Saxons, Akmanchester, or the City of Valued waters. The names of the several baths are, the King's bath, the Queen's-bath, the Cross-bath, and the Hot-bath. In the King's-bath is a statue of Bladud, eighth king of the Britons, with an inscription under it, importing that he discovered the use of these baths 863 years before Christ. That this place was of old a resort of cripples and diseased persons, appears from the crutches hung up at the several baths, as the thank-offerings of those who came hither lame, and went away cured : but the city of Bath is now more frequented by the sound for their pleasure, than by the sick for their health. The springs were doubtless separated from the common springs by the Romans, and fenced in with a durable wall. The company assemble in the pump-room every morning between the hours of eight and ten to drink the waters, a band of musicians attending to entertain them. A fine marble statue of the late Richard Nash, Esq; executed at the expence of the corporation, perpetuates the memory of a man, under whose government the city of Bath rose to its present degree of splendour.

Bath has amazingly increased of late years in the extent and elegance of its buildings. The first improvement was the erection of Queen's-square, began in 1729, in the center of which is a garden, and an obelisk 70 feet high, in honour of his late Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales. When the square was finished, Mr. Wood (an eminent architect) planned several streets contiguous to it; and, in 1739, began the North and South Parades, Pierrepont-street, Duke-street, and others. In 1754 he planned the Circus, a beautiful circular pile of buildings, uniformly consisting of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Grey-street, Brook-street, Bannet-street, and the Crescent, ought not to be here omitted. The last mentioned is a most magnificent and much admired pile of buildings, in the elliptical form, consisting of one order only of Ionic pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding a prospect beyond all description.

Wells has its name from the wells and springs about the city, which is but of small extent, though well inhabited. The buildings are neat, and the cathedral is stately.

Cheddar is famed for fine cheese. It is common here for three or four dairies to join their milk, and to make what is called a Cheddar Cheese.

Frome is situated 10 miles from Bath. The woollen manufacture is reckoned more considerable here than in any part of England.

Bridgewater is feited on the river Parret, on which there is a stone bridge. Ships of considerable burden come up to its quay; and, from its convenient situation for commerce, the inhabitants have a pretty good coasting trade.

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Glastonbury is famous for its abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining.

Taunton is a handsome town, and has several large woollen manufactories.

WILTSHIRE, situated to the north-east of Somersetshire, is rather unfertile, but abounds in sheep. The principal place is

Salisbury, or New Sarum, an episcopal see, and a large well built pleasant city, near which four rivers join their streams, and flow through every street. The cathedral is considered as the most elegant and regular in the kingdom, particularly for its lofty Rome spire. The number of windows, pillars, and doors, in this fabric, also add to its celebrity. There are three other churches besides the cathedral. The market-place, in which is a fine town house, is a square so spacious that three or four battalions of foot may be mustered without being crowded. There are some remarkable monuments to the cathedral and other places.

HAMPSHIRE, situated to the north east of Dorsetshire, is famous for hogs, sheep, and timber. The principal places are

Wichita, on the fishing. It resembles an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by chalk hills. On St. Catherine's Hill, near the city, are the remains of a camp; and on the west side was a cattle, where the West-Saxon kings kept their court. The cathedral is venerable and large, but not elegant. Here are six other churches, two hospitals, a college, several public schools, &c.

Southampton, 12 miles from Winchester, stands between two large rivers, the Itchen and the Test, that fall here into that called Southampton Water. It has a wall almost round it, of a hard kind of stone. Henry VI. made it a county of itself, which renders it independent of the lord lieutenant. The chief street is one of the broadest and longest in England. It has one large quay, and one other called West Quay, where the Guernsey and Jersey vessels always anchor, with which islands they carry on a considerable trade. The approach to the town, from the London road, is extremely pleasant.

Porthmouth, the great key of England, is regularly fortified, and stands at the entrance of a creek, on the island of Portsea. It is also defended by South-Sea-castle, Blockhouse-castle, and a chain that goes across the harbour from the round tower to the opposite shore. This is the narrowest part of entrance to a large and safe harbour. The dock-yard is as convenient as can be imagined, capable of docking 25 or 30 ships in a fortnight. In the dock is likewise a royal academy. The Common, as it is called, is the residence chiefly of the artificers and officers of the dock. Here is one very magnificent church, having on the top of the steeple a ship for a weather-cock.

BERKSHIRE, situated to the north of Hampshire, has a fertile soil, and contains

Windſor, 21 miles from London, a pleaſant and ancient town on the Thames, and has a fine caſtle, built by William the Conqueror. Edward III. who was born here, enlarged and beautified it, built the royal palace and chapel, together with St. George's hall and its chapel, and inſtituted here the Order of the Garter. Queen Elizabeth added the noble terrace, faced with free-ſtone ramparts, like thoſe of a fortified city, which is ſcarce to be equalled in Europe. King Charles II. laid out great ſums in repairing, new modelling, and furniſhing this palace; and there is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of him, erected in 1680, over a great well in the inner court. St. George's hall is eſteemed one of the fineſt in Europe. The royal chapel is beautifully adorned with curious paintings. The round tower is built like an amphitheatre, very high, with elegant apartments. On the north ſide is St. George's, or the chapel of the garter, one of the moſt elegant Gothic ſtructures in the univerſe. In the choir are the ſtalls of the knights of the order, and three banners over them, with a throne for their ſovereign.

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Here are two parks; the little park, about three miles, and the great park 14 miles, in circumference, stocked with all kinds of game, and lavishly embellished by the hand of nature. In the forest, which is 20 miles round, are several seats; particularly Cranbourn Lodge, which stands on the top of a hill, and has a view not only of Windsor and its parks, but of London and the adjacent country.

Reading, the principal town of the county, stands on the river Thames, near the influx of the Kennet, and has three parish churches, built of flint and square stone. An hospital was founded here, and liberally endowed, by archbishop Laud. It had anciently a monastery, equal to none in England, both for riches and beauty. The gate-house is still pretty entire; and there are some remains of its walls eight feet thick. The most remarkable curiosity of natural history is a continued bed of oyster-shells, which, for many generations, has been found near this place, extended through the circumference of five or six acres of ground.

SURREY, situated to the south of Middlesex, is a fertile county. The principal place is Epsom.

Guildford, a large well-built town on the river Wey, is navigable from thence to the Thames. Not far from the river are ruins of an old castle, this place having, in the Saxon times, been a royal villa, where many of our kings kept their courts. Here are three parish churches. The road to Chichester and Portsmouth lies through this town, which has long been famous for its woollen and cotton trade. Here are almshouses, liberally endowed, and the remains of a once famous manufactory of cloth. In the neighbourhood are the walls of what was formerly called St. Catherine's Chapel, built with a fort of tile, which, when broken, has the appearance of iron, and the cement of them is in a manner impenetrable. The road leading from Guildford to Farnham is remarkable for running along upon the ridge of an high chalky hill, called St. Catherine's, no wider than the road itself, from whence there is a delightful prospect.

Richmond, anciently called Shene, is remarkable for its beautiful situation and royal palace, in which are many curious paintings by the most eminent masters. Queen Caroline took great delight here; and his present majesty has made great improvements in the gardens of this delightful place. The town runs up the hill a full mile to the park, with small gardens declining all the way to the Thames, over which has been erected a very neat bridge.

SUSSEX, a maritime county, situated to the south of Surrey, abounds in sheep, wool, &c. The chief place is

Chichester, situated on a plain near an arm of the sea. It is a very neat small city, walled about in a circular form; with four gates opening to the four principal streets, which meet in the center, where is a beautiful cross. All the space or quarter between the west and south gates is taken up with the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the dean's, prebendaries, and vicar's houses. The church itself is not large, but very neat, with a high stone spire of an octagonal form, esteemed a complete piece of architecture.

KENT, situated to the south-east of Middlesex, abounds in hops, wood, and fruit. The principal places are

Canterbury, the chief of the county, and the metropolis of all England. The cathedral is a noble pile of Gothic architecture. Seven kings have been interred in this church; and St. Augustine, with the seven archbishops that succeeded him, lie in one vault. Here was the shrine of Thomas a Becket, so famous for its riches offered by votaries and pilgrims from most parts of the universe. Among the ruins of the Roman and Saxon buildings, and of many religious houses, are the walls of a chapel, said to have been a Christian temple before St. Augustine's time. Two gates of the monastery, burnt by Ethelbert, king of Kent,

about the year 600, at the request of Aulf in the monk, are still remaining. Here are six wards, denominated from six parishes, fifteen parish churches, and seven hospitals.

Rochester lies in a valley on the east side of the river Medway, and, except Canterbury, is the oldest town in England. Its cathedral is said to have been built by Ethelbert, king of Kent. Here is a stone bridge, consisting of 24 arches, which is esteemed one of the finest in England. Rochester appears to have been a Roman station, from the Roman Watling-street running thro' the town.

Tunbridge, or Town of Bridges, is so called from the river Ton, and four other streams of the Medway, which rise in the Weald, running hither, over each of which is a stone bridge. The river Medway is made navigable up to the town. Five miles from Tunbridge town are Tunbridge Wells, much frequented on account of their mineral waters.

Margate, or St. John's, is situated on the north side of the Isle of Thanet, and is a member of the town and port of Dover, to which it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The principal street is near a mile in length, and built on an easy descent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, but the lower end much otherwise. The pier is maintained and preferred by certain payments for all goods and commodities shipped or landed. The bathing-rooms are not large, but convenient. There are some of these rooms that employ several machines till near the time of high water, when the tide of the tide, sometimes runs two or three feet into the bay. The sands are so safe and clean, and every convenience for bathing is carried to such great perfection, that it is no wonder this place should be frequented by multitudes of people, who bathe in the sea either for health or pleasure.

Greenwich is noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be one of the finest structures of the kind in the world, and its noble hall is finely painted. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called now serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the park.

MIDDLESEX takes its name from its situation between the kingdoms of the ancient East, West, and South Saxons. Amongst other places it contains

LOSDON, the metropolis of Great Britain. This city is very ancient. It is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 42.

The city of London has undergone great calamities of various kinds; but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,546 persons; and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 10,000 dwelling-houses.

London, in its large sense, comprehending Westminster, Southwark, and part of Middlesex, is a city of surprising extent, prodigious wealth, and most extensive trade. It is delightfully and advantageously situated on the banks of the Thames, from which it rises with a gradual ascent. Nothing can be more beautiful than the surrounding country, consisting of rich corn fields, fertile meadows, large tracks of garden grounds, parks, and elegant villas, belonging to the nobility, and persons of opulence.

The irregular form of this city renders it difficult to ascertain its extent. The best idea that can be formed of it is from the number of the people, who are computed to be near a million, and from the multiplicity of edifices devoted to the service of religion. To describe the various structures with which this city abounds would require a volume. The most remarkable, therefore, will only be attended to under this article.

London-bridge was first built of stone in the reign of Henry II. about the year 1163. From that time it

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Here is a stone bridge, which is fifteen of the finest appears to have been a Roman Watling-street running thro'

of Bridges, is so called from other streams of the Medway, running hither, over each of

The river Medway is made Five miles from Tunbridge Wells, much frequented on acc-

is situated on the north side, a member of the town and it is subject in all matters of

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has undergone many alterations and improvements, particularly since the year 1756, when the houses were taken down, and the whole rendered more convenient and beautiful.

Westminster-bridge is reckoned one of the most complete and elegant structures of the kind in the known world. It is built entirely of stone, and extended over the river at a place where it is 1,223 feet broad, which is above 300 feet broader than at London-bridge. On each side is a fine ballustrade of stone, with places of shelter from the rain. This magnificent structure was begun in 1738, and finished in 1750.

Blackfriars-bridge, which, in magnificence or workmanship, is allowed to fall nothing short of that of Westminster, was begun in 1760, and finished in 1770. It is situated almost at an equal distance between those of Westminster and London, commands a view of the Thames from the latter to Whitehall, and discovers the majesty of St. Paul's in a very striking manner.

The cathedral of St. Paul is one of the most capacious, magnificent, and regular Protestant churches in the world. It is built of Portland stone, according to the Greek and Roman orders, in the form of a cross, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, to which, in some respects, it is deemed superior. This edifice is the principal work of Sir Christopher Wren, and undoubtedly the only work of the same magnitude that ever was completed by one man. He lived to a great age, and finished the building 37 years after himself laid the first stone. The expense of rebuilding it after the fire of London was defrayed by a duty on coals, and is computed at a million sterling.

Westminster-abbey is a venerable pile of building in the Gothic taste. It was first built by Edward the Confessor. King Henry III. rebuilt it from the ground; and Henry VII. added a fine chapel to the east end of it. This is the depository of the deceased British kings and nobility, and here are also monuments erected to perpetuate the memories of poets, philosophers, heroes, and patriots.

The inside of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, is admired for its lightness and elegance. The steeples of St. Mary-le-Bow and St. Bride's are supposed to be the most complete in their kind of any in Europe. Few churches in or about London are without some beauty. Several of the new ones are built in elegant taste; and even some of the chapels have gracefulness and proportion to recommend them.

Westminster-hall, though on the outside it makes no very advantageous appearance, is a noble Gothic building, and deemed the largest room in the world, whose roof is not supported with pillars. Here are held the coronation feasts of our kings and queens; also the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer.

That beautiful column, called the Monument, erected at the charge of the city to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful fire of London in 1666, is worthy of notice. This monument was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671, and finished by him in 1677.

The Royal Exchange is a large and noble edifice, calculated for the transaction of commercial business between the merchants of London and other places.

To these may be added the Tower of London, Bank of England, Guildhall, the College of Physicians in Warwick-lane, Churl's Hospital, the College of Heralds, New Treasury, the Admiralty-office, the Horse Guards at Whitehall, the Mansion-house, or the house of the lord mayor, the Custom-house, Excise-office, Indul-house, Inns of court, a great number of other public buildings, besides the magnificent edifices raised by the nobility and gentry.

In the center of the town, and upon the banks of the noblest river in Europe, was a chain of inelegant ruinous houses, known by the names of Durham-yard, the Savoy, and Somerset house. The first being private property, engaged the notice of an ingenious architect, who opened the way to a piece of scenery

which no city in Europe can equal. On the site of Durham-yard was raised upon arches the pile of the Adelphi, celebrated for its enchanting prospect, the utility of its wharfs, and its subterraneous apartments, answering a variety of purposes of general benefit.

Contiguous to the Adelphi stands the Savoy, the property of government, hitherto a nuisance; and adjoining to the Savoy, towards the Temple, stood Somerset-house, where, being the property of government also, a new pile of buildings for public offices has been erected; and here, in a very magnificent edifice, are elegant apartments appointed for the use of the Royal Society, the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Society of Antiquaries.

Among the list of improvements worthy notice may be included the Six Clerks-Office in Chancery-lane; and that very substantial building in the Old Bailey, which does honour to a people celebrated for their cleanliness and humanity. Here the unfortunate debtor will no longer be annoyed by the dreadful rattle of chains, and by the more horrid sounds issuing from the lips of those wretched beings who set defiance to all laws, human and divine; and here also the offender, whose crime is not capital, may enjoy a free open air.

In the metropolis, and its environs, are many excellent charitable foundations; particularly St. Bartholomew's Hospital near Smithfield; the Small-pox Hospital in Coldwater-fields, and another near Battle-bridge-Well; the Living-in Hospital in Brownlow-street, Long-acre; another in the City Road; and a third near Westminster-bridge; St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals in Southwark; St. George's and the Lock, near Hyde-Park-corner; the Middlesex Hospital in Tottenham-Court-Road; the London Hospital at Mile-end; the Magdalen, for the reformation of prostitutes; and the Asylum, for the reception of female orphans, in St. George's Fields. To these must be added, Bedlam, or Bethlem Hospital, for lunatics, in Lower Moor-fields; and St. Luke's, lately in Upper Moor-fields, but now erected upon a large and extensive plan in Old-street Road. The Foundling Hospital merits equal notice, as its plans and erections are equally laudable and liberal.

The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster have, within these few years, increased to a prodigious degree. Among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Berkeley, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Portman, and Manchester. To the east of this last is Portland Place, the buildings in which are deemed superior in grandeur to any in Europe. Besides the above squares there are St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golden, Bloomsbury, and Bedford; to which may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note, both in the city and suburbs.

The number of parishes in London are, 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant dissenters of all denominations, is very great; besides which there are three Jews Synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul; Merchant-Taylors school in Suffolk-lane, near Cannon-street; the Charter-house; the Royal school in Westminster; and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews.

The very elegant method of paving and enlightening the streets is felt in the most sensible manner by all ranks and degrees of people. The roads are continued for several miles around upon the same model, and, exclusive of lamps regularly placed on each side, at short distances, are rendered more secure by watchmen stationed within call of each other. Nothing can appear more brilliant than the lights when viewed at a distance, especially when the roads run across; and even the principal streets, such as Pall-Mall, New-Bond street, Oxford street, &c. convey an idea of elegance and magnificence.

The trading part of the city of London is divided into a number of companies. Of these there are 12
p. n.

principal; the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, stationers, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, falsters, ironmongers, vintners and clothworkers. The city magistrates are the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 236 common-councillors, a recorder, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common-ferjeant, and town-clerk.

The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high steward, a head-bailiff, a high-constable and 14 burgesses.

Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are, the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, and the Society of Antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is Sir Hans Sloane's Museum, kept in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Essex, which is situated to the east of Middlesex, is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, Liffon, &c.

Colchester, the chief town of the county, is a large populous place, on the river Coln, which passes thro' it, and is made navigable for small craft up to the Hithes, a long street, which may be called the Wapping of Colchester, where there is a convenient quay, and at Venage, within three miles of it, is a good custom-house. This, and all the towns round it, are noted for making baze, of which great quantities are exported. Colchester is also noted for excellent oysters.

Chelmsford stands in a beautiful plain, having the little river Chelmer running through it, over which there is a bridge. It is a large populous town, almost in the center of the county. Its situation renders it the most frequented; and it is called the shire town.

Harwich, a sea port town, contains one of the finest harbours in Europe. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships are built.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or Hartfordshire, which received its name from the great number of harts with which it formerly abounded, is situated westward of Essex. It is a county particularly fertile in corn and wood.

Hertford is the shire town, though inferior either to Ware or St. Alban's in opulence. It is pleasantly situated on the river Lea, and built in the form of a Roman Y. It has two churches, All Saints and St. Andrew's.

BEDFORDSHIRE, situated north west of Hertfordshire, is fruitful in corn and pasture.

Bedford, the county town, is a clean, well-built, populous place. Here are five churches, of which the chief, and indeed the principal ornament of the town, is St. Paul's, which had once a college of prebendaries. The priory, now belonging to the earl of Ashburnham, was founded before the Norman conquest, for secular canons. The buildings of this town are pretty good, and the streets broad. The north and south parts are joined by a stone bridge over the Ouse. A famous castle here was demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. and the site is now a bowling green, reckoned one of the finest in England.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, south west of Bedfordshire, is a pleasant fruitful county, and abounds particularly in physical plants.

Buckingham, the county town, stands in a low ground, encompassed on all sides, but the north, with the river Ouse. The castle, now in ruins, was built in the middle of it, and divides it into two parts. In the north part stands the town hall, a very handsome convenient structure. The town was, for many years, a staple for wool, and several of its wool halls are yet standing; but that trade is now lost. It is populous, and has three stone bridges over the Ouse. Its church, which is in the west part of the town, is very large. The lace manufacture is the principal business here, as well as in other parts of the county. There is a road from this town leading to the Marquis of Buckingham's (late Earl Temple's) celebrated seat at Stowe. It runs in a straight line, about two miles up to the Corinthian arch; which, however, sometimes disappears, owing to the rising and falling of the ground. The temple, pavilions, pyramids, obelisks, monuments, statues, busts, &c. which adorn the elegant villa at

Stowe, are all highly finished; and the many inscriptions are designed for the information and instruction of the beholder.

OXFORDSHIRE, situated to the west of Buckinghamshire, is a pleasant, healthy, and fertile country.

The city of Oxford stands on the conflux of the Cherwell and Isis. It enjoys a sweet air, in a pleasant country, on a fine plain, and has every way a delightful prospect. The private buildings are near, the public ones sumptuous; and the river navigable for barges. But that which gives it a consequence above all other places in this kingdom, is the oldest and most noble university in Europe. It is of so great antiquity as to have been an university between eight or nine hundred years. The constitution is so regular, the endowments so plentiful, the mansions so convenient for study, and every thing so agreeable to the education of youth, and the accomplishment of students, that it is no wonder such numbers of learned men are constantly abroad for the service of the church and state. It contains 20 colleges; five halls; a stately pile, called the schools, where exercises for the several degrees are performed; the theatre, the most magnificent building of the kind in the world; the Clarendon printing-house, which likewise surpasses every thing of a similar nature in the universe; the museum, containing a chemical laboratory; a repository of natural and artificial curiosities and antiquities; a library; a physic garden, &c. It is governed by a chancellor, vice-chancellor, &c.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, situated to the westward of Oxfordshire, is tolerably pleasant, but indifferently fertile.

Gloucester is a well built, clean, healthy city, secured by the river on one side, a branch of which brings up vessels of a considerable burthen to its walls. It has a beautiful cathedral, five churches, and is well provided with hospitals. The cathedral is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, which is one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, and a whispering place, as in the cupola of St. Paul's. Here is an elegant stone bridge over the river, with a key, wharf, and custom-house. Abundance of crosses, and statues of the kings of England, are dispersed in different parts of the city, and large remains of monasteries. Its town-hall, for the assize, is called the Booth-hall. Under the bridge is a curious machine, which raises water to serve the town; though it is also supplied from Robin Hood's Well, which is a mile or two out of the city. Cheltenham is noted for its mineral waters, for which it has been much frequented, and is now more so, having obtained the sanction of a visit from their majesties, and a part of the royal family.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, which was formerly part of Wales, is the most western English county towards South Wales.

Monmouth, 12 miles from Hereford, gives name to the county, and has its own from the mouth of the river Minway, at which it is situated. It stands pleasantly between that river and the Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It has been a place of note ever since the conquest; for the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice at that time. There are still remaining such parts of its fortifications as shew that it was formerly very strong. The town is, in a manner, surrounded by water, there being another river, the Trothy, over which it has also a bridge. It has a stately church, the east end of which is curiously built. The place carries on a considerable traffic with Bristol by means of the Wye.

HEREFORDSHIRE, north of Monmouthshire, is one of the most fertile counties in England, and particularly celebrated for its cyder.

Hereford, the only city in this county, has a good stone bridge of eight arches over the Wye, and is encompassed with rivers on all sides but the west. Its name signifies the ford of an army, it having been for several hundred years the head quarters of the Saxons before

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fore the conquest, and of the English afterwards, who
were stationed here to keep the Welsh in awe. Before
the civil wars it had six, but has now only four churches.
The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and contains
monuments of its antient prelates. The bishop's castle,
the clove with the dignitaries houses, and the college
of the vicars and choristers, are pleasantly situated. It
is a large, but not very populous city; the houses old
and mean, and the streets dirty, by reason of its low
situation.

WORCESTERSHIRE, north-east of Herefordshire, is a
well watered and very fruitful county.

Worcester, on the Severn, over which it has a fine
stone bridge, is the capital. The remarkable battle in
1651, when Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, was
fought near the south gate of the city, where bones of
the slain are frequently dug up. The chief manufac-
tures of the place are broad cloth, gloves, and por-
celaine, which is a composition of a middle nature, be-
tween fine earth and glass. The public buildings make
a grand appearance, especially the guildhall, and the
workhouse. It had formerly a castle, and walls with
three gates, and five watch towers; all long since de-
stroyed. The cathedral, which is exactly the model
of that of Brussels, is a large edifice, but not very
elegant, except the choir of the chapel, on the south
side, which is of curious workmanship. A handsome
library belongs to the cathedral, supported by one single
pillar in the middle. Here are the monuments of king
John; prince Arthur, brother to Henry VIII. the
countess of Salisbury; and other illustrious persons.
Besides the cathedral, there are nine parish churches.

The streets are broad and well paved; the Foregate-
street is regular and beautiful. The hospitals deserve
notice, especially that noble one erected by Robert
Berkley, of Sjetchley, who laid out 2000*l.* in the
building, and 4000*l.* in endowing it for 12 poor men.
Besides this, there are six or seven others. The
Severn, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides by
Worcester very gently. Here is a good water-houle
and quay.

WARWICKSHIRE, to the east of Worcestershire, is
very fertile, and particularly famous for its iron works.

Coventry is united with Litchfield in Staffordshire,
as a bishopric. There are many traditional stories re-
lating to this city, particularly that of lady Godina,
who, to obtain and perpetuate some privileges, rode
naked through the streets; and an annual procession is
still made through the town in commemoration of it.
This city is large and populous, but the buildings are
old; and some of them, which are built of timber,
project out so much, that in the narrow streets the tops
of the opposite houses almost touch. The chief
churches are St. Michael's and Trinity. The Protestant
dissenters are a considerable body here. The town-
house is worth seeing, the windows being of painted
glass, representing some of the old kings, &c. who
have been benefactors to this city. Its chief manufac-
tures are tannies, and the weaving of ribbons.

Warwick, on the Avon, the county town, stands on
a situation remarkably rocky. It is of great antiquity,
and may be approached by four ways, answering to the
points of the compass, and cut through rocks. These
lead to four streets, which meet in the center of the
town. The walls and cellars are made in the rock. It
is supplied with water by pipes from springs half a
mile off, and has a noble stone bridge of 12 arches over
the Avon. Here is a castle, the principal ornament of
the place, strong both by art and nature. The rock
on which it stands is 40 feet from the river; but on
the north side it is even with the town. From its ter-
race, which is above 50 feet perpendicular above the
Avon, there is a prospect of the river, and a beautiful
country beyond it. The apartments of the castle are
well contrived, and many of them adorned with origi-
nal pictures by Van Dyke. It was built originally by
William the Conqueror. Near the town is Guy's Cliff,
a high perpendicular rock, where Guy, earl of War-

No. 83.

wick, is said to have lived a hermit, after his defeating
the Danish giant Colbrand. His sword and other ac-
countrements are still shown in the castle.

Birmingham is a very large populous town, the
upper part of which stands dry on the side of a hill, but
the lower is watery, and inhabited by the meaner sort
of people. They are employed here in the iron works,
in which they are such ingenious artificers, that their
performances, in the small wares of iron and steel, are
admired both at home and abroad. It is much improv-
ed of late years, both in public and private buildings.
Near this town is a feat belonging to Sir Lister Holt,
bart. but converted into public gardens, with an organ
and other music, in imitation of Vauxhall, which is
the name it now goes by.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, east of Warwickshire, has
less waste ground than any other county, and conse-
quently is exceeding rich and fertile.

Northampton stands upon the Nen, over which it
has two bridges. The buildings were handsome, and
the town large (having seven parish churches within the
walls, and two without) when it was reduced to ashes
by a dreadful fire in 1675. Liberal contributions from
all parts of the kingdom restored it in a great measure
to its original size; and for neatness, beauty, and
situation, few towns equal it. It has four churches,
of which the great one, viz. Allhallows, is a handsome
edifice, with a stately portico of 12 lofty Ionic col-
umns, and a statue of king Charles II. on the balu-
strade. It stands near the center of the town, and at
the meeting of four spacious streets. The sessions
and assize house is a very beautiful building of the Corinthian
order. The market place is one of the finest in Eu-
rope. The horse market is thought to exceed any
other of the kind in England. Its most considerable
manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are ex-
ported; the next to that stockings. A county hospi-
tal is built here after the manner of the infirmaries of
London, Bristol, Bath, &c. and the river Nen has
lately been made navigable up to the town.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, to the east of Northampton-
shire, is a great corn and pasture county, and abounds
in fish and wild fowl.

Huntingdon, near the Ouse, over which it has a stone
bridge, is the constant place for the assize, as well as
the county goal, and is a populous trading town, con-
sisting chiefly of one large street, well-built, with a
handsome market-place, and a good grammar school.
More beautiful meadows are not to be seen any where
than on the banks of the river, which, in the summer,
are covered with numerous herds of cattle, and flocks
of sheep. The bridge, or rather bridges, with the
causeway, are ornaments, as well as benefits to the town.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, including the Isle of Ely, is situa-
ted to the west of Suffolk, and is in general very
fertile.

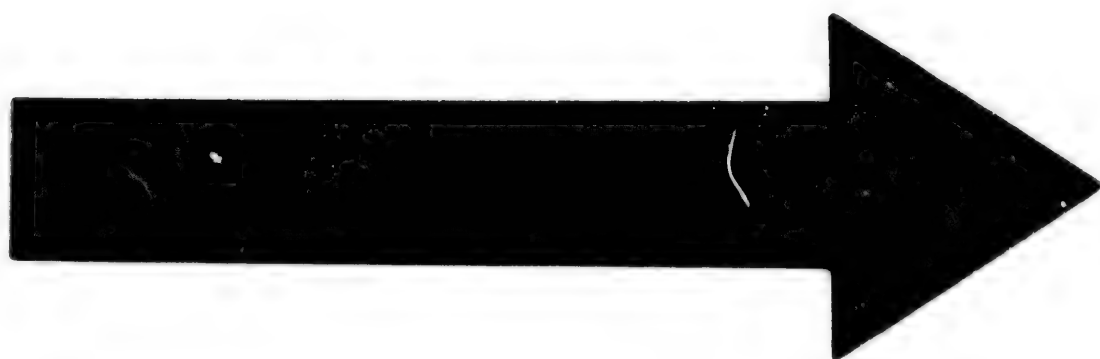
Cambridge is so called from its situation on the
banks of the Cam, which forms several islands on the
west side, and divides the town into two parts, which
are joined by a large stone bridge. It is very ancient,
being well known in the time of the Romans by the
name of Camboritum. William the Conqueror built
a castle here, of which the gate-houle is still standing,
and used for the county goal. The town is divided
into 10 wards, has 14 parish churches, contains up-
wards of 1200 houses, for the most part irregularly
built, and about 6000 inhabitants.

This university contains 12 colleges and four halls,
is a corporation of itself, and governed by a chancellor,
high-steward, vice-chancellor, &c.

Stourbridge, a large spot of ground near Cambridge,
is famous for one of the greatest annual fairs in England.
The chief articles sold here consist of woollen cloth,
hops, iron, wool, leather, and cheese.

Ely, an ancient city, situated in the fenny country,
called the Isle of Ely, and being surrounded by the
Ouse and other streams, is unhealthy, though it stands
on a rising ground. It was made an episcopal see by
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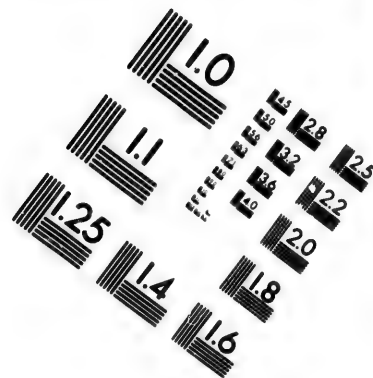
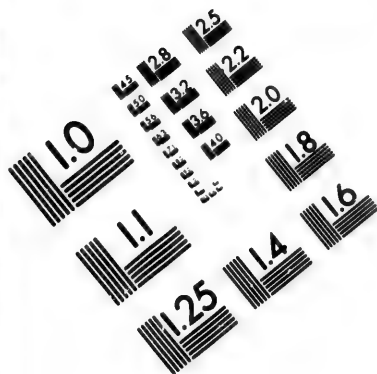
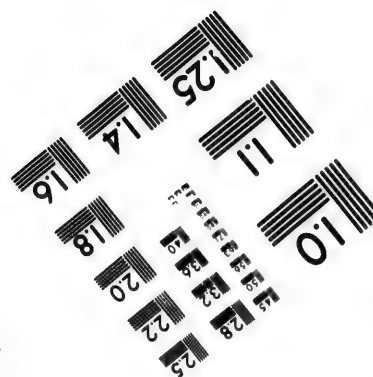
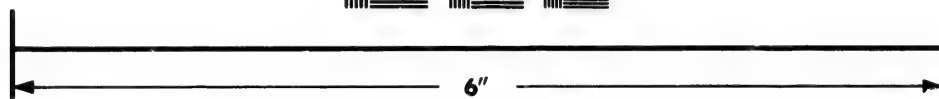
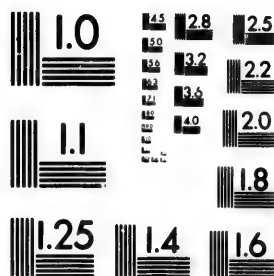


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Henry I. The cathedral and the bishop's palace are its chief ornaments: the former has a remarkable dome and lanthorn.

Newmarket, a handsome, well built town, confining of one long street, the north side of which is in Suffolk, is famous for horse-races, and much frequented by persons of all ranks. The town is not modern, as the name imports; for it was of note in Edward III's. time; but being burnt down in 1683, was afterwards rebuilt. Besides the parish church of St. Mary's, there is also a small church, All-Saints, which is, properly speaking, only a chapel of ease to Wood-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire. It is a healthy place, and on a spacious heath, which is the finest course in England. Here are several very wide, steep, and long ditches, which were cut by the East Angles, to keep out the Mercians; one of which, being a stupendous work, much superior to the rest, has obtained the name of the Devil's Ditch; which runs many miles over the heath.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county, situated west of the German Ocean, has but an indifferent soil, but is well watered.

Witch was once in a flourishing state, as appears from the great number of ships that belonged to it, when its harbour was more commodious; and it had 21 churches, of which now only 12 remain. The tide rises here 12, and sometimes 14 feet. The town is populous, about a mile long, and something more in breadth, forming a sort of half moon on the banks of the river, over which it has a good bridge of stone. It is a corporation; and its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. Here are a convenient quay and custom-house.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, to the north of Suffolk, is exceedingly fruitful.

Norwich is a large city, near the conflux of the rivers Vender and Yare. It stands on the side of a hill, and is near two miles in length, and one in breadth. The town is irregular; though the buildings, both public and private, are neat and handsome. The manufactures, for the greater part, are crapes and stuffs, of which vast quantities are sent from Yarmouth (a neighbouring sea port) to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and other parts in the Baltic. It has 12 gates, and six bridges over the Yare; 36 churches, besides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting-houses of all denominations. The roof of the cathedral, a large, venerable, and handsome structure, is adorned with the history of the bible. The choir is large and spacious. Here are two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who enjoy singular privileges.

Yarmouth is a sea port of great strength, both from art and nature. It is esteemed the key of this coast; but though the harbour is a fine one, it is dangerous in windy weather. This place is noted for its herrings.

LINCOLNSHIRE is a large plentiful maritime county, situated to the west of the German Ocean, and divided into three parts, viz. Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The principal place in the first is

Bolton, on the Witham, which is navigable to Lincoln. This town was formerly made a staple for wool, and the merchants of the Hans Towns fixed their guild here. It is a pleasant, well built town, and has a good foreign and inland trade. Its church is reckoned the largest parish church without cross aisles in all the world. Its tower, or steeple, is famous for its height and workmanship. It has a beautiful octagon lantern on the top, which is seen near 40 miles every way; but especially on the sea, as far as the entrance of the dangerous channels called Lynn-deeps and Bolton-deeps; so that it is the guide of mariners, as well as the wonder of travellers, and is a magnificent specimen of a fine Gothic taste. The town has a commodious haven, and is plentifully supplied with fresh water by pipes from a pond, enclosed in the great common called the Well Fen.

The principal place of Kesteven is Stamford, on the Welland, which is navigable for barges. The

town is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, has a stone bridge of five arches, a town hall, six parish churches, and a considerable trade in malt, coals, and free-stone.

Grantham, an ancient town on the river Witham, has several good inns of great resort. It is well built. Here is a fine large church, with a handsome spire, which, by a deception of the sight, seems to stand awry. A good free-school was built and endowed here by Bishop Fox, where Sir Isaac Newton received his first education.

Linsley division contains

Lincoln, built on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham in three small channels, over which are several bridges. The cathedral was esteemed the glory of Lincoln; for its magnificence and elevation is such, that the monks concluded it would chagrin the devil to look at it, and thence an envious look, by a proverbial expression, is compared to the devil looking over Lincoln. The city formerly abounded with monasteries and churches. In the center of the old castle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern structure, where the assizes are held. The city is a county of itself, and has extensive power and privileges. On the down of Lincoln is sometimes seen that rare bird called the Buitard. The country hereabout is very rich and agreeable; the noble track of Lincoln Heath extending, like Salisbury Plain, above 50 miles. The cathedral was successfully brought to perfection by several of its bishops. Here is the finest and largest bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five ton weight, and near 23 feet in compass.

RUTLANDSHIRE, to the south west of Lincolnshire, is the smallest county in England, but contains more parks than any other, and is as fertile as pleasant.

Oakham, the shire town for the assize, is situate in the little but rich vale of Catmos, and famous for its market, fairs, cattle, hospitals, and free school. This town is particularly remarkable for an ancient custom still kept up, viz. that every peer of the realm, the first time he comes through this town, shall give a horse-shoe to nail upon the castle-gate; and if he refuses, the bailiff of the manor has power to stop his coach, and take the shoe from one of his horses. This is now called the order of the horse-shoe; and it is common for the donor to have a large one made with his name stamped on it, and often gilt. One over the judges' seat, in the assize hall, is of curious workmanship.

LEICESTERSHIRE, situated to the west of Rutlandshire, is a plentiful county.

Leicester, the chief town, is the largest, best built, and most populous in the shire: it has six parishes, and five churches. The freemen are exempt from toll in all markets in England. There is an exquisite piece of workmanship in the high street, in form of Our Saviour's cross. The hospital, built by Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, is supported by some revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, so as to be capable of maintaining an hundred aged persons decently. It was rebuilt in 1776, at his majesty's expence. There is another near the abbey for six widows. The inhabitants have greatly improved in their manufacture of stockings wove in frames, and return in that article a large sum annually. Before the castle was dismantled it was a noble work. Its hall and kitchen still remain entire; and the former is so lofty and spacious, that it is made a court of justice at the assizes. One of the gateways of this place has an arch of curious workmanship; and in the tower, over it, is kept the magazine for the county militia. St. Margaret's church is a noble and elegant structure.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, to the north of Leicestershire, is fruitful towards the eastward part, but unfertile westward.

Nottingham stands pleasantly on the ascent of a rock overlooking the river Trent, which runs parallel with it about a mile to the south, and has been made navigable

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the declivity of a hill, has a town hall, six parish churches, and a great trade in malt, coals, and

on the river Witham, great resort. It is well supplied with a handsome church, with a handsome spire, and a handsome tower, which seems to stand as built and endowed here as Newton received his

of a hill, at the bottom of which are three small channels.

The cathedral was erected for its magnificence and splendour, and it would be difficult to find in any other city, and thence an envious comparison, is compared to the city formerly abundant in churches. In the center of the city, and by the Romans, and modern structure, where the county of itself, and has a fine view. On the down of Lincoln, a bird called the Bunting, is rich and agreeable; the extending, like Salisbury cathedral, was succeeded by several of its bishops. It is the bell in England, called the bell of St. Martin, and near 23

to the west of Lincolnshire, a fine view, but contains more fertile as pleasant.

for the assize, is situated in the town, and famous for its church, and free school. This is the place for an ancient custom, by which the peer of the realm, the peer of the realm, shall give a horse-gate; and if he refuses, power to stop his coach, and his horses. This is now a custom, and it is common to one made with his name. One over the judges' serious workmanship.

to the west of Rutland-

is the largest, best built, and it has six parishes, and is exempt from toll in the county. It is an exquisite piece of architecture, in form of Our Saviour's cross, by Henry Plantagenet, erected by some revenues of the county, and is capable of maintaining its dignity. It was recently, and there is an assize. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of stockings, and that article a large sum was dismantled it was a custom, when still remain entire; spacious, that it is made of stone. One of the gateways is a fine workmanship; and the magazine for the county's church is a noble and

the north of Leicestershire, a fine view, but unfertile

on the ascent of a rock, which runs parallel with the river, and has been made navigable

gable. It has three churches; a grand town-house built on piazzas; a fine spacious market-place, well supplied; a goal for the town and county; a manufactory for weaving frame stockings; and likewise for glass and earthen ware. The rock on which the town stands is so remarkably soft, as to be capable of being cut out into steps, and other purposes, with great ease. The cellars are very good for keeping beer; and the county abounding in barley, the malt and beer-trade are greatly followed. Here is a house built on the side of a hill, where one enters at the garret, and descends to the cellar, which is at the top of the house. As the castle has oftener been the residence of our monarchs than any place so far from London, the town has more gentlemen's houses than any town of the size in Britain. In the duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c.

DERBYSHIRE, to the west of Nottinghamshire, is barren on its surface, owing to the great number of hills, mountains, &c. but rich within the bowels of those eminences. The peak, a mountainous part of this county, is much visited on account of some rarities, called the Wonders of the peak; amongst which is the fine seat of the duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

Derby, the county town, so called from having been a park or shelter for deer, stands on the west side of the river Derwent, over which it has a neat stone bridge of five arches. The fourth side is watered by a little rivulet, called Martin-brook, which has nine bridges over it. The most remarkable church in Derby is All-Saints, or All-hallows, having a beautiful Gothic square tower, 60 yards high, with 4 pinnacles. This town depends chiefly on a retail trade, also in buying and selling corn, in making malt, and brewing ale, of both which great quantities are sent to London.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in the kingdom, contains a variety of soils, and is divided into three Ridings, viz. west, east, and north, being so distinguished on account of their situations with respect to the city of York.

York is situated on the river Ouse, and its chief magistrate has the title of Lord Mayor. The cathedral is built in the Gothic taste. The windows are adorned with glass exquisitely painted with scripture history. The nave of this church is four feet and half wider, and 11 feet higher, than that of St. Paul's. The ascent from it, through the choir to the altar, is by six steps. The entrance of the middle nave of the church, at the west door, is under the largest Gothic arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. At the south end of the cross aisle is a circular window, called the marigold window, from its glass being stained of that colour; and a large one at the north end, consisting of five lights, reaching almost from bottom to top. The painting represents embroidery.

The city belongs to neither of the Ridings, but enjoys its own liberty, and a jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, on the west side of the Ouse. This liberty is called the Ainstey, or county, of the city of York.

York is pleasantly situated, and divided into four wards, containing 23 parishes, and walled, but not fortified with artillery. The river Ouse, from the north, passes through it, and divides it into two parts, joined together by a stone bridge of five arches, of which the middlemost is reckoned, for height, breadth, and architecture, to be equal to the Rialto at Venice, though not to that at Blenheim. The great council-chamber, the exchequer, the sheriff's court, and the two city prisons, are kept upon this bridge. The river brings large vessels to the quay, though at 60 miles distance from the ocean. It has four large well built gates, and five posterns. The other most remarkable structures are the guildhall; the statue of king Edgar, who re-built the city, and St. Anthony's-hall. The market-house, in the street called the Pavement, is a curious piece of

architecture, supported by 12 pillars of the Tuscan order; and there is another still larger in a square, called Thursday market. In this city are 17 churches.

Hull, or Kingfisher upon Hull, has two churches, one called Trinity, or High Church, the other St. Mary's, or Low Church. The former is a spacious beautiful building, the pillars of which are remarkably small; and had, before the reformation, 12 chantries, in one of which is now a neat library. Here are several meeting-houses, an exchange, a custom house, and an engine for making salt-water fresh. Here is a free-school, with an hall over it, belonging to the merchants, who have founded an hospital, called Trinity-house, in which are maintained many distressed seamen and their widows. The town carries on a great trade in sail making; is large, close built, and populous. The rigid discipline beggars meet with here makes Hull tremendous to them. All foreign poor are whipped out, and the poor of the town are set to work. They have a cantilany among them, viz. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us."

Scarborough is a large town, built in the form of a crescent, on the side of a steep hill. It has a commodious quay, but little trade. The pier is maintained by a duty upon coals; and the mariners have erected an hospital for widows and poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on vessels, and deductions out of seamen's wages. From the middle of November herrings are taken here in great numbers. Besides herrings, they catch ling, cod-fish, haddock, and other fish in great plenty; and sometimes whiting and mackerel. The spaw-well is at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, rising perpendicular out of the earth like a boiling pot, near the level of high-water mark in spring tides, with which it is often over-flowed. It is never dry, and in an hour yields 24 gallons of water, which is purgative and diuretic. Here is good accommodation, besides assemblies and public balls. The resort of company to this place is prodigious.

DURHAM BISHOPRIC, situated to the north of Yorkshire, is (though not a fertile county) very rich in coals.

Durham, situated on a hill, has a cathedral, which is an old but magnificent pile. Besides the cathedral, here are six parish churches. Southward of the cathedral is the college, a spacious court, the whole of which has been rebuilt, or much repaired, since the reformation. Above the college-gate is the exchequer; and at the west the guest-hall, for the entertainment of strangers. On the north side of the college school is a house for the master; and between the church-yard and castle an open area, called the Palace Green; to the west of which is the shire-hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county; and near it a library. On the east is an hospital, built and endowed by Bishop Cosin. On the north side is a castle, now the bishop's palace, built by William the Conqueror, the outer gate-house of which is at present the county goal. The toll-booth, near St. Nicholas's church, and the cross conduit, in the market place, with the two bridges over the Were, are the other principal public buildings.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northern county of England towards Scotland, is fertile towards the sea, and has great quantities of sheep fed in the mountainous parts; but its peculiar wealth is pit coal.

Newcastle is an ancient, large, disagreeable, and dirty town, but exceedingly populous, and very rich. It is situated at the end of the ancient Piets Wall, on the river Tyne, over which it has a fine bridge. Hence it is called Newcastle upon Tyne. The commerce carried on in coals and salmon is amazing, and has rendered it, in a great measure, the emporium of the north. It may be said to be situated both in Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham; though that part of it which is in the latter is called Gateshead, and is like Southwark to London, the liberties coming no farther than the great iron gate upon the bridge, which has the arms of the bishop of Durham carved on the south, and those

of Newcastle on the north side. The situation of the town is very uneven and unpleasant, especially that part which is most considerable for business, and which lies upon the river; for it is built on the declivity of a steep hill, which makes the streets difficult and uneasy. It is also crowded with houses, especially in that part of the town best situated for trade. The castle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange is a noble and magnificent building, situated in the only broad place of that part of the town, and contiguous both to the river and the custom-house, but too much pent up for want of room. Between the town-wall and the river is a spacious place, firmly wharfed up with a facing of free-stone, and makes a very fine quay. Besides the commerce abovementioned, here are some glass-houses, iron manufactories, &c. Here is an hospital, built by subscription, several churches and chapels, besides St. Nicholas's church, which is a curious fabric, an exchange, mansion-house, public library, &c.

Berwick upon Tweed is a town fortified in the modern way, but is much contracted from its ancient extent; the old castle and works now lying at some distance beyond the present ramparts. Abundance of wool is exported from this town; also eggs, which are collected through the country, to a prodigious annual amount. It was always, before the Union, a bone of contention between the two nations. Both had an eye upon it, and therefore it was well fortified; but now the works are greatly impaired. It is a county and town of itself; and though situated on the north side of the Tweed, is included in Northumberland. It has handsome streets, a fine parish church, a town-house, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge of 16 arches over the Tweed, leading to Tweed's Mouth, a suburb where is another large church; and betwixt the town wall and its once stately castle is a handsome suburb, called Castle-gate. Here is a noble salmon fishery, esteemed equal to any in England, and also a considerable manufacture of fine stockings.

Alnwick is a populous, well built town. It has three gates, which are almost entire; and an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the dukes of Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND, situated fourth-west of Northumberland, has a wholesome air, but is not very fertile.

Carlisle, situated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Petterill and Cauda, is a sea-port, but without ships, merchants, or trade, and has but two parish churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's. The choir of the cathedral is an exact piece of architecture. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood, and embellished with the arms of France and England; the Percy's, Lucy's, Warren's, &c. This town is the key of England on the west sea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the east sea. It has a bridge over the Eden, which is but a little way from Scotland, the south part of which indents into England, at least 50 miles farther than it does at Berwick.

Whitehaven is so called from the white cliffs that are near it, and shelter the harbour from tempests. It is a populous rich town, chiefly obliged to the Lowther family for its improvement, who were at a vast expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town, the trade of which chiefly consists of salt and coal.

WESTMORELAND, situated to the south-east of Cumberland, has a healthy but sharp air, is very mountainous, and consequently includes many barren tracks.

Appleby, the county town, is neither rich or beautiful; yet the situation of it, in the midst of pleasant fields, and on the banks of the river Eden, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. Its name is a corruption of the Aballaba in the Notitia; and it was the station of the Mauri Aureliani, a band of Roman soldiers so called, because they were sent hither by the Emperor Aurelian. Here also is an hospital for a governess and twelve other widows, called the mother and twelve sisters.

Kendal, 16 miles from Appleby, called also Kirkby Kandle, that is, a church by the dale upon the river Can, over which it has two bridges of stone and one of wood, and a harbour for boats. It is much superior to Appleby in trade, buildings, number and wealth of the inhabitants, and is the largest town in the county.

Lonsdale, or Kirby Lonsdale, is a large well built town, situated on the river Lune. It has a handsome stone bridge, with a stately church and a fine church-yard, from which and from the banks of the river is a fine prospect of the mountains at a great distance, and of the beautiful course of the river Lune, in a valley far beneath. This town has a good trade in cloth.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, situated to the eastward of the Irish Sea, is famous for its manufactures, for the fertility of the level parts, and the treasures contained within the bowels of the mountainous districts.

The navigation made by the Duke of Bridgewater, in this county, is highly worthy of notice. It bears vessels of 60 tons burthen, and is carried over two rivers, the Mersey and the Irwell. The adit which was necessary to be made, in order to drain the water from the coal mines, is rendered navigable for boats of six or seven tons burthen, and forms a kind of subterraneous river, which runs about a mile and a half under ground, and communicates with the canal. This part leads to the head of the mines, is arched over with brick, and is just wide enough for the passage of the boat. At the mouth of it are two folding doors, which are closed as soon as you enter, and you then proceed by candle-light, which casts a livid gloom, serving only to make darkness visible.

But this dismal gloom is rendered still more awful by the solemn echo of this subterraneous water, which returns various and discordant sounds. One while you are struck with the grating noise of engines, which by a curious contrivance let down the coals into the boats; then again you hear the shock of an explosion, occasioned by blowing up the hard rock, which will not yield to any other force than that of gun-powder: the next minute your ears are saluted by the songs of merriment from either sex, who thus beguile their labours in the mine.

You have no sooner reached the head of the works than a new scene offers to your view. There you behold man and woman almost in the primitive state of nature, toiling in different capacities, by the glimmering of a dim taper. Some digging coal out of the bowels of the earth; some again loading it in little waggons made for the purpose; and others drawing these waggons to the boats.

To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, bridges are built over it, and where the earth has been raised to preserve the level, arches are formed under it; but what principally strikes every beholder is a work raised near Barton-bridge, to convey the canal over the Mersey. This is done by means of three stone arches, so spacious and lofty, as to admit vessels sailing through them; and indeed nothing can be more singular and pleasing, than to observe large vessels in full sail under the aqueduct, and at the same time the duke's vessels sailing over all, near fifty feet above the navigable river.

Lancaster, the shire town, has its name from the river Lune, on the side of which it is situated near its mouth, and gives name to the whole county. Here are frequently found the coins of Roman emperors, especially where the Benedictine Friars had a cloyster, which they say was the area of an ancient city burnt to the ground in 1322 by the Scots. After this conflagration they built nearer the river, by a green hill, upon which stands a castle, and on the top of it a handsome church. At the bottom there is a fine bridge over the Lune; and on the steepest part of it hangs a piece of very ancient Roman-wall, now called Wery-wall. In digging a cellar several cups were found that

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that had been used in sacrifices. It was formerly more remarkable for agriculture than commerce; but is much improved in the latter, being, at present, a populous, thriving corporation, with a tolerable harbour and custom-house. The county assizes are held in the castle, which is one of the finest monuments of antiquity in this kingdom.

Liverpool is a neat populous town, and the most flourishing sea-port in these parts. The inhabitants drive an incredible trade, with very large stocks, to all the northern and southern parts of the world. They import almost all kinds of foreign goods, have a large inland trade, and share in that to Ireland and Wales, with Bristol. It is also the most convenient and most frequented passage to Ireland, standing at the mouth of the Mersey river, or Liverpool-water, as the sailors call it. The harbour is defended on the south side by a castle, and, on the west, by a tower on the Mersey. It has four churches, many spacious clean streets, an elegant town house, an admirable wet dock, with iron flood gates, a stately custom-house, a neat play-house, &c.

Manchester, near the conflux of the Irk and Irwell, is a place of great trade, handsome, well built, and populous, and has a spacious market place, a college, an exchange, &c. The tustian manufacture, called Manchester cottons, has been much improved by some late inventions of dying and printing. The greatest variety of other stuffs, known by the name of Manchester goods, as tickings, tapes, filleting and linen cloth, not only enrich the town, but render the people industrious. The collegiate church is very large and beautiful, with a choir remarkable for its curious carved work, and a famous clock that shews the age of the moon. As the Hague in Holland, is deservedly called the most magnificent village in Europe, so Manchester may with equal propriety be said to be the greatest village in England; the highest magistrate being only a constable or headborough; though it is more populous than York, or many other cities in England.

Warrington, a large town on the river Mersey, has a market well supplied with corn, cattle, and fish. Here is an academy founded upon a noble and extensive plan for educating youth in the learned professions. In this town, and the neighbouring villages, sail-cloth is made for the royal navy. Here are also copper works, sugar-houses, and glais-houses, which furnish the industrious with the means of obtaining a comfortable subsistence. On the banks of the Mersey, which, by means of weirs and locks, is made navigable to Manchester, are paper-mills, gun-powder mills, oil-mills, iron forges and slitting-mills.

Preston is a fine town, seated on the river Ribble. Though it has no manufacture, it has a court of chancery and other offices of justice, for the county palatine of Lancaster. From the gentry many miles round resorting here in winter, and having assemblies, balls, &c. it is vulgarly called Proud Preston. It has a large market-place. On the neighbouring common are frequent horse races. Near it the duke of Hamilton, who came to rescue Charles I. from imprisonment, was defeated in 1648; as were also the English rebels, under general Foster, in 1715.

Wigan is inhabited by thop-keepers of almost all kinds, has a manufacture of coverlets, rugs and blankets, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, &c.

Near this town is a well, which at first sight does not appear to be a spring, but rather rain-water. There is nothing about it that seems extraordinary; but upon emptying it there presently breaks out a sulphurous vapour, which causes the water to bubble up as if it boiled. A candle being put to it, it presently takes fire and burns like brandy. The flame in a calm season will continue a whole day, by the heat of which you may boil meat, eggs, &c.

CHESTER, to the south of Lancashire, has a serene air, and good soil, and is famous for its cheese.

No. 84.

Chester, or as it is commonly called, West Chester, is a large well built city, full of wealthy inhabitants, who, by its neighbourhood to the Severn, and to Ireland, drive a considerable trade; as may be seen by the great fairs held here every year; to which abundance of tradesmen and merchants come from all parts, but particularly from Bristol and Dublin. The houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the buildings in Britain. They are, for the most part, of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walks before them, in which the people, who walk, are so hid, that, to look up or down the streets, one sees no-body stirring, except with horses, carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of people. By the same means also the shops are, as it were, hid; little or no part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those rows, or just opposite to a house.

Nantwich, or Namptwich, is a large well-built town. The inhabitants are wealthy and carry on a considerable trade, particularly in salt and cheese, the latter exceeding all that is made in the county, from the excellency of the soil. Here are salt springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh water stream, of which they make great quantities of salt. The water brought from the salt springs to the wick houses, as they are called, by troughs, is received into large casks set in the ground. From hence it is put into the leads, and a fire made for keeping it warm, during which women with wooden rakes gather it as it settles to the bottom. After this it is put into salt barrows, a kind of wicker baskets, in the shape of a fugar-loaf reversed, that the water may drain from it and leave the salt dry.

STAFFORDSHIRE, to the south east of Cheshire, is a rich, though not a fertile county, the principal places being

Litchfield, a large neat town, which is, when joined to Coventry, a bishopric. The cathedral suffered much in the time of the civil wars, but was thoroughly repaired after the restoration of Charles II. and is now a noble and admirable structure. It is walled in like a castle; but stands on such an eminence that it is seen 10 miles round.

Stafford is the shire town where the assizes are held. It stands low, on the river Sow, over which it has a good bridge. Here are two handsome churches, a free-school, and a spacious market-place, in which stands the shire-hall. It is well built and paved, and much increased of late, both in wealth and inhabitants, by its manufacture of cloth. The buildings are, for the most part, of stone and slate, and some of them in the modern taste. Not only the assizes, but the quarter sessions are kept in this town.

Wolverhampton stands on a high ground, and is a populous well built town, and the streets well paved; but all the water the town is supplied with, except what falls from the skies, comes from four weak springs of different qualities which go by the name of Pudding-well, Horle-well, Wathing-well, and Meal-well. From the last they fetch all the water they use for boiling or brewing, in leather buckets, laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and in the other wells they clean tripe, water horses, and wash linen. To the high and dry situation of the place is ascribed its healthy state.

SHROPSHIRE, south of Cheshire, is tolerably fertile. Shrewsbury has two bridges over the Severn, which surrounds it, except on the north side, in the form of a horse-shoe, and renders it a peninsula. It has a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it, added a library, and endowed it more largely. Here are five churches, besides meeting houses; likewise 12 incorporated companies, who repair in their formalities, once a year, to Kingland, on the opposite side of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation, in bowers erected for that purpose, and distinguished by mottos or devices suitable to their respective arts and trades.

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The streets are large, and the houses well built, with hanging gardens down to the river. Charles II. would have erected this town into a city; but the townsmen chose to remain a corporation; for which refusal they were afterwards called the proud Salopians. The town has been famed throughout England for cakes. Its brawn is reckoned to exceed that of Canterbury. Here is plenty of provisions, especially salmon and other good fish. Here are many Welch families; and on market days the general language spoken is Welch. One great ornament in this town is that called the quarry, now converted into one of the finest walks in England, both for beauty and extent. It takes in at least 20 acres of ground on the south and south-west

sides of the town, betwixt its walls and the Severn. It is shaded with rows of lime trees on each side, and adorned in the center with a fine double alcove, and seats on both sides, one of them facing the town, and the other the river. It is reckoned not inferior to the mall in St. James's park. Upon the Welch bridge there is a noble gate, over the arch of which is placed the statue of the great Llewellyn, the idol of the Welch, and the last Welch prince.

Many curious and necessary particulars, which previously inserted in the respective counties would have been digressing from the frequent repetition, may be known by the following table, where they are exhibited at one view.

A TABLE, containing the Modern and Antient Names of the Counties or Shires in England, the Titles they give, their Length, Breadth, Circumference, Cities and Towns, Distance from London, Market Towns, the Number of Members they send to Parliament, and the Number of Parishes and Acres contained in each.

Modern Names.	Antient Names	Tit.	Length	Breadth	Circumference	Cities or Towns	Dist. fr. Lond.	Market Towns	Parish. Memb.	Number of Parishes	Number of Acres
Bedfordshire	Bedfordia	D.	22	15	73	Bedford	50	10	4	124	260,000
Berkshire	Readingum	E.	39	20	120	Reading	40	12	9	140	527,000
Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamia	E.	39	18	138	Buckingham	57	14	14	185	441,000
Cambridgeshire	Camboritum	E.	40	25	130	Cambridge	52	8	6	163	570,000
	Elia					Ely	68				
Cheshire	Deva	E.	45	25	130	Chester	182	12	4	86	720,000
Cornwall	Lanitaphadonia	D.	78	42	150	Launceston	214	27	44	171	960,000
						Truro	257				
Cumberland	Luguvallum	D.	55	38	168	Carlisle	298	14	6	58	1,040,000
Derbyshire	Derbia	E.	40	30	130	Derby	126	11	4	106	680,000
Devonshire	Ilca Danmoniorum	D.	69	66	200	Exeter	173	40	26	394	1,920,000
	Plimuta					Plymouth	216				
Dorsetshire	Dunium	D.	50	40	150	Dorchester	120	22	20	248	772,000
Durham	Dunellum		39	35	107	Durham	257	8	4	52	610,000
Essex	Colonia	E.	47	43	150	Colchester	51	22	8	415	1,249,000
	Canonium					Chelmsford	28				
Gloucestershire	Clerum	D.	56	22	150	Gloucester	100	27	8	280	800,000
Hampshire	Venta Belgarum		64	30	150	Winchester	63	18	26	253	1,312,000
	Claudentum					Southampton	75				
Herefordshire	Herefordia	E.	35	30	108	Hereford	130	8	8	176	660,000
Hertfordshire	Hertfordia	E.	36	28	140	Hertford	21	18	6	120	451,000
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdonia	E.	24	18	67	Huntingdon	59	6	4	79	240,000
Kent	Durovernum		56	36	166	Canterbury	56	28	18	408	1,248,000
	Roffa					Rochester	30				
Lancashire	Longovicus	D.	57	32	107	Lancaster	235	27	14	60	1,150,000
	Mancunium					Manchester	182				
Leicestershire	Rhaga	E.	30	25	96	Leicester	99	13	4	200	560,000
Lincolnshire	Lindum	E.	60	35	180	Lincoln	132	39	12	688	1,740,000
Middlesex	Londonium	E.	24	18	95	London	0	5	18	143	247,000
	Westmonasterium					Westminster	1				
Monmouthshire	Monumenta	D.	29	20	84	Monmouth	125	8	3	127	
Norfolk	Norvicum	D.	57	35	140	Norwich	109	32	12	660	1,148,000
	Garriarorum					Yarmouth	123				
Northampton	Petroburgum	E.	55	26	125	Peterborough	81	11	9	330	550,000
	Antona Borealis					Northampton	66				
Northumberland	Gabrolentum	D.	50	40	150	Newcastle	271	11	8	46	1,370,000
Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamia	E.	43	24	110	Nottingham	126	9	8	168	560,000
Oxfordshire	Oxonium	E.	42	26	130	Oxford	54	15	9	280	534,000
Rutlandshire	Uxocona	D.	15	10	40	Oakham	96	2	2	48	11,000
Shropshire	Salopia		40	33	134	Shrewsbury	155	15	12	170	890,000
	Ludloa					Ludlow	138				
Somersetshire	Brittolum	E.	60	50	200	Bristol	117	30	18	385	1,075,000
	Aquæ Calidæ					Bath	108				
Staffordshire	Lichfeldia	E.	40	26	140	Litchfield	118	18	10	150	810,000
	Staffordia					Stafford	135				
Suffolk	Gippevicum	E.	48	24	146	Ipswich	69	32	16	575	995,000
	Villa Faustini					Bury	70				
Surry	Neomagus	E.	34	21	112	Guilford	29	11	14	140	592,000
	Regiopolis					Kingston	12				
Suffex	Cicestria	E.	65	29	170	Chichester	61	18	28	312	
Warwickshire	Præfidium	E.	33	26	122	Warwick	93	14	6	158	670,000
	Coventria					Coventry	91				
Westmoreland	Concangium	E.	30	24	120	Kendal	257	8	4	64	510,000
Wiltshire	Sorbiodunum	E.	40	30	142	Salisbury	82	23	34	304	
						Wilton	85				
Worcestershire	Bannogenium		36	28	130	Worcester	111	11	9	152	540,000
Yorkshire	Eboracum	D.	114	80	360	York	197	49	30	603	3,770,000
	Richmondia					Richmond	230				

alls and the Severn. It trees on each side, and fine double alcove, and them facing the town, reckoned not inferior to Upon the Welch bridge arch of which is placed n, the idol of the Welch,

y particulars, which pre- ivate counties would have ent repetition, may be where they are exhibited

England, the Titles they London, Market Towns, Acres contained in each.

Parish	Number of Acres	Parish	Number of Acres
4	124	260,000	
9	140	527,000	
14	185	441,000	
6	163	570,000	
4	86	720,000	
44	171	960,000	
6	58	1,040,000	
4	106	680,000	
26	394	1,920,000	
20	248	772,000	
4	52	610,000	
8	415	1,249,000	
3	280	800,000	
26	253	1,312,000	
8	176	660,000	
6	120	451,000	
4	79	240,000	
18	408	1,243,000	
14	60	1,150,000	
4	200	560,000	
12	688	1,740,000	
18	143	247,000	
3	127		
12	660	1,148,000	
9	330	550,000	
8	46	1,370,000	
8	168	560,000	
9	280	534,000	
2	48	11,000	
12	170	890,000	
18	385	1,075,000	
10	150	810,000	
16	575	995,000	
14	140	592,000	
28	312		
6	158	670,000	
4	64	510,000	
34	304		
9	152	540,000	
30	403	3,770,000	

PRIN.

SECTION II.

PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

WALES was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, as it included the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, which have since been annexed to England.

It is bounded on all sides by the sea and the Severn, except on the east, where it joins to the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth; being 113 miles long and 90 broad where widest. The country, though generally mountainous, is not altogether unfruitful, as the valleys abound in corn, the seas and rivers with fish, and the hill, exclusive of the metals and minerals they contain, feed great quantities of black cattle, sheep, deer, goats, &c. This country is, at present, divided into eleven counties, exclusive of the Isle of Anglesey; according to which we shall consider it.

RADNORSHIRE, to the fourth west of Shropshire, is tolerably fertile. The chief commodities are sheep and horses. The principal place is

Radnor, 157 miles from London, a very ancient borough, chiefly consisting of thatched houses. It was called Radnor by the English, from Rhaidr Gwy, or the cataract of the river Wye, near the town of Rhaidr. It stands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of sheep are fed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, to the fourth of Radnorshire, has a sharp but wholesome air, is very mountainous, and abounds with black cattle, venison, goats, and wild fowls.

Brecknock, or Brecon, 159 miles from London, which is the capital, and almost the centre of the county, is a compact, well built town, where the affizes are held. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Honthy and Ufk, over which it has a good stone bridge. It is well inhabited, and has some share in the woollen manufacture. The ruins of its castle, built by Bernard de Newmarch, in the reign of William Rufus, remain. Its markets are well supplied with cattle, corn, and other provisions. Brecknock Priory was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard de Newmarch. It is now a collegiate church, and still a magnificent building, situated on an eminence, and built in the form of a cross. There are two other churches.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, situated north of the Bristol Channel, is tolerably fertile towards the southern parts. Cardiff, 161 miles from London, the capital, where the affizes are held, has a bridge over the Taff, to which small vessels may come up. It is a large, well-built town; and though it comprehends two parishes, has but one church. It has a good trade with Bristol, and plentiful markets and fairs for corn, cattle, sheep, horses and swine.

Swansey, 202 miles from London, is an ancient, large, well-built town, which drives the greatest trade of any in the county, especially in coals, holds a great correspondence with Bristol, and has an exceeding good harbour. The town stands on the river Twyne, and its markets are well furnished with all necessaries. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built by Henry Beaumont, earl of Warwick.

Landaff, though the see of a bishop, has not so much as a market. The cathedral is a neat, ancient building.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, situated north-west of Glamorganhire, has a milder air, and is more fruitful than most of the Welch counties.

Carmarthen, 204 miles from London, is situated on the river Towy, over which it has a stone bridge, and is a place venerable for its antiquity. It is a thriving and populous town of great resort, and drives a very considerable trade. This place was anciently reckoned the capital of Wales. The Britons made it the seat of their assemblies.

PEMBROKESHIRE is encompassed around by St. George's Channel, except on the east side, where it joins to Carmarthenshire, and on the north-east to Cardiganshire. It is a fruitful county.

Pembroke, 234 miles from London, the county town, stands at the innermost eastern creek of Milford Haven. It has two handsome bridges over the two points of it. Here are the remains of an ancient castle on a rock, in which Henry VII. was born; and under it is a vault noted for a strange echo, called the Wogan. It has two parishes, a custom-house, and several merchants houses, well built.

Haverford-west, 236 miles from London, stands on the side of a hill, is a very neat, well built, strong, populous, and trading town, having a fine stone bridge, plentiful markets, a commodious quay for ships of burthen, and a custom-house. There are three parish churches in the town, besides one in the out parts, called Prengest.

Milford-Haven has 16 creeks, five bays, and 13 roads in which 1000 sail of ships may ride securely. There is no danger in sailing in or out of it with the tide, and almost any wind, by night as well as by day; and a ship in distress may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe. The spring tide rises in the harbour 36 feet, and the neap about 26. But that which makes this the most excellent and useful harbour in this part of the world, is, that in an hour's time a ship is out of the harbour into the sea, and in a fair way between the Lands-end and Ireland. As it lies in the mouth of the Severn, a ship, in eight or ten hours, may be over on the coast of Ireland.

St. David's is an episcopal see, which was once considerable, but is now small, and thinly inhabited. The cathedral is the remnant of a venerable building.

CARDIGANSHIRE, situated north-east of St. George's Channel, is a barren county, but contains some valuable mines.

Cardigan, 222 miles from London, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Teivy, over which it has a stone bridge, leading into Pembrokeshire. It is a large, ancient, and populous borough, and carries on a considerable trade, especially to Ireland, the tide flowing up to the town. The church is a handsome structure; but the castle is in a ruinous condition.

Aberystwyth, though a small town, has a very considerable market once a week.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, to the east of Merionethshire, and the west of Shropshire, is in the principal parts fertile, and remarkable for the horses being larger than in the other parts of Wales.

Montgomery, 161 miles from London, is situated in a very healthy air, on the easy ascent of a rocky hill, having beneath it a pleasant valley, through which the Severn winds its course. The town is large, but the buildings indifferent, except a few belonging to considerable families.

Welch Pool, six miles from Montgomery, is a large, well-built corporate town, situated on a lake in a fruitful valley, where is a good manufacture of flannel. On the fourth side is a red castle, belonging to the Earl of Powis.

MERTONETHSHIRE, east of St. George's Channel, is a mountainous, barren, bleak, unhealthy county; and the inhabitants are more remarkable for idleness and incontinency than any other Welch people.

Harlech, 223 miles from London, is situated on a rock near the sea, where is an harbour for ships. It is a mean town, thinly inhabited, but has a garrison for the security of the coast, and an old decayed castle, originally a strong fort of the ancient Britons. In the year 1694 the country about Harlech was annoyed above eight months with a fiery exhalation of a curd colour, which arose from the sea, and was seen only in the night. It set fire to barns, stacks of hay and corn, in its way; infected the air and blighted the grass and herbage; so that a great mortality among the sheep, horses, and cattle, ensued.

Dolgelly,

Dolgelly, 36 miles from Welch Pool, is situated in a woody valley by the Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Cader-Idris, which, by computation, is near three miles high, and one of the loftiest in Britain. Here are inns for travellers, and a good market for Welch cottons.

CARNARVONSHIRE, situated south-east of the Isle of Anglesey, is very mountainous, but abounds in cattle, sheep, goats, &c.

Carnarvon, 251 miles from London, is situated on the channel that separates this from the Isle of Anglesey, and was built by command of Edward I. out of the ruins of the city Segontium, which stood a little below it. The town has a beautiful prospect of the Isle of Anglesey. It had a strong castle, now in ruins. The market is supplied with corn, and all sorts of provisions.

DENBIGHSHIRE, to the south-west of Flintshire, is, in many parts, mountainous and barren, yet contains some fertile spots.

Denbigh, 210 miles from London, is a handsome, populous town, stands on a branch of the Clwyd, has a good trade, and is by some esteemed the best town in North Wales. It has a good market for corn, cattle, and other provisions; and two churches. Here are the ruins of a castle dismantled in the civil wars; and also those of an abbey of monks.

Wrexham is a town well inhabited, and contains a handsome church, the steeple of which is admired for its curious architecture.

Ruthin, situated in the vale of Clwyd, is a corporation town, well inhabited, and has an hospital and free-school.

FLINTSHIRE, situated west of Cheshire, is in many places fertile and contains some mines.

Flint, 195 miles from London, is the county town and stands on an arm of the river Dee. It had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are still remaining.

St. Asaph, 212 miles from London, is a bishop's see, situated in the vale of Clwyd, at the conflux of the Elwy with the Clwyd; but the buildings are not remarkable for beauty, nor the church for elegance. The episcopal see was founded in the year 560, by Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, in Scotland, who resigned it to his disciple Asaph, from whom it has its name.

The county of Anglesey, will be described in our account of Islands belonging to or surrounding Great Britain. The following table will exhibit, in one point of view, the particulars relative to the counties before mentioned:

Counties	Chief Towns	Eng.	Bred.	Parish	Mem. of Par.
Radnorshire	New Radnor	20	18	5	2
Brecknockshire	Brecknock	35	34	61	2
Glamorganhire	Cardiff	45	21	18	2
Carmarthenshire	Carmarthen	40	27	8	2
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke	33	28	145	3
Cardiganhire	Cardigan	40	18	64	2
Montgomerysh.	Montgomery	30	25	47	2
Merionethshire	Harlech	35	25	37	1
Carnarvonshire	Carnarvon	40	68	68	2
Denbighshire	Denbigh	31	17	57	2
Flintshire	Flint	33	8	28	2

SECTION III.

Persons, Dispositions, Genius, Customs, Manners, Dialects, Claps, and Orders, Superior and inferior; Traces of Customs, &c. of the People of South Britain.

THE people of England, in general, are of a good size, and well made. They have regular features, and commonly fair skins and florid complexions. It is, however to be presumed, that the great numbers of foreigners that are intermarried with the natives, have given a cast to their persons and complexions, different

from those of their ancestors. The women, in particular, are deemed the most beautiful in Europe. Besides many external graces, peculiar to them, they are to be esteemed for their prudent behaviour, thorough cleanliness, a tender affection for their husbands and children, and all the engaging duties of domestic life. The fashionable dress of the English is usually copied from the French; but the former generally add decency and cleanliness to the decorations of the latter. The most common personal defect is decayed teeth, from the scorbutic humour common to the country.

The nerves of the English are delicate, that people of both sexes are sometimes forcibly, nay mortally, affected by imagination. This over sensibility has been considered as one of the sources of those singularities which so strongly characterize the English nation. They sometimes magnify the smallest appearances into real ills; and yet when real danger approaches, no people face it with greater resolution or constancy of mind.

The manners of the English people vary in the different classes of which they are composed, according to the difference of education and intercourse. Persons of fashion, after having studied at the university, commonly travel for improvement. They are magnificent in their dress, equipage, dwellings, and manner of living; generally polite, hospitable, good-natured, humane, charitable, and forgiving. On the reverse of their character, we likewise observe a disposition to gaming and riot. They are in general blunt, artless, and averse to civility and cringing. Hence arises too frequently a rudeness of behaviour, which, by foreigners, has been considered as bordering on brutality. The English merchants are, beyond all others, famous for their honourable dealings, as well as for their knowledge of trade, and their extensive commerce. The people, in general, are masters of the different professions they exercise. Their workmanship is neatly and elegantly finished, far above any thing of the same sort in other countries; and though they are not the most remarkable for their discoveries in the arts of handicraft, they never fail to make improvements on the inventions of their neighbours.

The English have been always equally famed for courage and ingenuity. Their soldiers are fearless in the day of battle, and have obtained a great number of signal victories, over the most powerful and warlike nations on the continent; and their sailors are confessedly superior to all the mariners upon earth, in activity, skill and intrepidity.

The diversions and pastimes of the English people may be divided into those of the town, and those of the country; and again subdivided into such as are peculiar to the higher ranks of life; such as are practiced by the lower class of people, and such as are common to both. The diversions of the town are ridottos, masquerades, concerts of music, theatrical performances, and card assemblies, for persons of fashion. The pastimes of the country, peculiar to the same degree, are horse-races, stag, fox, and hare-hunting. A spirit of gaming prevails with great violence at a horse-race. Hunting is the sport of country gentlemen; and those whom the world distinguish by the appellation of fox-hunters seem to be intimated with the diversion. The common people have likewise their town and country pastimes, which they enjoy with great eagerness. Among these we number cudgeling, wrestling, duck-hunting, bowls, skittles, or nine-pins, archery, prison bars, cricket, shovel-board, quoits, divers games of chance, and spectacles of various kinds.

Most of the houses, belonging to persons of fashion, are built of stone, large, magnificent, and well provided with offices. The apartments are spacious, adorned with carvings and paintings, and the furniture rich and splendid. The middling sort of people live in brick houses, roomy, convenient, well finished, and neatly furnished. The habitations of the lower class are built of the same materials, though not so large and well finished; and, perhaps, several families are crowd-

The women, in particular, beautiful in Europe, peculiar to them, they have a different behaviour, thorough for their husbands and duties of domestic life. English is usually copied generally add decency is of the latter. The is decayed, from to the country.

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s of the English people he town, and those of the l into such as are pecu- such as are practised by such as are common to town are ridicules, mal- theatrical performances, ns of fashion. The pas- to the same degree, are are-hunting. A spirit of violence at a horse-race, y gentlemen; and those y the appellation of fox- with the diversion. The their town and country ith great eagerness. A- gelling, wrestling, duck- nine-pins, archery, pri- rd, quoits, divers games arious kinds.

ing to persons of fashion, gnificent, and well pro- partments are spacious, ntings, and the furniture dling sort of people live nient, well finished, and tations of the lower class, though not so large and everal families are crowd- ed



ANCIENT ENGLISH DRESSES.

1. *A. Vellman in 1557* 2. *A. Vellman in 1588* 3. *A. Vellman in 1590*



ANCIENT ENGLISH DRESSES.

1. *A. Vellman in his Robe in 1590* 2. *A. Vellman in 1550* 3. *A. Vellman in 1550*

Engraved for BANKES'S new System of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority



ANCIENT ENGLISH DRESSES.

1. a Lady of Quality in 1590. 2. a Lady in 1626. 3. a Lady in 1630.



ANCIENT ENGLISH DRESSES.

1. a Lady of Quality in 1551. 2. a Lady in 1577. 3. a Lady of Quality in 1585.

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ed into one house. The English, in general, are fond of good cheer, and, perhaps, live more luxuriously than any other people.

Dilempers arising from intemperance are rife in England, especially in the great towns; fevers of all kinds, continual, remitting, and intermitting; inflammations, malignant and eruptive; pleuritis, coughs, catarrhs, diarrheas, dysenteries, and consumptions; gout, gravel, dropsy, jaundice, and the lues venerea. But the endemial diseases of this climate are the scurvy, the hypochondriacy, and, particularly among the fair sex, hysterics.

The monarch of England is distinguished by the titles of George III. by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. He styles himself King of France from an ancient claim which his predecessors had to that kingdom. The title, Defender of the Faith, was an ancient appellation given to the kings of England; but more particularly confirmed by Leo X. to Henry VIII. in consequence of a book written by this prince against Luther. The title was afterwards continued by act of parliament. The king of England is supreme head of the church, and chief magistrate of the kingdom. He has the supreme right of patronage, paramount over all the ecclesiastical benefices in England. He is the supreme civil judge, and the fountain from which all justice is derived. In point of power, pomp, dignity, and revenue, he rivals the greatest monarchs in Christendom.

The royal achievement (arms) borne by the reigning family is thus marshalled quarterly. In the first grand quarter Mars, three lions passant-guardant in pale, Sol, the imperial ensigns of England: these are impaled with the royal arms of Scotland, consisting of Sol, a lion rampant within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered, with fleurs de lis, Mars. The second quarter contains the arms of France, namely, Jupiter, three fleurs de lis, Sol. The third, for Ireland, exhibits Jupiter, an harp, Sol, fringed Luna. In the fourth grand quarter is represented his present majesty's own coat of arms, being Mars, two lions passant-guardant, Sol, for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenburg, giving Sol, semée of hearts, proper, a lion rampant, Jupiter, having for ancient Saxony, Mars, an horie current, Luna, grafted in base; and in a shield surmount, Mars, the diadem, or, a crown of Charlemagne; the whole surrounded with a garter, as sovereign of that order. Above the helmet, as the emblem of sovereign jurisdiction, is an imperial crown; the crest a lion passant-guardant crowned with the like; the supporters, a lion rampant-guardant, Sol, crowned as the former; and an unicorn, Luna, gorged with a crown, and chained. The royal motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, "God and my right," is as old as the reign of king Richard I. who assumed it to show his independence of all earthly powers.

The eldest son of the king of England is born duke of Cornwall, and afterwards created prince of Wales, with letters-patent, by which the said principality and a certain revenue are granted to him. He bears the king's arms, with the addition of a label of three points, charged with nine torteaux; his device being a coronet beautified with three ostrich feathers, inscribed *Ich dien*, signifying, in the German language, "I serve."

The nobility of England are numerous and wealthy; and no country in Europe can produce such a number of noblemen living in all the pomp of affluence, and all the joys of independence. They are distinguished by the different titles of duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron. The sons of nobility enjoy certain titles by courtesy, according to the rank of their fathers; but the law ranks them among the commons of England. Thus the eldest son of a duke is denominated marquis or earl; and the younger sons are saluted by the appellation of My Lord. The first son of a marquis or earl is denominated lord of some barony belonging to his father; and his brothers are likewise addressed by the

No. 84.

title of lord. The sisters enjoy the honourable title of lady in the same manner. But this courtesy is not extended to the younger children of viscounts and barons.

The next class or order of persons, after the barons, are the baronets of England, so called as an inferior kind of barons. The title of baronet is conferred by patent under the great seal, and descends to heirs male. Like other knights, he is distinguished by the appellation Sir prefixed to his christian name, in speaking and writing.

Exclusive of baronets, there are three orders of knighthood, viz. Garter, Bath, and Thistle. The order of the Garter, dedicated to St. George, is one of the most ancient and honourable orders in the universe. The seat of the order is in the castle of Windsor, consisting of the chapter-house, the hall, and chapel of St. George. A knight of this order is distinguished by a blue garter with a gold buckle, worn on the left leg, and inscribed *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; signifying, "Shame to him who puts a bad construction on this order;" by an embroidered silver star on the left breast; and the picture of St. George, enamelled upon gold, and beset with diamonds, hanging at the end of a broad blue ribbon, that crosses the body from the left shoulder.

The order of the Bath was instituted by king Henry IV. and took its denomination from their bathing on the eve of their admission. The order, which had grown obsolete, was revived by king George the First, in the year 1725, when 18 noblemen, and as many commoners, were installed Knights of the Bath, with great ceremony, at Westminster. They are distinguished by a star on the breast, and a broad red ribbon, worn like a belt, over the shoulder. The motto of this order is, *Tria juncta in uno*.

The order of the Thistle, peculiar to Scotland, consists of the sovereign and 12 knights, who wear a green ribbon over the shoulder, and on the breast an embroidered star, representing St. Andrew irradiated, with this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

All the gentlemen of South Britain, not distinguished by nobility or knighthood, have the general denomination of Esquires. The highest order of plebeians are freeholders or yeomen; then follow copyholders, merchants, traders, mechanics, hired servants, and day-labourers. But it is to be observed, that *opulent merchants* are considered as of greater importance than the degree wherein they are placed in the above scale, and frequently, by means of large portions, wed their daughters to nobility.

A woman in England, as soon as married, is, with all her moveables, at the will and disposition of her husband; nor can she alienate any thing without his consent. Her necessary apparel is not her own property. Nay, at the death of her husband, all the personal chattles she possessed at marriage descend to his executor or administrator. She can make no contract without her husband's consent, nor reply without him, in matters of law. On the other hand, he must pay the debts which she has contracted; and if she should injure any person by her tongue or trespass, he will be obliged to make satisfaction.

The authority of fathers is so absolute in England, that they may give away their unentailed estates from their own children, or bequeath their fortunes to any one child, in preference to all the rest. A youth of 14 may choose his guardian, and consent to marriage; at 21 he is at age to make any contract, deed, or will, and to sit in parliament. The eldest son commonly inherits the landed estate, and the younger children are portioned from the goods and chattels.

With respect to the inhabitants of that part of South Britain called Wales, they are, in general, brave, hardy and hospitable; jealous of affronts, hasty, and proud. The nobility and gentry speak the English language, affect the English fashions, and endeavour to civilize the lower orders of their countrymen. The

common people (though some of them speak English indifferently) commonly use the Welch, being particularly attached to their own language.

SECTION IV.

Constitution, Government, Laws, &c.

IN all states there is an absolute supreme power, to which the right of legislation belongs, and which, by the singular constitution of these kingdoms, is here vested in king, lords, and commons.

The supreme executive power of Great Britain and Ireland is vested, by our constitution, in a single person, king or queen. The person entitled to it, whether male or female, is entrusted with all the ensigns, rights, and prerogatives of sovereign power.

The grand fundamental maxim upon which the right of succession to the throne of these kingdoms depends, is "That the crown, by common law, and constitutional custom, is hereditary, and this in a manner peculiar to itself; but that the right of inheritance may, from time to time, be changed or limited, by act of parliament, under which limitations the crown still continues hereditary."

At the revolution in 1688 the convention of the estates, or representative body of the nation, declared, that the misconduct of King James II. amounted to an abdication of the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant. In consequence of this vacancy, and from a regard to the antient line, the convention appointed the next Protestant heir of the blood royal of Charles I. to fill the vacant throne, with a temporary exception, or preference, to the person of king William III.

On the impending failure of the Protestant line of king Charles I. the king and parliament extended the settlement of the crown to the Protestant line of king James I. viz. to the princely Sophia of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. She married the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, by whom she had George, elector of Hanover, who ascended the throne, by an act of parliament expressly made in favour of his mother; and that princely is now the common stock from whom the heirs of the crown must descend. This appears to be the true constitutional notion of the right of succession to the imperial crown of these kingdoms.

When such an hereditary right, as our laws have created, and vested in the royal stock, is closely interwoven with those liberties, which are equally the inheritance of the subject, this union will form a constitution in theory the most beautiful, in practice the most approved, and in duration the most permanent. This constitution it is the duty of every Briton to understand, to revere, and to defend.

The house of lords is composed of all the peers of the realm, spiritual and temporal. The commons, including the Scotch members, are chosen by the counties and boroughs, and in their collective body are supposed to represent the people of England.

It is highly necessary, for preserving the balance of the constitution, that the executive power should be a branch, though not the whole of the legislature. The crown cannot begin of itself any alterations in the present established law; but it may approve or disapprove of the alterations suggested and consented to by the two houses. The legislative, therefore, cannot abridge the executive power of any rights which it has now by law, without its own consent; since the law must perpetually stand as it now does, unless all the powers will agree to alter it. Herein consists the true excellence of our government, that all the parts of it form a mutual check upon each other. In the legislature the people are a check upon the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people, by the mutual privilege of rejecting what the other has resolved; while the king is a check upon both, which prevents the executive power from encroachments.

The king of England, besides his high court of parliament, has subordinate officers and ministers to assist him; and these are responsible for their advice and conduct. The peers of the realm are, by their dignity, hereditary counsellors, and may be called together at any time, to impart their advice in all matters of importance to the public weal. Another council are the judges of the courts of law. But the principal is the privy council, called, by way of eminence, "The council." Privy counsellors are made by the king's nomination, and subject to a removal at his discretion. The power of the privy council consists in enquiring into all offences against the government, and in committing offenders into safe custody, in order to take their trial in some of the courts of law. But their jurisdiction does not extend to punishment; and the persons committed by them are entitled to their *habeas corpus* equally with those committed by an ordinary justice of the peace. In this council the civil government is regulated, and every new measure of the administration proposed and planned.

There is a committee of the privy council, called the cabinet-council, consisting of a number of ministers and noblemen, according to the king's opinion of their integrity and abilities, or attachment to the views of the court. One of the members of the cabinet council is generally considered as first minister, though, in reality, there is no office of that kind. A responsibility for all the transactions of government, is, however, always annexed to the title, which renders it a post of great danger and difficulty.

The great officers of the crown, who take place next to the princes of the blood, and the two primates, are nine in number, viz. the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Admiral.

The office of Lord High Steward is only exercised occasionally, as at coronations and trials. That of Lord High Treasurer is vested in a commission of five persons; the first of whom is supposed to possess the power of Lord High Treasurer. That of Lord High Constable is introduced at a coronation; and that of Lord High Admiral is now held by commission, and is of very great importance.

The judges of England, appointed by the king, are 12 in number, disposed in different courts of judicature, and divided into certain circuits, for the administration of justice through all parts of the realm. The tribunals held at Westminster are, the courts of King's Bench, Common-Pleas, Chancery, Exchequer, and the duchy chamber of Lancaster.

The punishments inflicted on civil criminals in England, are different from those adjudged in other countries. High treason, petit treason, rape, sodomy, murder, and felony, are capital crimes by the laws of this country. A traitor is first hanged up, then cut down, opened and embowelled; after which he is quartered, and his head and members exposed to the populace. But in noblemen this sentence is, by the indulgence of the crown, always changed into decapitation; and the criminal in that case is beheaded with an ax on a public scaffold. A traitor is not quit for his own life; but his conviction is attended with the ruin of his family. He forfeits all his lands and goods; his wife loses her dowry; and his children are deprived of their nobility, and right of inheritance. Coiners, though adjudged guilty of high treason, are only hanged and drawn. Petit treason, comprehending the murder of a master or mistress by a servant, of a husband by his wife, or of a bishop by a clergyman, who owes him obedience, is punished by drawing the criminal to the gallows on a hurdle, and hanging him by the neck until he be dead, except in the case of a female, who, for high treason, as well as petit treason, is sentenced to be drawn and burned alive. All other capital crimes are punished by hanging; and in cases of murder, the body of the criminal

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The capital of this county is Aberdeen, 80 miles north of Edinburgh. It stands upon the rivers Dee and Don, and is, in effect, divided into two distinct towns. Old Aberdeen, the seat of a presbytery, built at the mouth of the Don, has a church made of hewn stone, with a lofty steeple or turret, ending in an imperial crown, with a round globe of stone, and two gilded crosses. Near the church is a library, furnished with a valuable collection of books. Old Aberdeen is chiefly remarkable for the college founded by king James IV. consisting of a principal, sub-principal, regents, or professors, of divinity, civil law, physic, philosophy, and the languages. To these endowments Charles I. added eight burghs, out of the revenues of vacant bishoprics. King Charles II. bestowed upon it the benefices of vacant churches in several dioceses for seven years. From these benefactions it derived the name of the Caroline University. The town is small, indifferently built, and inconsiderable, though very ancient. About a mile from hence, at the mouth of the river Dee, is New Aberdeen, the county town, a neat, populous, and flourishing place, adorned with churches, hospitals, a fine wharf, a custom-house, and many stately edifices built of hewn stone. The streets are large and well paved; the private houses lofty, and well finished, provided with gardens and orchards, which appear intermingled with the buildings, and at a distance give it the air of a city.

MEARNS, or KINCARDINSHIRE, situated south of Aberdeenshire, is a fertile county. The principal place is Stonehaven, the seat of the county courts, a small town with a commodious haven, and enjoys a good salmon fishery. Kincardin, another considerable place, stands on the river Dee, and gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Bruce. Cowy is an ancient borough, greatly decayed, and remarkable for nothing but the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by king Malcolm Kenmore; and Fouldon, or Mearns, is a small town, the seat of a presbytery, and, before the reformation, famous for the reliques of St. Palladius, who was sent over to Scotland in the fifth century by pope Celestine, to enlighten the Scots, and confute the Pelagians.

FORFARSHIRE, to the south-west of Kincardinsire, produces wood, minerals, cattle, and game.

The county-town, Forfar, bestows its name upon the shire, and gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Douglas, which title was extinguished at the death of the last earl, a gallant youth, who lost his life in the battle of Dunblaine. The town, though inconsiderable, is a royal borough, and seat of a presbytery. The most flourishing town of this county is Dundee antiently called Alutum and Taodunum, the birth-place of the historian Hector Boethius. It is situated at the foot of a hill, on the north side of the Tay, not far from that river's influx into the ocean. Dundee is a royal borough, and seat of a presbytery, handsomely built, and inferior to few towns in Scotland, in strength, situation and commerce.

CLACKMAMAN, a very small county, is fertile, but contains only one place of note, viz. Alos, on the Forth or Frith, a sea-port of tolerable trade.

FIFESHIRE, a peninsula, between the Forth of Firth, and the Tay, is tolerably fertile. The principal place is Coupar of Fife, the county town, situated on the river Eden; but the most celebrated place is the city of St. Andrew's. Hither the bones of St. Andrew are said to have been brought from Patras, a town of Peloponnesus, in the fourth century, by Regulus, a Grecian monk, renowned for his piety and learning. St. Andrew's was also the principal seat of the Culdees, who directed all sacred institutions from the first conversion of the Picts to Christianity, and has always been famous for its university.

The island of May, about a mile and a half in circumference, lies seven miles from the coast of Fife, almost opposite to the rock of Bass. It formerly belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, and was dedicated

to St. Adrian, supposed to have been martyred in this place by the Danes; and hither, in times of Popish superstition, barren women used to come and worship at his shrine, in hopes of being cured of their sterility. Here are a tower and light house, built by a Mr. Cunningham, to whom king Charles I. granted the island in fee, with power to exact two pence per ton from every ship that passes, for the maintenance of the light-house.

STIRLINGSHIRE is a pleasant fertile county, situated to the south of Perthshire.

Stirling, the capital of the county, which derives its name from Ster, a Saxon word, signifying hill, and Lin water, was anciently called Binobara, of the same signification in the Scottish language. The town stands about 30 miles from Edinburgh, on the descent of a hill, the top of which is crowned with a stately old castle, of which the earls of Mar were formerly hereditary castellans, kept in repair, and garrisoned by the government. The town is enclosed with a wall, except towards the north, where the part of a fosse is supplied by the river Forth, over which the inhabitants have built a stone bridge, consisting of four stately arches, and secured with an iron gate.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, to the north of the Firth of Clyde, is a barren county. The lake called Lochlomond is a great curiosity, being supplied by subterraneous springs and rivulets, surrounded with huge mountains, extending 25 miles in length, and in some places five miles in breadth, incredibly deep in every part, interperfed with 24 verdant isles, some of which are stocked with red deer, and inhabited.

Dumbarton, the county town, which bestows its name upon the shire, is a small inconsiderable royal borough, situated near the conflux of the Clyde and Leven; and at present remarkable for nothing but its castle, which is very large, and formed on a very singular construction. It is a steep rock, rising up into two points, and every where inaccessible, except by a very narrow passage or entry, fortified with a strong wall and rampart. Within this wall is the guard-house, with lodgings for the officers; and from hence a long flight of stone steps ascends to the upper part of the castle, where there are several batteries mounted with cannon.

RENFREWSHIRE, east of Dumbartonshire, from which it is separated by the river Clyde, is tolerably fertile, and hath many opulent inhabitants. The principal town is Renfrew, an inconsiderable place, which yields greatly in point of importance to the village of Paisley.

LANERKSHIRE, to the south-west of Edinburghshire, is divided into two districts, viz. the shire of Lanerk, and the barony of Glasgow. The soil is diversified, being in some places barren, and in others fertile. The principal place is the large, elegant and populous city of Glasgow. It stands on the descent of an eminence, near the Clyde, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. The streets are regular and well paved, the houses lofty and built of stone, the churches elegant, and the university a noble and beautiful foundation. The people are industrious and carry on great commerce; and the whole place has the appearance of opulence.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, a small county to the south of Stirlingshire, is very pleasant, and tolerably fertile. Linlithgow, the chief town, is a neat place, the seat of a presbytery, and a royal borough.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, to the south of the Forth of Firth, abounds in minerals, is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and pleasant. The sheriffalty of this shire is in the gift of the crown, and Edinburgh is a county of itself. The city, which is the capital of Scotland, was formerly the regal residence. It consists principally of one street, with lanes running from it, the ground rising gradually from Holyrood-house, to the Canongate-head, which is the suburb; and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city.

city. The principal street besides this is called Cowgate, and is on the south side of the other; and from this several lanes run up the hill towards the university and Heriot's hospital. The city is above a mile in length, but no where above half a mile in breadth. The houses are built of stone, six or seven stories high; and near the parliament cloie they are 14 stories high. The whole is walled on every side but the north, where a lake circumscribes it. The castle is remarkably strong. The council-house and sessions-house are convenient fabrics for the purposes for which they are designed. The high church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four churches; besides which there are seven other churches, and a chapel in the castle. The palace called Holyrood house was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome convenient structure. This city is governed by a lord provost, four bailiff, and a common council.

Leith, situated on the Forth, two miles north of Edinburgh, is not only the port, but may, with justice, be termed the warehouse of Edinburgh. It is a flourishing handsome town intersected by the river Leith; over which there is a stone bridge, which connects the two parts.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, to the north-east of Edinburghshire, is a very fertile, and well cultivated county. The thire town, situated on the river Tyne, over which it has a stone bridge with three arches, is a royal borough, large, well built, and the seat of a presbytery.

Dunbar, a royal borough, at the mouth of the Firth, is the seat of a presbytery. It is a neat small town, has a good market, a secure harbour, and a considerable trade.

BERWICKSHIRE, adjoining to England, situated to the south east of Edinburghshire, is a rough, moonish county, irregularly diversified with woods and vallies. Berwick town being now annexed to England, the principal Scotch town of this county is Duns, a large populous barony in the center of the thire, being the seat of a presbytery, and having a castle for its defence.

AIRESHIRE, to the east of the Firth of Clyde, is a level, pleasant, and tolerable fertile county. Aire, the county town, is an ancient royal borough, commodiously situated for trade, and composed of the Old and new Towns, which are joined together by a bridge of four arches.

TWEEDDALESHIRE, or PEBLES, situated to the south of Edinburghshire, produces some grain, is particularly fertile in pasturage, well watered with rivers, and contains several lakes. The only town worthy of notice is Pebles, a small pleasant place on the Tweed, over which it has a stone bridge of five arches.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, or TIVIODALE, to the south of Berwickshire, is, though rather barren, a well inhabited county. Roxborough, the county town, was formerly a flourishing place, but is now greatly reduced, by reason that its royalty was removed to Jedburgh, situated at the confluence of the Tevi and Tied.

SELKIRKSHIRE, to the west of Roxburghshire, is a hilly country, but yields good pasture, and abounds in cattle. The chief town is Selkirk, a royal borough, on the Elrick, famous for its manufacture of boots and shoes.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, to the south-west of Selkirkshire, is a hilly county, but produces cattle in abundance. Annan, a royal borough and sea-port, was once the chief town, but having gone to decay, Dumfries is at present to be considered as such. This town, which may be tiled the capital of the south-west part of Scotland, is a large flourishing royal borough, situated at the mouth of the Nidd, at the distance of 64 miles from Edinburgh. The houses are well built and commodious, the streets are open and spacious. The town is adorned with an old castle in tolerable repair, four gates, a stately church, an exchange for the merchants, a tolbooth, a large market-place with a curi-

ous cross, and a noble bridge of free-stone over the river, consisting of 13 large arches, with a gate in the middle, as a boundary between the thire of Dumfries, and the stewartry of Galloway. Dumfries gives the title of earl to the chief of the family of Crich-ton, is the seat of a presbytery and provincial synod, and carries on a considerable share of commerce.

WIGTOWNSHIRE, to the south of Airedshire, abounds in cattle, horses, &c. The capital of the thire is Wigtown, which beflows the title of earl upon the chief of the Flemings. It is a royal borough, where the sheriff holds his court, and the seat of a presbytery, situated near the mouth of a river, in a bay of the same name, 11 miles in breadth, at the distance of 88 miles from Edinburgh. It has the advantage of a tolerable harbour and is well situated for trade; but this is entirely neglected, and the town is very poor, and thinly inhabited.

The length and breadth of the counties of North Britain may be known by inspecting the following table.

Counties.	Long.	Bred.	Counties.	Long.	Bred.
Caithness	35	20	Fife	40	17
Sutherland	80	40	Stirlingshire	20	12
Ross	80	78	Dumbartonshire	24	20
Inverness	60	55	Renfrewshire	20	13
Nairn	20	14	Lanarkshire	40	24
Elgin	24	20	Linlithgowshire	14	13
Argyleshire	90	70	Edinburghshire	21	16
Perthshire	70	60	Haddingtonshire	20	12
Banffshire	32	13	Berwickshire	24	16
Aberdeenshire	50	36	Airedshire	64	36
Mearns	27	20	Tweeddale	25	18
Forfarshire	29	16	Roxburghshire	30	15
Clackmaman	8	5	Selkirkshire	20	12
			Dumtrie thire	50	34
			Wigtownshire	24	23

SECTION VII.

Antiquities, &c. of Great Britain.

THE most celebrated antiquity in Great Britain is the famous Druid temple, about six miles from Salisbury, called Stonehenge, which consists of two circles and two ovals, respectively concentric. The stones that compose it are really stupendous; their height, breadth, and thickness are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical figure with exactness: to consider, as it were, not a pillar of one stone, but a whole wall, a side and end, of a temple, of one stone; to view them curiously creates such an astonishment in the mind as words cannot express.

Near this amazing work of antiquity are a great number of elevations, something resembling the form of a bell, called burrows or barrows. These are sepulchral tumuli, wherein the antient Britons deposited the ashes of their dead, and raised in memory of soldiers slain there.

Monuments of the same kind as that of Stonehenge are to be met with in many parts of England as well as in Scotland.

The Roman antiquities in Great Britain consist of altars, monumental inscription, walls, and military ways, the principal of the latter being one that began at Dover, and passed through the whole island to Cardigan in Wales. The chief Roman wall is that called the wall of Severus, or Pict's wall, which runs through Northumberland and Cumberland, beginning at Tynmouth and ending at Solway Firth, being about 80 miles in length. The Saxon antiquities consist of strong fortresses, and ecclesiastical edifices. The Danish are hardly discernible from the Saxon; and the Anglo-

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mbartonshire	24	20
nfrewshire	20	13
nerkshire	40	24
leighgowshire	14	13
inburglshire	21	16
ddingtonshire	20	12
wickshire	24	16
eshire	64	36
eedalshire	25	18
xburghshire	30	15
kirkshire	20	12
mtreshire	50	34
igtownshire	24	23

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SECTION VIII.

CONCISE VIEW of the HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS island was originally named Albion, from its
white cliffs; afterwards Britain from its painted
inhabitants. The southern parts received the name
of England from the Anglo-Saxons; and the whole,
after the union with Scotland, was termed Great
Britain.

The antient Britons were known to the Phœnicians
and Gauls, who traded with them, till the fertility of
the country, and richness of the mines, induced the
Romans to invade the island under Julius Cæsar. The
Romans having conquered it retained the greatest part
under several successive emperors; but the empire it-
self at length beginning to decline, the Roman forces
were drawn from Briton to defend Italy from the in-
cursions of the northern barbarians. The Britons, un-
protected by the Romans, being incapable of defend-
ing themselves from the Scots and Picts, called in the
Saxons to their assistance. These strangers, having
defeated the foes of the Britons, became themselves
their greatest enemies, drove them up into the moun-
tains of Wales, possessed themselves of the most fertile
parts of the country, and divided it into seven king-
doms, called the Heptarchy. England was afterwards
invaded and conquered by the Danes, who kept it a few
years, when it returned again beneath the Saxon go-
vernment, and so remained till it was invaded and con-
quered by William, duke of Normandy, who after-
wards reigned by the title of

William I. commonly called the Conqueror. This
successful prince was a descendant of Canute the Dane,
born 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in
England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II.
1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066;
invaded England, landing at Pevensey, in Suffex, the
same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on
October 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and Wil-
liam assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned
at Westminster, December 29, 1066; invaded Scot-
land, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074;
refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of
England; wounded by his son, Robert, at Gerberot,
in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon
after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture;
died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087;
was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by
his eldest son, Robert, and in England, by his sec-
ond son.

William II. born in 1057; crowned at Westmin-
ster, September 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with
success, 1090; killed by accident, as he was hunting
in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, August 1100,
aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by
his brother

Henry I. surnamed Beauclerc, born in 1068;
crowned, August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter
of Malcolm, king of Scots, November 11 following;
made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded
Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he de-
feated, and took prisoner, 1107, and sent to England;
betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Ger-
many, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117;
his eldest son, and two others of his children, ship-
wrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming
from Normandy, 1120; in quiet possession of Nor-
mandy, 1129; furnished himself with eating lampreys,
at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Decem-
ber 1, 1135, aged 68. His body was brought
over to England, and buried at Reading. He was
succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his
sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He was greatly in-
terrupted in the principal part of his reign by

Maude, daughter of Henry I. born 1101; married
to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109; had the
English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her
husband 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of
Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession,
by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed
her right to the crown, September, 1139; crowned,
but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped
to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Ox-
ford-castle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired
to France 1147; returned to England, and concluded
a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sep-
tember 10, 1167.

Stephen was born 1105; crowned December 2, 1135;
taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the earl of Gloucester,
Maude's half brother, February, 1141, and put in
irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of
Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with
Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, October
25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Faversham, and
succeeded by Henry, son of Maude. Matilda, Ste-
phen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1130;
died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and
was buried in a monastery at Faversham.

Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet, grandson of Henry
I. born in 1133, began his reign in 1154; arrived in
England December 8, and was, with his queen, Ele-
anor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month;
crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159;
quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son
Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ire-
land, and conquered it, 1172; imprisoned his queen
on account of Rotamond, his concubine, 1173; did
penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the
king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up
the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son
John, king of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an
amour, with Alice, of France, the intended princess
of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son, Henry, June
11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his
son Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed, at a tourna-
ment at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip,
of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died with
grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged
61; was buried at Fonteverand, in France, and suc-
ceeded by his son Richard. Eleanor, queen to king
Henry II. died, 1204.

Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born at
Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, September 3,
1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of
France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took
Melfina the latter end of the year; married Berengera,
daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; de-
feated the Cyprians, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna,
on his return home, by the duke of Austria, Decem-
ber 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000l. and set at liberty
1193; returned to England March 20 following;
wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in
Normandy, and died, April 6, 1199; was buried at
Fonteverand, and succeeded by his brother

John, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford,
December 24, 1166; was crowned, May 27, 1199;
divorced his wife Avifa, and married Isabella, daughter
of the Count of Angoulême; went to Paris, 1200; be-
sieged the castle of Mirabel, and took his nephew, Ar-
thur, prisoner, August 1, 1202, whom he murdered;
the same year he was expelled the French provinces,
and re-crowned in England; imprisoned his queen,
and banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208;
was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June
8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf the Pope's
legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following;
obliged, by his barons, to confirm Magna Charta, 1215;
lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes
of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, October 18, 1216;
was buried at Worcester, and succeeded by his son

Henry III. born October 1, 1207; crowned at Glou-
cester, October 28, 1216; received homage from Alex-
ander,

ander, of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, January 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242; obliged, by his nobles, to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died at St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, November 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

Eleanor, Henry III's queen, died in a monastery at Amberbury, where she had retired, about 1292.

Edward I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, November 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, August 19 following, with his queen; went to France, and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welch princes, 1282; Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296, and was conveyed to Westminster (when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested); married Margaret, sister to the king of France, September 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c. died of a flux at Burch upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster; and, on May 2 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse uncorrupted, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his 4th son,

Edward II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284. He was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, which he received in 1300. He ascended the throne July 7, 1307; married Isabel, daughter of the French king, 1308; obliged, by the barons, to invest the government of the kingdom in 21 persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, December 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; dethroned, January 13, 1327; was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward III. and murdered at Berkely-castle, September 21 following. He was buried at Gloucester.

Edward III. was born at Windsor, November 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, January 10, 1327; crowned at Westminster, February 1 following; married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24, 1327; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabel and caused her favourite Mortimer to be hanged, November 29, 1330; defeated the Scots at Halidown, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between lords and commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressly, when 30,000 were slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346. The queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year. Calais besieged and taken, August 16, 1347; and St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons, built, 1347. The order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers; their king and prince taken and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000l. 1357; in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption. The king of France ransomed for 300,000l. 1359. Four kings entertained at the lord mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364. Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, August 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster. Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard I. son to

Edward the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall, 1337; the first in England that bore the title of duke; created prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. was born 1340; married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title: she died 1369; and, in 1372, he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396 he married a third wife, Catharine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died 1399; was buried in St. Paul's, London; and was succeeded by his son

Richard II. born at Bourdeaux, January 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, August 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old. The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378. Married Anne, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, January 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, August 3, 1395. Married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, September 1, 1399; resigned his crown, September 29 following; and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret-castle, January 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

Thomas, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, February 28, 1397.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. was born 1367; married Mary the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned his crown; and Henry was crowned October 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, January, 1400; defeated by the Welch, 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1403; who was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1413. In 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, and suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son

Henry V. who was born in 1388, and, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the victory of Agincourt, October 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000l. to purchase his conquests, 1416. The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed knight of the Garter, 1416. Henry invaded Normandy with an army of 26,600 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catherine of France, June 3, 1420; who was crowned at Westminster the February following; out-lived Henry; and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather to Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy, at Rouen, August 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

Henry VI. who was born at Windsor, December 6, 1421; ascended the throne, August 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, November 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, December 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, April 12, 1445. Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446. Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed, March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471. Queen Margaret

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who was born June 15, 1337; the first in the line; created prince of Wales; France prisoner to the English, September 10, 1346; died of a consumption, at Canterbury.

After, fourth son of Edward I. married Blanch, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1369; daughter of the king of France. In 1366 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1369; was succeeded by his son.

Edward I. was born 1272; married Marguerite, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1307; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward II. was born 1284; married Isabelle, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1327; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward III. was born 1312; married Philippa, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1377; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward IV. was born 1468; married Elizabeth, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1483; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward V. was born 1470; married Elizabeth, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1483; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward VI. was born 1537; married Mary, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1553; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward VII. was born 1841; married Victoria, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1901; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward VIII. was born 1894; married Wallis Simpson, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1936; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward IX. was born 1901; married Mary II, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1936; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Edward X. was born 1901; married Mary II, daughter of the king of France; by whom he became king; title: the died 1936; daughter of the king of France. In 1306 he was married to Joan of Swinford, from whom he had issue; was buried in 1307; was succeeded by his son.

Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4. The prince was killed in cold blood, May 21; and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV, was strangled by order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

Edward IV. was born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king, March 5, 1461; and, before his coronation, was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Tewkesbury, when he fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; set publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1464; married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, May 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under the horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned, March 25, 1471, and restored, and caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor. He was succeeded by his infant son,

Edward V. who was born November 4, 1470; conveyed to the Tower, May 1483; deposed, June 20 following, and, with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

Richard III. duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. was born 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married,) 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected king, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, September 8; slain in battle, at Bosworth, August 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

Henry VII. who was born 1457; landed at Milford-haven, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king 1485; crowned October 30, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486, who was crowned the November following; defeated Lambert Simnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* beside 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492. Prince Arthur, his eldest son, died April 2, 1502. Queen Elizabeth died in childbirth, February 11 following, and was buried at Westminster. He married his daughter, Margaret, to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son

Henry VIII. who was born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; filed head of the church, 1531; divorced queen Catherine, and married Anne Bullen, May 23, 1533; Anne crowned June 1, 1533. He was excommunicated by pope Paul, August 30, 1535. Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, January 8, 1536, aged 50. He put Anne, his second queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbirth, October 12, 1537. He dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, January 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, August 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with lady Rochford, February 12, 1542; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, January 28, 1547; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,

Edward VI. who was born October 12, 1537; crowned, Sunday, February 20, 1547; died of a consumption, No. 85.

sumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin,

Jane Gray, born 1537; proclaimed queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, February 12, 1554, aged 17, by order of

Mary, who was born February 11, 1516; proclaimed, July 19, 1553, and crowned October 1 following; married Philip, of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a drooping, November 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by her half-sister,

Elizabeth, who was born September 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign November 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559. Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and imprisoned in Tutbury castle, January 1569. Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands with about 200,000 crowns besides stores, 1569. A marriage proposed to the queen by the duke of Alençon, 1571, but finally rejected, 1581. Beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay-castle, in Northamptonshire, February 8, 1587, aged 44. The Spanish armada destroyed, 1588. Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598. Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, February 25, 1602. The queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by the son of Mary, queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

James I. was born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 23, 1567; married Ann, princess of Denmark, August 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled king of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry, prince of Wales, November 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter, Elizabeth, to the elector Palatine of the Rhine, 1612, from whom his present majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned, September 14, 1617; lost his queen, March 3, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

Charles I. who was born November 19, 1600; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta daughter of Henry IV. of France, the same year; crowned, February 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, August 1641; returned, November 25 following; went to the house of Commons, and demanded the five members, January 1642; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, August 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* August 8 following; seized by Col. Joyce, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-Court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst castle, December 1 following; removed to Windsor-castle, December 23, to St. James's house, January 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day; condemned the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48; and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died in France, August 10, 1669.

Oliver Cromwell was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made Protector for life, December 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658, and succeeded by his son

Richard Cromwell, who was proclaimed Protector September 4, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; and died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712, aged 89.

Charles II. was born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 29, 1650,

1660, and restored to his throne; crowned, April 13, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; and accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674; died, February 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died December 21, 1705.

James II. was born October 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, September 1660, who died 1671; married the princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, February 6, 1685. Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated, near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower hill, July 15 following, aged 35. James's queen had a son born June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, December 23, following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 6, 1701.

William III. prince of Orange, was born November 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary, of England, November 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, November 4, 1688; crowned, with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of Boyne, July 1 following; plot laid for assassinating him, February, 1690; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, February 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

Mary, William's queen, was born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen regent of England, February 13, 1689; died of the small pox, December 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

Anne was born February 6, 1665; married to prince George, of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she

had 13 children, all of whom died young. She came to the crown, March 1, 1702; crowned, April 23 following; lost her son, George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1703, aged 55. The queen died of an apoplexy, August 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster; and succeeded by

George I. elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, who was born May 28, 1660; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706. The princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, August 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, September 18 following; died in his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George II. who was born October 30, 1683; created prince of Wales, October 4, 1714; married the princess Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his queen, of a mortification in her bowels, November 31, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, October 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, son of George II. was born January 20, 1706; arrived in England, December 1729; married Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbid the court the year following; died, March 20, 1751, aged 44. His princess died of a consumption, February 8, 1772, aged 52.

George III. eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created prince of Wales 1751; succeeded his grandfather, October 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, September 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, September 22, 1761. They have a numerous progeny.

I R E L A N D.

SECTION I.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Climate, Soil, Productions, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Metals, Minerals, &c.

THIS island is situated between the 5th and 10th deg. of well long, and the 51st and 56th deg. north lat. It is bounded on the north by the Dceanian Sea, on the west by the Atlantic, and on the east and south by St. George's channel. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth.

The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, except that it is more moist, the seasons, in general, being much wetter. The air is clear and wholesome, except in those parts where there are bogs and feney grounds: of these, however, few now remain, the greater part having, within the present century, been drained, and the ground cultivated. The soil, in general, is very fruitful both in corn and grass, especially the latter; for which reason they breed a prodigious number of sheep and black cattle. The productions of the boggy parts are various. Some are covered with grass, some with reeds and rushes, and others with little shrubs, interspersed with water. Some yield abundance of excellent turf; and others, called Bed Bogs, produce large firs, and other trees.

The productions of Ireland, with respect to animals and vegetables, are much the same as those of England. But they have a much greater quantity of game, inasmuch that hares, pheasants, &c. are sold in the public markets.

The whole country is well watered with rivers;

among which the most remarkable are, the Shannon, Barrow, Neor, Suir, Bann, Lee, Liffey and Boyne. The Shannon is a much larger river than any in England, but not navigable above 50 miles. It runs, from north to south, upwards of 300 English miles, and, like all the rest, abounds with great plenty of excellent fish, particularly salmon and pike.

Here are likewise a great number of lakes, or, as they are usually called, loughs, many of which produce large quantities of excellent fish; and the great lake, called Neagh, is remarkable for its petrifying quality. But the bays, harbours, and creeks, which every where indent the coast, form the chief glory of Ireland, and render that country, beyond any other in Europe, the best fitted for foreign commerce.

Though Ireland cannot be called a mountainous country, yet there are several lofty chains, as well as single mountains, in the kingdom. Three words in the Irish language express the different degrees of their elevation, namely, Knock, Slieve, and Bein. The first signifies a low hill, unconnected with any other eminence. A Slieve marks a craggy high mountain, gradually ascending, and continued in several ridges; and a Bein signifies a pinnacle, or mountain of the first magnitude, ending in a sharp or abrupt precipice. Some of these mountains contain in their bowels beds of ruins, mineral, coals, quarries of stone, slate and marble, with veins of iron, lead, and copper.

Some of the forests produce excellent timber, particularly oak; which is esteemed as good as any of the English growth, and equally serviceable for ship-building. The mines of Ireland are late discoveries. Some contain

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contain silver and lead; others copper and iron. Quarries of limestone are found in many parts. The coals that are dug at Kilkenny emit very little smoke; it contains a chert-stone, or flint, which has no sediment. Those peculiarities, with the fertility of the air in that place, have given rise to the well-known proverb, "That Kilkenny contains fire without smoke, water without mud, and air without fog."

SECTION II.

Grand Divisions of Ireland, with a Description of each.
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IRELAND is divided into four Provinces, which we shall describe in order.

ULSTER, the most northern province of Ireland is, in some parts, mountainous, but, in general, fertile, and well watered. It contains the following counties.

The county of **DONEGAL** is, in general, very fertile, and the air clear and wholesome. The town of Donegal, which gives name to it, is a poor mean place; and the only thing in the whole county worthy of notice is the salt-water lake, or rather arm of the sea, called Lough-Swilly, which extends 18 miles in length, and is about five miles broad at its mouth. A thousand sail might ride in it with safety. There are many villages and gentlemen's seats on its banks, but no town or trade of any consequence.

The county of **LONDONDERRY**, or **COLERAIRN**, is also tolerably fertile, being well watered by the river Bann.

Londonderry, or Derry, the capital of the county, and the see of a bishop, stands at the bottom of Lough-Foyle. It has a good port, to which ships of the greatest burthen have access, and a considerable trade. It is well fortified; and along the banks of the river are several castles, and a fort. Great quantities of salmon, salted and barrelled, are exported from hence to foreign parts.

Colerain is a handsome walled town, situated near the mouth of the river Bann; and before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county. Here is a valuable salmon fishery.

The county of **ANTRIM** consists chiefly of bogs and marshes; but those parts which are cultivated are tolerably fertile.

Belfast is the most considerable town in all this part of Ireland, for extent, wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants. The harbour below the town is commodious, and has a good depth of water. A considerable trade is carried on from hence to Scotland, particularly to Glasgow.

Carrickfergus is a populous town, walled and fortified, with an excellent harbour, and defended by a castle on a high rock. Here the offices and quarter-sessions are held, not only for the town, but the county at large.

In this county is one of the greatest natural curiosities to be met with in Europe. It is called the Giant's Cauldway, and is situated by the sea-side, about eight miles from Colerain. It is composed of pillars all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight. The eastern point, which joins to a rock, terminates in a perpendicular cliff, formed by the upright sides of the pillars, some of which are upwards of 33 feet in height. Each pillar consists of several joints or stones, lying one upon another, from six inches to about a foot in thickness; and what is very surprising, some of these joints are so convex, that their prominence are nearly quarters of spheres, round each of which is a ledge, which holds them together with the greatest firmness, every stone being concave on the other side, and fitting, in the exactest manner, the convexity of the upper part of that beneath it. The pillars are from one to two feet in diameter, and generally consist of about forty joints.

The county of **TYRONE** contains many mountains, which are very barren; but the vallies and low grounds are fruitful both in corn and pasture.

The principal town in this county is Omagh, but it does not contain any thing worthy of particular notice.

The county of **FERMANAGH** is one of the most unwholesome counties in this province, the greatest part of it being taken up with bogs, and a large lake called Lough-Earne.

Iniskillin, the capital of the county, is situated on an island, and being an important pass, it is well fortified and garrisoned. It is chiefly remarkable for producing a regiment of its name in the war between King William and James II. in Ireland.

The county of **CAVAN** is very boggy, notwithstanding which the air is far from being unhealthy. The town, which gives name to it, is very small and insignificant. But Kilmore, situated in this county, though a mean place, is a bishop's see.

The county of **MONAGHAN** is very mountainous, woody, and marshy; and the principal town, which gives name to it, doth not contain any thing remarkable.

The county of **ARMAGH** is, in general, very fertile, the soil being esteemed the richest in Ireland; only there is a certain track in it called the Fews, which is hilly and barren.

Armagh, which gives name to the county, is the see of the primate of all Ireland.

Charlemont is a small neat town, situated on the river Blackwater, and received its name from a fort or mount, built by Charles Blount, lord Montjoy.

Lugarn is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, in a fertile and populous country, about two miles from, and commanding a prospect of, Lough-Neagh, one of the largest lakes in the kingdom. This town, from the similarity of its general figure, of the language, manners, and dispositions of its inhabitants, to those of the English, hath, for many years, acquired the name of Little England.

The county of **DOWR** is fertile, has a good air, and is populous.

Down-Pat is the chief town of the county, is a bishop's see, erected, about the end of the 5th century, by St. Patrick. Besides the cathedral, here are several handsome public buildings, as the church, the sessions house, two almshouses, two schools, a market-house, and barracks for a troop of horse.

Newry stands near a river of the same name, over which it has two bridges. The town is a great thoroughfare, and in it a garrison is constantly kept.

Killelagh is a small, but neat town, and had the honour of giving birth to that great naturalist and physician Sir Hans Sloane. Here is a handsome church, a castle, and barracks for a troop of dragoons.

Bangor has a considerable manufacture for linen yarn. Here are still seen the ruins of a very ancient abbey.

LEINSTER is, in general, well cultivated, has a good air and soil, and abounds in corn, cattle, fish, and fowl. Its principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nuer, Slane, and Mor. The counties into which this province is divided are as follow:

DUBLIN, or **DEVELIN**. This county, except a mountainous track in the south part of it, is very populous and fertile, and abounds with all the necessaries of life. It far exceeds any other part of the kingdom, not only in populousness, culture, trade, and wealth, but in the politeness and ingenuity of its inhabitants.

Dublin, the capital of this county, and of the whole kingdom, is, in magnitude, and the number of inhabitants, the second city in the British dominions. It is built in the form of a square, about two miles and a half long, and nearly as much in breadth. It is situated about seven miles from the sea, at the bottom of a large and spacious bay, upon the river Liffey, which divides it almost into two equal parts, and is banked in thro' the principal part of the city, on both sides, which form spacious quays for the convenience of loading and unloading vessels. The increase of Dublin, within 30 years past, is incredible. In appearance it bears a great resemblance to London. The houses are of brick. The old streets are narrow and mean, but many of the new streets are as elegant as those of the metropolis of Great

Great Britain. Sackville street, otherwise called the Mall, is particularly noble. The houses are elegant, lofty, and uniformly built; and a gravel walk runs through the whole, at an equal distance from the sides.

The river Liffey, though navigable for vessels as far as the custom-house, is but small, when compared to the Thames at London. Over it are two handsome bridges of stone. A new street has been opened, leading from Exter bridge to the castle, where the lord lieutenant resides. The new exchange is an elegant structure of white stone, richly embellished with semi-columns of the Corinthian order, a cupola, and other ornaments.

The parliament-house is a very elegant and substantial edifice. The portico, in particular, is perhaps, without parallel. The internal parts have also many beauties; and the manner in which the building is lighted has been much admired. Near it is Trinity-College, which extends about 300 feet, and is built of Portland stone, in the finest taste. But one of the greatest and most laudable undertakings this age can boast of is the building of a stone wall, about the breadth of a moderate street, a proportionable height, and three miles in length, to confine the channel of the bay, and to shelter vessels in stormy weather.

Stevens-Green is a very extensive square, being one mile in circumference. It is partly laid out in gravel-walks, like St. James's Park, in which may be seen, in fine weather, a resort of as much finery and gaiety as in any of the public places in England. Many of the houses round the Green are very stately, but their beauties are greatly injured for want of uniformity. Near Stevens-Green are several new streets, the buildings of which are exceeding elegant.

The linen-hall was erected at the public expence, and opened in the year 1728, for the reception of such linen cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale, for which there are convenient apartments. It is entirely under the direction of the trustees for the encouragement of the linen manufactory of Ireland, who are composed of the lord-chancellor, the primate, the archbishop of Dublin, and the principal part of the nobility and gentry. This national institution is productive of great advantages, by preventing many frauds, which otherwise would be committed in a capital branch of trade, by which many thousands are employed, and the kingdom greatly enriched.

The barracks are pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river. They consist of four large courts, in which are generally quartered four battalions of foot, and one regiment of horse: from hence the castle and city guards are relieved daily. These barracks are said to be the largest and most commodious of any in Europe.

Phoenix Park, which belongs to his majesty, is very superior to St. James's, being much more extensive, and commanding the most delightful prospects.

Dublin is the see of an archbishop, who has a handsome cathedral, and a chapter, consisting of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, and 22 prebendaries. Here is a society, called the Dublin Society, which hath been of infinite benefit to the kingdom, by distributing premiums, to a very considerable amount yearly, for encouraging and promoting husbandry, and other useful arts and manufactures.

The civil government of Dublin is by a lord-mayor, &c. the same as in London.

The provisions of this city are, in general, exceeding good, and at a reasonable price, more especially liquors. The best spirits may be had at half the price they sell for in London. Their wine is chiefly claret, the common price of which is 2s. per bottle; and the best the town affords may be had for 2s. 6d. But it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the general conveniences here, they are defective of proper accommodations for travellers, there not being a place of public entertainment in the city, that deserves the name of an inn.

The rates of hackney coaches and chairs are fixed here, as in London, for the different distances, or set-downs, as they are called. But here are two sorts of carriages, peculiar to the place. The one is called a noddy, which is nothing more than an old cart or one horse chaise, with a kind of stool fixed in the front, just before the seat, on which the driver sits over the rump of the horse, and drives you from one part of the town to another, at stated rates, for a set-down. This is neither a very safe or easy vehicle; but it is convenient for single persons, the fare not being much more than half that of a coach. The other is called a chaise-manne, and is little less than a common car with one horse. They are used not only in this city, but throughout the kingdom, for the conveyance of people on parties of pleasure, and for the carriage of goods and merchandize of every kind, hay, straw, corn, dung, turf, &c. When used for parties of pleasure, a mat is laid on the level part for the commonalty; and for the genteeler sort, a bed is put on it.

In Dublin there are two theatres; but since an exclusive patent has been obtained, performances are rarely exhibited at more than one of them at a time.

There is also the Rotunda, a place of polite resort resembling Ranelagh.

In this city are 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 3 churches for French and 1 for Dutch Protestants, 7 presbyterian meeting-houses, one for methodists, 2 for quakers, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels. Here are likewise a royal hospital, like that at Chelsea, for invalids; a lying-in-hospital, with gardens, built and laid out in the finest taste; an hospital for lunatics, erected by the famous dean Swift; and several other charitable and useful foundations.

Louth is the smallest county in the whole kingdom; but it has a pleasant and healthy air, and is very fruitful in corn and grails.

Drogheda, the chief town in this county, is situated near the mouth of the Boyne, about 20 miles from Dublin. It is divided into two parts by the said river, over which there is a plain but convenient bridge.

Wicklow is a very mountainous county, but it has a clear and wholesome air; and the low lands are well cultivated. Between the mountains are some of those deep dark valleys called gylms, which are very beautiful and picturesque, together with some grand and astonishing water-falls. The most remarkable among the latter is that called the Fall of Powerscourt, which from the peculiarity of its situation, its prodigious height, and singular beauty, well deserves the notice of a traveller. The water falls at least 300 feet, of which 200 are visible on the plain below.

Wicklow, which gives name to the county, is remarkable for producing the best ale in the kingdom. It has barracks for three companies of foot, and a kind of cattle and haven at the mouth of the river Leirinn; but most of its trade consists in carrying provisions in small vessels to Dublin.

The county of Wexford is situated to the south of Wicklow. The air is good, but the soil various. In some places it is coarse and poor, but in others it is fruitful both in corn and grails.

Wexford, the capital of the county, is a large, ancient town, situated at the mouth of the Slane. Here is a very good harbour for vessels of a considerable burthen, and barracks for two companies of foot, with a very ancient castle.

Longford is a pleasant county, and, in general, tolerably fertile; but some parts of it are very boggy. Longford is the capital of the county, and, besides a castle, has barracks for a troop of horse.

EAST-MEATH is a very fertile county, abounding in corn, pasture, and herds of cattle. Anciently it had petty kings, by whom it was governed.

Trim, the county town, is situated on the Boyne; but hath not any thing remarkable, except barracks for a troop of horse.

GEOGRAPHY.

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WEST-MEATH contains a great many rivers, lakes, and bogs; but where the land is free from these it is abundantly fertile.

Mullingar, the chief town, is small, but very compact, and contains barracks for a troop of horse.

Athlone is a tolerable good town, situated on the Shannon, and has a castle and garrison.

KING'S-COUNTY (which takes its name from king Philip of Spain, husband to queen Mary) was formerly full of bogs; but it is now well drained and cultivated.

Philip's-Town, or King's Town, the capital of the county, had formerly a castle; but it hath not at present any thing remarkable except barracks for a company of foot.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY was anciently full of bogs and woods; but it is now tolerably well enclosed, cultivated, and inhabited.

Maryborough or Queen's Town, the capital of the county, received its name from queen Mary, wife of Philip of Spain. It has barracks for a troop of horse.

KILKENNY is one of the most healthful, pleasant, and populous counties of Ireland. It is divided, as it were, into two parts, by the river Neor, or Nura, which has its source from those lofty mountains called the Slieubloom, or Blandine-hills.

Kilkenny, the capital, took its name from the cell or church of Conic, who was an eminent hermit in this county. It is the seat of a bishop, and is divided into the English and Irish towns. The former is by far the most considerable, the other being only a kind of suburbs. Both together make one of the largest, most wealthy, populous, and trading towns in the kingdom. Here are barracks for a troop of horse and four companies of foot, and a well endowed free school, called the college. Most of the streets are paved with a very good sort of black marble, (of which they have large quarries near the town,) which takes a fine polish, and is beautifully intermixed with white granite.

KILDARE county is situated to the south of East Meath, and is, in general, very rich and fertile.

Kildare, the capital, is the see of a bishop, who has precedence of all the Irish bishops except that of Meath. In the neighbourhood is a plain, called the Currough, admirably adapted for the purpose of raising.

CARLOW county is chiefly situated between the rivers Barrow and Slane. It enjoys a wholesome air, and produces good corn and grafs.

Carlow, the county town, stands on the Barrow, and contains barracks for a troop of horse, with an ancient castle.

MUNSTER was a petty kingdom of itself, before the English invaded and conquered Ireland. The air is temperate and healthful. As to the soil, the plains and vallies, where properly cultivated, are fruitful both in corn and grafs; but the mountains are bleak and barren. Great numbers of cattle are fed here; and it is well supplied with fish, especially cod and herrings. The counties contained in this province are as follow:

The county of **CORK** is the largest in the kingdom. Though a considerable part of it is boggy, mountainous, and barren, yet by the industry of the inhabitants, it is pretty well cultivated and improved, and contains several towns and harbours.

Cork is much the largest and most populous city in the kingdom, next to the capital. It is encompassed not only by walls, but also by the channel of the river Lee, over which there are several bridges. Cork is an episcopal see, and a city of great trade, situated 15 miles up the river. Though smaller vessels can come up to the quay, yet the larger generally ride at a place called Passage. The city, together with its liberties, makes a county, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs. It has the most trade of any town in the kingdom, particularly in beef, butter, and tal-

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low, of which great quantities are exported to foreign parts; and many ships, bound to the West-Indies, put in here to victual. It had formerly several abbeys, and has now many handsome public structures, particularly a cathedral, custom-house, and two gates, one on the north, and the other on the south. Its churches are unexceptionably the neatest, and the most elegantly finished, of any in the kingdom.

Kinsale, situated at the mouth of the river Banor, is reckoned the third town in the kingdom, and only inferior to Cork in point of trade. The town is neat, well-built, and strongly fortified with lines and outworks. Great quantities of provisions are shipped off from hence to Flanders, Holland, France, and other foreign parts.

KERRY is, in general, a very mountainous, barren, and dreary county; but the soil of some particular spots is fruitful, especially in corn and grafs.

Traloe, the county town, is situated on a bay of the same name; but doth not contain any thing that merits particular notice.

The greatest curiosity in this county is the lake of Killarney, said to be the most beautiful, perhaps, in the world. It is surrounded with one continued range of lofty mountains, rocks, and precipices, the immense declivities of which are covered with woods, intermixed with ever-greens, from nearly their tops down to the verge of the lake. In the neighbourhood of the lake are many seats and villas, and the remains of an old abbey, which are well deserving the notice of a traveller.

LIMERICK county contains several lofty mountains, one of which, called Knock-Patrick, affords a very fine prospect of the sea, the Shannon, and the adjacent country.

Limerick, which gives name to the county, is the see of a bishop, and a very strong, handsome town. It stands upon the Shannon, which is navigable for ships of burden almost up to the city, though situated about 60 miles from its mouth. The city is divided into two parts, both of which are strongly fortified with walls, castles, bastions, and bulwarks, with draw-bridges upon the river. Here is a fine cathedral, and barracks for 22 companies of foot.

TIPPERARY is, in general, a very fertile county; but the northern part of it is mountainous, and the air bleak and unwholesome.

Clonmell, the county town, is situated on the banks of the Suir. Here are barracks for two troops of horse, and a good market. The town is walled, neat, and populous, and has a strong jail and a court-house.

WATERFORD county is chiefly level; notwithstanding which a great part of it is barren, and the air thick and unwholesome.

The town of Waterford was first built by certain pirates of Norway, and hath been a bishop's see ever since the year 1096. Till it was eclipsed by Cork, it was accounted the second city in the kingdom for trade, wealth, and populousness, being situated on a fine harbour, and defended on the east side by Duncannon fort. Here is a fine cathedral. The city carries on a great trade, particularly with England; and ships of burden come up close to its quay, which is one of the finest in Europe. The haven extends near eight miles, almost in a strait line, and is but little encumbered with rocks or sands. The city, and its liberties, make a distinct county. There is a citadel on the west side, and on the east a block-house and store-house.

CONNAUGHT is the most mountainous of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided. It is the least cultivated and enclosed, the thinnest of inhabitants, and those the most ignorant and unpolished. Grazing is the chief employment of the peasants. Immense numbers of sheep and bullocks are bred here, particularly in the counties of Clare and Galway. It also abounds in horses, game, venison, honey, and hawks; and is well supplied with fish, having many convenient bays and creeks on the coast, and feve-

ral rivers, particularly the Shannon, Moy, Suir, Drogheda, and Gyll. This province contains the following counties.

GALWAY is the largest county, next to Cork, in the whole kingdom; and, in general, very fertile in corn, pasture and cattle.

The city of Galway, which gives name to the county, is situated on a noble bay, having many harbours and wharves on every side. It is a very neat, strong, and flourishing city; and admirably situated for trade, not only to France and Spain, but also to the West Indies. The buildings, both public and private, are generally of stone, and handsome. The harbour is about two miles from the city, to which the goods are brought in flat-bottomed boats. Here are barracks for two companies of foot. The city is walled, and was once the see of a bishop, but is now within the archbishopric of Tuam. It carries on a very considerable herring-fishery, and is one of the only places upon this coast that has any foreign trade.

Tuam has been the see of an archbishop ever since the beginning of the 6th century.

CLARE county has a good air and soil, but contains very few towns. The most remarkable is Clare, so called from Richard and Thomas de Clare, younger sons of the earl of Gloucester, to whom Edward I. gave the county. At this place are barracks for two companies of foot.

Ennis is the county town, and by much the best in it, standing about two miles from Dublin. It is situated on a lake formed by the Shannon, is a neat place, and has a good market.

Killaloe, a bishop's see, with the privilege of a fair and market, stands on the Shannon. The diocese is very large, containing 120 parish churches, besides chapels. A little to the south of this town is a ridge of rocks, which run quite across the river Shannon, and stop all navigation farther up.

SURGUT is a very mountainous county, and, in the plains and valleys, the air is very unwholesome, owing to their being full of bogs. The soil, where it is free from lakes and fens, is tolerably good, and fit either for grazing or tillage.

SHANNON, the capital, stands on a bay, to which it gives name, as well as the county. Though not large, it is pretty populous, and has an old castle, but its trade is not so extensive as that of other harbours, to which it is so near, and which are so much better situated for the purpose.

The harbour, which is a creek of Corrib, in this county, is a fine large one, and is so situated, that it has been covered by the sea, and is now a bay, and is supposed to be the site of the city of Eborac.

MAYO is a county, and is situated on one side, is enclosed by the sea. The air is moist and cold, especially upon the mountains, where the soil is also poor and rocky, but in some parts there is good pasture, and a few small towns.

Among the lakes and rivers in this county abound many fish, particularly salmon. The Liffey, a river, runs through it, and is very fertile. On the banks of this river, and the Galgaheen, are several towns, and the water is very good for fishing.

MEATH is a county, and is situated on the north of Sligo, and is bounded by the river Moy. It is a fertile county, and the soil is very good, and is very fertile.

The county of Sligo is a very fertile county, and is situated on the north of Meath, and is bounded by the river Moy.

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king's dominions. It is kept twice a year, and each time continues a week.

LEITERIM county is very mountainous, but noted for grazing vast herds of cattle.

The town, which gives name to the county, is situated near the Shannon. It was formerly a tolerable good town, but is now greatly decayed.

To the foregoing geographical description of Ireland, we shall add the following table, exhibiting, at one view, the names of the respective counties, their length, breadth, chief towns, and the members they respectively lend to parliament.

County	Length	Breadth	Chief Towns	Members
ULSTER.				
Donegal	04	35	Donegal	12
Londonderry	36	30	Londonderry	8
Antrim	46	27	Carrickfergus	10
Tyrone	60	35	Omagh	10
Fermanagh	38	24	Inniskilling	4
Cavan	47	25	Cavan	6
Monaghan	32	30	Monaghan	4
Armagh	32	17	Armagh	6
Down	44	30	Droghda Patrick	14
Dublin	26	15	Dublin	10
Louth	25	13	Drumcraha	10
Wicklow	36	28	Wicklow	10
Wexford	57	35	Wexford	18
Longford	2	1	Longford	10
East-Meath	32	25	Trim	14
West-Meath	35	20	Mullingar	10
King's County	40	20	Philipstown	6
Queen's County	35	20	Maryborough	8
Kilkenny	40	30	Kilkenny	16
Kildare	37	23	Kildare	10
Carlow	28	18	Carlow	6
Cork	85	50	Cork	26
Kerry	60	47	Trillick	8
Limerick	40	27	Limerick	8
Tipperary	60	36	Clonmell	8
Waterford	46	34	Waterford	10
Galway	82	48	Galway	8
Clare	40	38	Ennis	2
Sligo	35	33	Sligo	4
Mayo	58	42	Mayo	2
Rotcommon	35	28	Rotcommon	8
Leitrim	44	18	Leitrim	6
CONNAUGHT, MUNDSTER.				

SECTION III.

Manner of Living, Language, Religion, Government, State of the People of Ireland.

THE present descendants of the old Irish, or, as they are usually termed, the Wild Irish, are generally represented as an ignorant and uncivilized sort of people. To this may be attributed those acts of savage cruelty to frequent in this country, as well as the irregularities attending all their public meetings, which generally end in bloodshed. Many of their turn-outs, where an O, or Mac, placed before them, which signifies unity and union. Formerly the O was used by their chiefs only, or such as possessed a great estate upon the authority of their turn-outs. Their music is the bagpipe, but their tunes are generally of a melancholy nature. In the interior part of the kingdom some of them still retain the old way of paying their tithes, but they pay little regard to the Sabbath, the principal part of the day being spent in amusements, and in the evening they attend to their domestic when they come to the bagpipe, which generally terminates in a great debauchery.

The common Irish, in their manner of living, seem to resemble the ancient Britons, as described by Roman authors, or the present Indian inhabitants of America. Their huts, or cabins, built of straw and reeds, partitioned in the middle by a sort of the same materials, serve the double purpose of accommodating the family,

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ng table, exhibiting, at
pective counties, their
s, and the members they
t.

Pop.	Chief Towns.	Pop.
35	Donegal	12
30	Londonderry	8
27	Carrickfergus	10
35	Omagh	10
24	Inniskillin	4
25	Cavan	6
30	Monaghan	4
27	Armagh	6
30	Down Patrick	14
15	Dublin	10
18	Br. N. Ach.	10
28	Wicklow	10
27	Wexford	18
27	Longford	10
25	Trim	14
20	Mullingar	10
20	Philipstown	6
20	Maryborough	8
20	Kilkenny	16
23	K. Jare	10
18	C. Jow	6
20	Cork	26
17	Finslee	8
27	Limerick	8
27	Cloamell	8
24	Waterford	10
28	Galway	8
28	Ennis	2
22	Sligo	4
21	Malto	2
18	Rob. Cannon	8
18	Letterm	6

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Religion, Government,
of Ireland.

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mily, who live and sleep promiscuously, having their
fires of turf in the middle of the floor, with an opening
through the roof for a chimney; the other being occu-
pied by a cow, or such pieces of furniture as are not in
immediate use.
Their wealth consists of a cow, sometimes a horse,
some poultry, and a spot for potatoes. Coarse bread,
potatoes, eggs, milk, and sometimes fish, constitute
their food: for however plentifully the fields may be
stocked with cattle, they seldom taste butcher's meat of
any kind. Their children scarcely know the use of
cloaths, and are not ashamed to gaze upon strangers,
or make their appearance upon the roads in a state of
mere nakedness.

The gentry, and better sort of the Irish nation in ge-
neral, differ very little in language, dress, manners,
and customs from those of the same rank in Great Bri-
tain, and are generally represented as being very hot-
temperable.

The language of the Irish is fundamentally the same
with the British or Welch, and a dialect of the Celtic,
which is made use of by the Scotch Highlanders, op-
posite the Irish coasts. It is, however, in a great mea-
sure debased by provincial alteration, but not to charged
as to render the Irish, Welch, and Highlanders, un-
intelligible to each other. The native language is only
spoken by the peasants and lower sort of people, those
of the capital and principal places using the Eng-
lish.

Ireland has produced many persons, whose genius
and learning would have done honour to any nation.
Amongst these might be enumerated, archbishop Usher,
Bishop Berkeley, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Leland, several of
the earls of Orrery, Sir Richard Steele, Dean Swift,
Dean Parnell, Farquhar, Congreve, Sterne, and Gold-
smith, &c. all of whom stand high in the republic of
letters, and reflect a credit on their country.

The established religion and ecclesiastical discipline,
of Ireland, is the same with that of England. But among
the bulk of the people, in the most uncultivated parts,
Popery, and that too of the most absurd, illiberal kind,
is prevalent. The Irish Papists still retain their nominal
bishops and dignitaries, who subsist on the voluntary
contributions of their votaries. But even the blind submis-
sion of the latter to their clergy does not prevent
Protestantism from making some progress there in
towns and communities. Great efforts have been made
ever since the time of James I. in erecting free schools
for civilizing and converting the Irish Papists. The
institution of the incorporated society for promoting
English Protestant working schools, though of no older
date than 1718, has been amazingly successful, as have
many institutions of the same kind, in introducing in-
dustry and knowledge among the Irish; and no coun-
try can show greater public-spirited efforts than have
been made by the Irish government since that time for
these purposes.

Besides the Protestant and Popish religions, this
kingdom contains at least as many sectaries as Eng-
land, particularly presbyterians, baptists, quakers, and
methodists, who are all of them connived at and toler-
ated.

The government of the church is under four arch-
bishops, viz. of Armagh, who is primate of all Ire-
land; of Dublin, who is styled primate of Ireland; of
Cashell, and Tuam. These archbishops have under
them 20 suffragans, whose sees are, in general, well
endowed.

There is but one university (if a college can be called
such) in the whole kingdom, which is that of Dublin.
It was founded by queen Elizabeth, and at present con-
sists of a provost, seven fellows, and thirteen junior fel-
lows, and seventy scholars of the house, who have
maintenance upon the foundation. The visitors are
the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and the archbishop of
Dublin.

As Ireland is subordinate to England, the govern-
ment of it is much the same. The king sends a vice-

roy, who is styled lord-lieutenant, and who comes as
near the grandeur and dignity of a king as any viceroy
in Christendom. To assist him on all occasions he has
a privy-council, composed of the officers of state, and
such others as his majesty is pleased to appoint. The
parliament is convened, prorogued, and dissolved, at
the pleasure of the king. During former reigns the
same parliament continued till the death of the king; but
by a late act a new one is to be chosen every eight
years. The laws made by the parliament here are sent
to England for the royal approbation; when, if approv-
ed of by his majesty and council, they pass the Great
Seal of England, and are returned.

The several orders and degrees of the people and no-
bility are much the same here as in England; as are
also the courts of justice, the terms and manner of
proceeding, assizes, justices of the peace, &c.

The new order of St. Patrick was instituted Feb. 5;
and the installation of the first knights was performed
on the 17th of March, 1783. It consists of the fove-
reign, and 15 other knights companions. The knights
are installed in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin.
The badge is three crowns united together on a cross,
with the motto round, *Quis separabit* 1783, fastened
by an Irish harp to the crown imperial.

With respect to the commerce of Ireland, her chief
exports consist of linen-cloth, yarn, lawn, and cam-
bricks, which are encouraged by the English govern-
ment. Wool and bay yarn are allowed by law to be
exported to England only; but great quantities of both
are smuggled into other countries. The other exports
are horses, black-cattle, beef, pork, green hides, some
tanned leather, dried calf skins, tallow, butter, candles,
cheese, ox and cow horns, ox-hair, horse-hair, her-
nings, dried fish, rabbit-skins, otter-skins, goat-skins,
&c. The chief articles of their importation are wine,
brandy, tobacco, spices, hops, coals, copper, block-
tin, lead, West-India commodities, mercery, grocery, and
haberdashery goods.

The coins used here are the same with those of Eng-
land, (the Irish having no mint); but they differ in
their denomination, an English shilling passing for
thirteen-pence, a guinea for 11. 2s. 6d. and 10 of the
other coin in proportion.

The principal matters relative to the History of Ire-
land have been already noticed in that of England.
We shall therefore only preserve a few particulars re-
lative to the origin of its inhabitants. Setting aside
the ridiculous legends and fables of the Irish, with re-
spect to their antiquity, it seems highly reasonable to
conclude that the country was first peopled from Bri-
tain. There is no great reason to believe, that it was ever
conquered by the Romans, notwithstanding what hath
been alledged to the contrary. Towards the decline
of the Roman empire a colony of Scots began to make
a great figure in Ireland, whence it acquired the name
of Scotia. This colony is supposed to have come ori-
ginally from Spain. The island was afterwards harassed by
the Norwegians and Saxons; but never entirely sub-
dued till Henry II. king of England, made himself
master of it. It hath been ever since subject to the
kings of England, who were only styled lords of Ireland,
till the title of king was bestowed on Henry VIII. by
the states of the realm in parliament assembled.

MINOR ISLANDS,
SURROUNDING AND APPERTAINING TO
GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Island of ANGLESEY is the most western
county of North Wales. It is 24 miles long,
14 broad, and sends one member to parliament. The
river Mersey separates it from Caernarvonshire; and on
every side it is surrounded by the sea. It abounds in
corn, cattle, fish, fowls, &c. produces mill-stones,
grind-stones, albetos or mountain flax, copper-ore,
flony oker, white clay, &c.

Beaumaris,

Beaumaris, 242 miles from London, a handsome well built town, on the east side of the island, has a good harbour for ships, a very handsome church with some fine monuments of the Bulkeley family, and the Knights Templars. It was formerly fortified with a strong castle built by Edward I. the ruins of which still remain.

Holy-Head, 28 miles from Beaumaris, and 244 from London, is the station for the packet boat to Ireland, being the nearest land to Dublin. It is the most western point of Anglesey, but is a little island of itself, and has a small village, called, in Welch, Caer Gybi, consisting of a heap of straggling houses built on rocks; but several of them have very comfortable accommodations for passengers, both with regard to lodging and diet. The church was formerly collegiate, and founded by one Keciis a hermit, about the year 650. The walls of the church are the remains of a British fortification, built about the year 450, by Cadwallon Lawhir, Lord of Anglesey.

The Isle of Wight is reckoned a part of Hampshire, though it is near 6 miles from the Main Land. It is 22 miles long, 12 broad, and is divided into 30 parishes. The air is pure and healthful, and the soil so rich, as to produce corn enough in one year to serve it seven. Through the middle of the island runs a ridge of lofty hills, which not only afford plentiful pasture, but a delightful prospect of the sea. The vales below consist of meadow and corn-fields; nor is the coast destitute of natural curiosities; and here is excellent fish of various kinds. The extremities of the coast, on the south and west sides, are very rocky; and westward, not far from the shore, are those rocks called the Needles, from their sharpness. Farther to the southward are the Shingles, at both which places the island is inaccessible, and where it is almost level, as it is towards the south-east, it is fortified by art.

Newport, the principal town in the island, is a very ancient borough, and a large populous place, greatly enriched by its plenty and commerce, which the inhabitants have not failed to improve: and as they are grown very polite, they have levelled and new pitched the town, posited and paved it with broad stone, about five feet from the houses, for foot passengers; for being the only market town, it is often very much crowded. Cowes river is navigable for barges to Newport quay, which extends itself round great part of the town, and renders their shipping goods from the store-houses very commodious. The streets are regular and uniform, meeting at right angles. The corn, beef, and butter markets are kept in distinct squares, very large and commodious. The buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand or regular.

Carisbrook, a small village, about a mile from Newport, is famous for a castle, built about the time of the Norman conquest, which was the residence of the ancient lords of the island. It is now greatly decayed by time; but the intrenchment without the walls, the many curiosities within, and the extensive prospect it affords, render it one of the greatest curiosities in the island. Here king Charles I. was confined till removed to Hurst castle. Cowes is a remarkable port and harbour at the mouth of Newport river.

St. Helen's lies at the east end of the island, 12 miles from Newport. It is only remarkable for its road, which is large enough to contain the whole navy of England.

The Islands of Scilly have been always deemed part of Cornwall. They consist of about 140 small islands, 30 miles from the Land's End, the largest of which, called St. Mary's, is nine miles in circumference. It has a good harbour and a castle, stands high, and is more fruitful than the rest. Several of these islands are overflowed at high water; some of them bear good corn; and others abound with rabbits, cranes, herons, &c. They formerly were rich in tin mines, but there

are no vestiges remaining. The Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, frequented these islands. They are situated in the middle, betwixt the Bristol Channel on the north, and English Channel on the south, so that it is no wonder they have proved the destruction of so many ships and lives. Here Sir Cloudfly Shovel met his much lamented fate, October 22, 1707. Great pains were taken to fix the latitude, and assist the mariners to avoid these islands, by Dr. Halley.

The Isle of MAN, in the Irish Sea, is 30 miles long, 8 broad, and contains 17 parishes. The soil is fertile, and the air good. Here is a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man, but he has not a voice in the British parliament. The commodities are wool, hides, and tallow.

Castle Town is the metropolis, where the governor keeps his court, and where the courts of justice are held. The castle is built of marble, and surrounded with two broad walls and a moat, over which is a draw-bridge; and adjoining to it, within the walls, is a small tower, where state prisoners were formerly confined.

Douglas, situated on the western coast, is the most populous town, and has the best market in the island. It has increased in trade, and proportionally in buildings. The harbour is one of the best in the British dominions.

Peel, situated on the western coast, is a place of considerable trade. Upon a small island close to the town is Peel-castle, one of the strongest in the world, and has a garrison in it. The island on which it stands is a stupendous rock, inaccessible from all quarters but that of the town, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, fordable in low tides. Within one of the churches is a chapel appropriated to the use of the bishop; and underneath the chapel is a dungeon, or prison, for offenders, one of the most dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The castle is a magnificent structure; and the prospect of the sea and the ships, which, by reason of the vast height, appear like buoys floating on the waves, fill the mind of the spectator with the utmost astonishment.

The Isle of Man, though held by the British crown, was, till of late, no part of the kingdom of Great Britain; but was governed by its own laws and customs, under the hereditary dominion of a lord, who formerly had the title of king, and who, though he long ago waved that title, was to the last invested with regal rights and prerogatives. But, in the year 1765, for the further and more effectually preventing the mischiefs arising to the revenue and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, from the illicit and clandestine trade carried on to and from the Isle of Man, it was thought expedient to vest in the crown all rights, jurisdictions, and interests, in and over the said island, and all its dependencies holden by the proprietor, the duke of Athol; who then surrendered the same, excepting only his landed property, and the patronage of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, the temporalities of the same when vacant, and all patronages and ecclesiastical benefices. Upon this annexation of the island, the sum of 70,000*l.* was paid as full compensation to the proprietor, according to his own proposals to the commissioners of the treasury. This contract was executed by both parties under the authority of parliament, April 19, 1765. Before the south promontory of Man is a little island called the Calf of Man. It is about three miles in circuit, and separated from Man by a channel, about two furlongs broad.

The HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLES, are scattered in the Deucalionian Sea, to the north-west of Scotland, of which kingdom they constitute a part, and are situated between 55 and 59 deg. of north lat. They are computed to exceed 300 in number, and contain about 50,000 inhabitants. The air is cold, the appearance dreary, and many parts mountainous, which produce heath, wild myrtle, grafs, &c. but other distinct, which

The Phœnicians, Carthage, these islands. They twist the Bristol Channel on the south, so that they saved the destruction of the great Sir Cloudesly Shovel on October 22, 1707. Great latitude, and affil the, by Dr. Halley.

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which are cultivated, and manured with sea-weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley. Here are but very few shrubs or trees, but plenty of pot-herbs, roots, simples, and medicinal plants; some lead mine, marble, lime-stone, tree-stone, iron, talc, crystals, and many curious pebbles. Fuel is scarce, the chief being peat. The horses are small, but strong, hardy, and nimble. The black cattle are of a small size, but good eating. The sheep are prolific; but the lambs frequently become a prey to the eagle. All domestic animals, poultry, wild-fowl, sea-fowl, birds of prey, &c. abound. The sea produces whales, seals, and most other fish in great abundance.

The people inhabiting these islands are of the same race with those who live in the Highlands of Scotland, speak the same language, wear the same habit, and observe the same customs. They are, in general, strong, vigorous, and healthy; their constitutions being steeled with labour, and preserved by temperance.

The better sort of the Highlanders live like their neighbours; but the common people are wretchedly lodged, in paltry cottages or cabins, built of loose stones and mud, and thatched with straw. Their partitions are no other than a kind of hurdle, plastered with clay. They have neither glass in their windows, or any other chimney than a hole in the middle of the roof, through which the smoke finds its way. Immediately under this aperture is a hearth, made of stones, upon which they burn wood, peat, or turf, the smoke of which fills the whole house in such a manner, that a stranger, unaccustomed to the annoyance, would be in danger of suffocation. Around the hearth, in cold weather, the family sit or lie, and work or sleep, as occasion requires. At the farther end of the same house the cattle are stalled; and it is not at all uncommon to see the calves, the pig, and the children, lying together promiscuously. These people are utter strangers to cleanliness. They are extremely slothful in their houses, and filthy in their persons; and this impurity is, in all likelihood, one great cause of that inveterate itch with which they are to generally infected.

In particularizing the Hebrides, we shall begin with St. Kilda, which is only five miles in circumference, and situated in 58 deg. of north lat.

The whole island is one hard rock, divided into four high mountains, thinly covered with black mould, except on the tops, where the soil is three feet deep. The hills are clothed with short grass, which yields good pasturage to the horses, cattle, and sheep; and the valleys of arable land produce large crops of excellent barley. The whole island is naturally fenced with perpendicular rocks, except at one bay to the south-east, about half a mile broad, where there is generally such a tumbling surf and raging sea, that no vessel can anchor with any security. The only landing-place is on the north side of this bay, and extremely hazardous; for it is with great difficulty that a boat can be brought to the side of a slippery rock, on which the that lands must jump with uncommon exertion. There is, moreover, a small bay on the west side of the island, in which some vessels take shelter when the wind is at south, or blows from the north-east: but the sea is generally so impetuous all round, that it frequently removes fragments of rocks and flames of a prodigious weight.

The sea-fowl, which are here very numerous, may be distinguished into three different species: the guen-fowl, larger than a goose, of a black colour, red about the eyes, with short wings, and a broad bill, lays a very large spotted egg, and hatches it on the bare rock; comes hither about the first of May, and departs about the middle of June. The Solan goose equals the common goose in size, and resembles it in shape and colour, with this difference, that the tips of the wings are black, and the top of the head yellow: the bill is long, straight, and crooked at the point; the legs are black and short, and the bird is web-footed. It comes hither in

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March, builds its nest among the rocks with grass, lays its eggs, hatches its young, and, when they are fledged, retires in August or September.

The inhabitants of St. Kilda are originally descended from the people of the Harries, and adjacent isles. Like these they speak the Erse language in purity, and profess the Christian religion. They live together in a small village, situated in a bottom among hills, and composed of low, wretched cottages, the thatch and roof being secured by straw ropes, with stones hanging at the end of them. All the animals on the main land, including dogs, cats, and even wild-fowl, are spotted. Their arable land is divided into ten equal parts, and these again are subdivided, according to the number of families. They manure the land with a compost of turf ashes, mixed with straw and urine, and add to this the bones and entrails of the sea-fowl. They plough with a small crooked instrument, sow their barley very thick, and reap an harvest of twenty fold. The sea-coast furnishes them with plenty of cod, ling, mackarel, herring, and all the other species of fish common to the sea. Here are likewise otter and seals; but their chief dependence, for food and profit, is upon the sea-fowl, which they catch many different ways; but this employment subjects them to the most imminent danger; for they are obliged to climb rocks, the very sight of which, to a stranger, would fill him with horror.

Sixty miles to the westward of St. Kilda is the Lewis, or, Ling Island, extending 100 miles in length from north to south, and from 13 to 14 in breadth. It consists of a great number of isles and rocks, and is parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harries; the former lying to the westward of the other.

There is a considerable number of inferior adjacent isles and rocks, which are visited every summer by the inhabitants of the Lewis, who go thither in quest of fowls, eggs, down, quill, and feathers, as well as to shear or kill the sheep that are kept here for pasture.

The isle of Harries, separated by a channel from Lewis, extends about 24 miles in length, and, in some places, about six in breadth. The air and climate are the same with those of Lewis. The face of the ground is rocky and mountainous, covered with grass and heath. On the west side, however, the land is more flat and arable, producing (naturally) abundance of clover and dairy, which, in the summer, perfume the air with an agreeable fragrance. The soil is dry and sandy; but, when manured with sea-weed, yields very great harvests of oats, rye, and barley. There are divers fresh water lakes in this island, abounding with trout, eels, and salmon; the overplus of every lake being discharged into the sea, by an agreeable serpentine river.

Among the larger islands of the Hebrides we rank the isle of Skie, so called from Skianach, which, in the Erse dialect, signifies winged; because the two promontories of Valeruel and Trotternel, by which it is bounded on the north-west and north-east, are supposed to resemble wings. The island lies between the shire of Ross and the western part of Lewis, extending 40 miles in length, from north to south; in some places 20, and in others 30, in breadth, the circumference of the whole amounting to about 100. This, too, is composed of many different islands and rocks. The island of Skie is divided between two proprietors; the southern part belonging to the land of Macleod; and the northern district, or barony of Trotternel, being the property of a Macdonald, whose ancestor was Donald, king, or lord of the isles, and chief of the numerous clan of Macdonalds, who are counted the most warlike of all the Highlanders. Skie is part of the shire of Inverness, and formerly belonged to the diocese of the isles. On the south it is parted from the main land by a channel, three leagues in breadth; though at the ferry of Glencly it is so narrow, that a man may be heard calling for the boat, from one side

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The Sherries, Benavé, and other remarkable islands, the distance being eight miles in length; and with churches; and in some places. Yell, in length, is about five miles; and the figure of eight, like a chapel; but the circumference of it is five miles. The ruins of the tower are still standing; but the ruins of the walls are all fallen down. It is called Pit-berfies, which signifies a high, steep hill, and is twelve feet high, twelve broad, and twelve long.

the Orcales, and Shetland
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14 four islands in the British
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to the Romans, and situated on the north side is inactive, but the fourth is almost entirely mud and puts out a large quantity from which are made. The valleys are good and the pastures feed great numbers. The inhabitants apply to the employment of industry to the manufacture of money, which is here very extensive. In general, a considerable portion of the island is about 12 miles in length and contains about 25,000 souls. St. Helena is inhabited by 1,000. The language is an intermixture of English and French appointed by the British Government is invited in a bali-

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It is a very healthy place, with a lot of small cows.

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MEDITERRANEAN.

ed *MENTOR* was called
 weeks, from the valley in-
 ed. The former separately

was called Ebulus, and the other Ophiufa and Collubrina. They lie about 36 miles west of Cape St. Martin, on the coast of Spain. The former is about 40 miles long, and 22 broad, and very mountainous, but not fruitful where cultivated. The commodities are falk and figs. The principal place is Ivica, a small town, with a fort and harbour, and the residence of the governor who is subordinate to the viceroy of Majorca. Fermentora, six miles south of Ivica, is small, and, at present, uninhabited. Cabrera is another little island situated south of Majorca. It takes its name from the multitude of goats found upon it; has a small garrison and cattle to defend the entrance of the harbour, and is a receptacle for exiles.

MAJORCA, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, is the near-*est* of any of those islands on the Spanish coast. It abounds in corn, cattle, horses, wine, oil, honey, station, deer, rabbits, wild fowl, &c. and is plentifully supplied with fish. Here are four capes, *viz.* *Peñra eal*, *Grolier welt*, *Salmas fouth*, and *Termentor north*. It has watch towers all round it. Towards the north and west it is mountainous, but has several good harbours, with plenty of water. The air is wholesome, but very hot and dry in summer. A considerable body of horse and foot is kept here for the defence of the island. The language of the better sort is Spanish; but that of the common people is a medley of Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Arabic. The principal place in it is that from which it takes its name, *viz.*

MADRID, an anciently Palmyra, which stands on the four-
well side of the island, on a bay betwixt two capes, and
is a large and well-fortified town, the residence of the
viceroys, the seat of a court of inquisition and other
courts, and also of a bishop, who is suffragan to the
archbishop of Valencia, and has a revenue of 20,000 du-
cats per annum. Here likewise is an university, a stately
cathedral, a great many churches, with several hospitals,
handsome streets, and squares. Of the last there is one
called *Born*, where the bull-fights and other shows are
exhibited. The inhabitants are computed at upwards
of ten thousand.

MINOREA lies 33 miles east-north-east of Maorea. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 38 miles and its breadth 15. The air is moist, but never excessive cold or hot. Here are lead mines, plenty of fish, salt, fine marble, rabbits, sheep, honey, wax, ciners, oil, cotton, wine, some of which is excellent, fine acorns, opuntia, palm-trees, which, however, bear no fruit, myrtles, with a vast variety of petrified shell, and a great deal of cattle. The water is said to be none of the best. The inhabitants, like the Spaniards, are too proud and lazy to cultivate the ground in a proper manner, and consequently have but little corn. They have a natural turn to poetry, love music and dancing, and, like their ancestors, are expert fencers. In 1736 the French got possession of this island. At the conclusion of the war in 1763, it was restored to the English; but it was taken by the Spaniards last war, and is now become a Spanish island again.

Citadella, the capital, lying on the west coast, where the governor resides, is a small place, but well fortified, and chiefly inhabited by the English.

Port Mahon is one of the finest harbours in Europe, both for its capaciousness and security from wind and enemy, being four miles long, and above half a mile in breadth. The town is small, but has a brisk trade. Near it is St. Philip's castle, a square fort of four battlements, which has always a good garrison.

CORSICA, between the Gulph of Genoa and the Island of Sardinia, extends from 41 to 43 degrees of north latitude, and from nine to ten degrees of east longitude.

The island being for the most part mountainous, woody, dry, and stony, has little arable land. Some

of the low grounds and vallies, however, yield corn, wine, figs, almonds, chestnuts, olives, and other fruits. Here is also a good breed of cattle and horses; and the woods and forests abound with deer, and other game, together with honey and wax. There are also some fisheries and hot baths on the island, with crystal fountains, and allum.

The Island of Corsica will ever be famous for the noble stand its inhabitants made for their liberty against their Genoese tyrants; and afterwards against the late and ungenerous efforts of the French to enslave them, though they were at length overpowered by numbers, and compelled to submit. Paolo who commanded them in the struggle for freedom, was taken under the protection of the British court. In consequence of his distinguished tyranny and oppression, Theodore, their king, took refuge in England, where he remained in a very impoverished state many years, and at length died at a private lodging in Soho, in the year 1757.

Bullia, the capital, situated on the north-east coast of the island, has a good harbour and castle, is pretty well fortified, and is the see of a bishop.

San Lorenzo, situated also on the northern side of the island, on a gulph to which it gives name, has a good haven, is fortified, and the residence of a bishop. Bonifacio is a small, but well peopled town, on the southern east of the island. Porto Vecchio is a little sea-port town on the eastern coast. Corto, on the Golo, is an episcopal see, with a strong cattle and wall for its defence.

Ayazza is an episcopal see, a place of good trade, and well peopled.

The Island of **SARDINIA**, which gives a rival title to the duke of **Savo**y, lies 200 miles west of **L. ghorn**, is 160 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, has but an indifferant air, but a fruitful soil, and abounds in corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, game, buffaloe, bear, and deer, (some of which have fine spotted skins) gold, silver, lead, iron, sulphur, alum, &c. The only venomous creature is a kind of spider. The commodities, independent of the productions already mentioned, are coral, linen, silk, wool, hides, and cheese. The inhabitants are of a diffultle and idle disposition. The religion is Roman Catholic, and the language **Sardin**.

Cagliari, the capital, situated on the fourth side of the island and on the declivity of a hill, is divided into high and low; the former being handsome and well-built, but the latter poor and unhealthy. The cathedral is magnificent; the archbishop and viceroy reside here; the port is spacious, and defended by a battery and cattle; and the town contains several convents.

The rivers *Sacro* and *Tirto*, by an opposite course, cut Sardinia nearly into two equal parts, or provinces: the one called *Il Capo de Cagliari*, and the other, *Il Capo de Sassari*, or *Lugedori*. There are many ports, gulphs, and bays in it, with several strong towns, a great number of villages, three archbishoprics, and four bishoprics. The clergy, both secular and regular, have great privileges, incomes, and immunities. The only university is that of Cagliari.

About Sardinia lie many smaller islands, of which the principal are, St. Pietro, St. Antuochio, La Vècca, Il Toro, Roffia, Bovari, Tavelara, Afanara, Serpatera, Tazzo, Carbonara, and O. Badro. Alghera, the most considerable of these, by the ancients called the great island of Hercules, is about 28 miles in extent, and lies about four miles from Cape Monte Moro, and 15 north of the city of Sassari.

Capri, or Caprea, is much taken notice of for the noble ruins on it. It is about four miles long, and one broad, and is situated at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, about three miles from the continent. This isle was the residence of the emperor Augustus, for some time, who came here for his health and recreation. Tiberius, after him, made it a scene of the most intemperate pleasures.

mous pleasures. The principal ruins and remains of antiquity are at the extremity of the eastern promontory. What chiefly recommended this island to Tiberius was its temperate healthful air, being warm in winter, and cool in summer; and the nature of its coast, which is so very steep, that a small number of men may defend it against a great army. The surface of the island was then cut into easy ascents, adorned with the emperor's and other palaces, and planted with a variety of groves and gardens. The rocks also underneath were cut into highways, grottos, galleries, banqueting, and subterraneous retirements: that they were afterwards detected or demolished by the Romans. It contains about 150 inhabitants, who are exempt from all taxes, and belongs to the province of Leventina, in the kingdom of Naples. There are several springs of both warm and cold water, and in a delightful valley between the mountains at the base of the island, stands a city of the same name with the island, which is the see of a bishop, whose revenue arises chiefly from the prodigious flight of quails that come thither at certain seasons, particularly in March, when vast quantities of them are sent to Naples and sold very cheap. On this account, the bishopric is sometimes called *Episcopatus de Bala*, or of Quails.

Ischia is a small fertile island, lying opposite Naples, in the Gulf, about two miles from the Cape of Miseno, and distant from Naples. Most of its surface is covered with vines, olives, and a few fields of corn, with the rest of the island woods, and a great deal of fruit. Some parts of it are rich and delightful, yielding an infinite number of delicious fruits, and excellent wines; but other parts are arid and barren. It was formerly called *Insula*, and much subject to earthquakes. There are several natural and medicinal waters on it, with many very pleasant towns and villages.

Sterry, the most considerable island of the Mediterranean, is divided from Italy by a narrow strait, called the *Faro of Messina*. The strait here flows with great rapidity, and violent fury. The rock at the mouth of Sicily, called *Cape Scylla*, is in the Channel of the strait, and the strait is much named *Charibdis*, but a more proper name is *Calypso*, as it is said to be in *Miseno*.

In the last shock of the terrible earthquake, which invaded the country in all the islands of the Ionian, in the year 1706, a great part of the island of Sicily, was destroyed, many towns and villages were buried in ruins, and the sea was so much agitated, that it was thought that the island would be swallowed up. The consequences of this earthquake were very great, and the people of Sicily were very much distressed. But the island is now recovering from its calamities, and the people are beginning to rebuild their towns and villages. The island is now a more fertile and populous island than it was before the earthquake.

The air of Sicily is salubrious, and the soil is such that it is called the granary of Italy. It produces a great deal of corn, wine, oil, and other commodities. The island is also famous for its minerals, and for its manufactures. The principal manufactures of the island are silk, wool, and cotton. The island is also famous for its agriculture, and for its commerce. The island is now a more fertile and populous island than it was before the earthquake.

Here are several rivers, and good springs; but the rivers are navigable, having but a short course, and depending precipitately from the mountains.

On the mountain in this island the most remarkable is Mount Atna, or called Monte Gibello, or Monte Pelio, a volcano, whose eruptions have often proved fatal to the neighbouring country. It is 70 miles in circuit, and so high that it harbours many wild beasts. At the bottom are corn-fields and plantations of sugar canes. Among the other mountains one of the most considerable is Mount St. Julian, near Palermo, commonly called *Erebus*, and vulgarly *Ticci*. The eruptions of Mount Atna are generally preceded by an earthquake, which often does more mischief than the eruptions.

These people, with respect to their characters, are far from appearing in a favourable light; being a perverse race, and a mixture of Italians and Spaniards. They speak chiefly Spanish, and follow the Spanish fashion, particularly in wearing black.

The established religion of the island is the Roman Catholic. The number of churches, convents, and religious foundations is very great, and they are well endowed. There are also several hospitals, which are well regulated, and a number of schools of grammar and other sciences.

The people of Sicily, perhaps, the most savage and thievish in the world. The banditti, who, in former times, would have sold their lives as punishment for their crimes, are now in Sicily not only publicly protected, but universally acknowledged. These wretches have taken possession of the Val di Demone, a very fertile part of the island, where it has been found impossible to extirpate them; and then to extend their robberies to the rest of the island, and the neighbouring countries, together with their depredations on the coast, and the trade, have induced the Prince of Val di Demone, a man of noble spirit and high abilities, to protect and patronize them. These wretches, who are the protectors of travellers, and the authors of their misfortunes, of what they call their point of honour, that is, a very defective one they are with regard to society in general, they ever maintain the most unchristian and unpolite behaviour, they have once professed it. Whosoever reposes confidence in them may be sure of not being hurt in the smallest instance; and if any of the coast guards may be disappointed in the execution of their duty, they will be protected from all punishment, and their property from imposition or deprivation by their faithful and absolute protection; and of whom are known to the other banditti of the island, who, from the same principle of honour, respect not only the persons of their own worthy fraternity, but those whom they desert. The generosity of law is here a couple of these guards to accompany them in their journey, and, by this means, travellers, who are in the most dangerous situations in the island. Those of this detestable set who place themselves in the service of the Prince of Val di Demone are invested with his livery, velvet and green, with silver lace, and wear a badge of their order; which, if not very honourable, entitles them at least to so much fear and respect, that the magistrates have been often obliged not only to protect, but even to pay them court, in order to be secure against their revengeful disposition, which impels them to co-operation with death whoever has given them just cause of provocation.

The mixture of vice and virtue observable in this ferocious fraternity is very remarkable. While they commit, with impunity, every crime which disgraces humanity, their point of honour is observed in the most intemperate, and the promise of one of these banditti would be performed with as exact a punctuality as the bond of any other man. They frequently borrow money from the country people, who dare not refuse their requests; but if they promise to return it, they will rather fulfil their engagement at the expence of the life and property of some unfortunate passenger, than fail in the miserable performance of what they have undertaken. Those of them who have entered into the service of society, and attend as guards to travellers, carry arms, which

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which they make ready for action, and place in a posture ready either for attack or defence, in all suspicious or dangerous places. They tax their landlord's bill according to their own pleasure; and such is the authority with which they either are invested, or which they assume, that they threaten, and would, perhaps, execute, instant death upon the hardy traveller who should dare to attempt an imposition upon the travellers under their protection.

The island is commonly divided into three parts or provinces, viz. Val di Demoni, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara.

Messina, a large well built city, with a spacious harbour, near the strait to which it gives name, is one of the greatest mart-towns in the Mediterranean, containing many noble edifices, is the see of an archbishop, and contains with Palermo for being the capital of the island. The cathedral is a large spacious building, very rich in plate, and finely adorned in the inside. The other buildings, most worthy notice are, the archbishop's palace, the general hospital, called La Loggia, the Lazaretto, and forts. At the annual fair, kept here in August, great quantities of foreign goods are exposed to sale. The city lies on a gentle declivity along the sea, has large suburbs, and is well furnished with water by fountains, aqueducts, and all kinds of provisions, from sea and land. The port is of an oblong oval form, well fortified, with a citadel, and other works; and so deep, that ships of 80 guns can come close up to the quay. The city also is strongly fortified, though not regularly. In its neighbourhood are some hot mineral waters, esteemed very good against all rheumatic diseases. The chief manufacture of this place is that of silk. Some of the inhabitants are also employed in fishing, cultivating vines and mulberry-trees, and breeding silk-worms.

The ravages of the fatal earthquakes of 1783 were severely felt here. A range of magnificent buildings, in the form of a crescent, which extended for the space of an Italian mile, was, in some parts, totally ruined. In the lower parts of Messina most of the buildings were destroyed; and 700 of the unfortunate inhabitants were either carried off by the dreadful wave which came in the rock of Scylla, or buried in the ruins of their habitations.

Syracuse, an anciently a very noble city, is pretty well fortified, and has a port capable of receiving the largest vessels, with a strong castle, supplied with plenty of water by the fountain of Arethusa, so famed among the ancients.

Palermo, anciently Panormus, is a large, rich, and well-built city, situated at the very bottom of a gulph, to which it gives name. It is an archiepiscopal see. The viceroy's palace is a magnificent structure, adorned with fine sculptures, gardens, &c. and serves instead of a castle, standing high, and being flanked with some lofty towers, and other works. There are many other fine public edifices, as the cathedral, several fountains, the city gate, which leads to the sea side, the quay, mole, forts, convent, town-house, lombud-house, and university. The quay is one of the finest walks about the city, being wide, of a great length, and planted with trees. The port is safe and commodious every where, except on the south-west side, which is full of rocks, that rise no higher than the furnace of the sea.

Off the north coasts of Sicily, in the Tuscan sea, lie several small islands, called the Lipari Islands. Lipari, the principal, enjoys a wholesome air, and rich soil, producing corn, wine, and fruit, especially figs and raisins, in great plenty, together with sulphur, allum, and bitumen. It hath also some excellent hot springs; and on the coasts are caught a great variety of fine fish, with which it carries on a considerable commerce. The capital, called also Lipari, is strong both by nature and art, well inhabited, and an episcopal see, under that of Messina. Stromboli, the most northern of these islands, is now considered as the great light-house of

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the Mediterranean Sea. The volcano rises to a considerable height; and it is agreed that, in clear weather, it is discoverable at the distance of 25 leagues, and that, at night, its flames are to be seen much farther; so that its visible horizon cannot be less than 500 miles. The small islands of Levanzo, Maritima, and Favagnana, lie at the west end of Sicily, and both they and the Lipari Isles are subject to the king of the Two Sicilies.

MALTA, 60 miles south of Cape Passaro in Sicily, is of an oval figure, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The air is hot, but clear; and the whole island is of a white soft rock, covered to the depth of a foot with earth, which produces cotton, indigo, and a variety of fruits, roots, herbs, &c. but corn and salt are the principal commodities. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who speak Italian in the towns, and a corrupt Arabic in the country.

The order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem took its rise in the Holy Land in the 11th century. The knights maintained their ground in Syria, and the Holy Land, against all the efforts of the Turks, for the space of two hundred years; but being at last compelled to quit them, they retired to Cyprus, and afterwards made themselves masters of the island of Rhodes, which they so defended, for 220 years, against all the power of the infidels. At the expiration of that time they were compelled to resign the island, with all its dependencies, to Solyman II. After several affecting vicissitudes of fortune, the order at length obtained from the emperor Charles V. an asylum for their scattered forces; and in the year 1530 took possession of the islands of Malta and Gozzo. In these islands the order still exists, and is distinguished by the title of the knights of Malta.

The knights consist of eight tongues or nations, the chief of which are French, Italian, Spaniards, English, and German. They have commanderies, or estates, in all, or most parts, of the Roman Catholic countries, and are said to amount to about 3000. They ought all to be of ancient noble families; but sometimes nobility is dispensed with, on account of personal merit, and such are called *cavalieri di gratia*. Not only the grand-master, but the knights in general, are capable of being advanced to a cardinal's hat. According to the statutes, no natural children, those of great princes excepted, nor persons under 18 years of age, can be admitted into the order; but the pope may dispense with this qualification; and the grand-master has an unlimited privilege to grant this favour to his persons.

Valletta, the capital, is a handsome town, with an excellent harbour, and strongly fortified. Here are a handsome palace for the grand master, several convents, nunneries, and churches, the principal of which is dedicated to St. John, a college of Jesuits, a large hospital, and a building where Turkish slaves are kept. Of the other towns, the most considerable are, Citta Vittoriosa, or Il Borgo Senglea, Malta, called also Medini, and Citta Vecchia, where the bishop resides, Bormola, Cittanuova, Cottonera, Forte di S. Thomas, and Forte Rallo.

The island of Gozzo is very fruitful, and has several good harbours, and strong forts.

ISLANDS OF THE ADRIATIC, &c.

LUISONA, or Lefina, 73 miles north-east of Naples, is about 70 miles long, and 16 broad. The shore is low, has two castles, and a Mosaic kind of decayed causeway. The rest is inhabited by husbandmen, who cultivate the most fertile part of the country, which, though mountainous and rocky, produces plenty of corn, wine, olives, saffron, honey, and fruits. There live in towns and large villages, some of 100, some 500 families; and there is considerable gain from good fisheries. Here are many fine churches, monasteries, &c. The capital, of the same name, is a well built and populous city.

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CORFU.

CORFU, or CORCYRA, near the mouth of the Adriatic, is about 120 miles in circumference, and a very important place to the Venetians, who have generally about 15 gallees, and other vessels. The place is famous for salt, wine, olives, lemons, cyder, &c. Corfu, the principal city, has a metropolitan church of the Greeks. It is a handsome town, and well defended by an impregnable castle, called St. Angelo.

CEPHALONIA is rather larger than Corfu, and very fruitful. The capital, called Cephalonia, is a bishop's see. Argolito is the principal port, and the residence of the governor; and Allo is a strong fortress.

ZANTE, 12 miles south of Cephalonia, is 120 miles in circumference, mountainous, and subject to earthquakes. It has, however, plenty of wines, oil, corn, and fruit. Zante, the capital, is populous; and near Chiari, a sea-port town, are two springs of clear water, which throw up pitch. South from Zante, on the Morea coast, lie two small clusters of islands, the one called Strophades, the other Strivati. Cerigo, formerly Cerbera, is a rocky barren island, 60 miles in circumference, between Candia and the Morea, and containing a town of the same name.

LEUCADIA, or St. MAURA, lies in the Ionian Sea, and is divided from the continent by a strait not above 50 paces over, or more than four feet deep. The Carthaginians settled a colony here, and formed the strait for Leucadia was formerly a peninsula. Near the town of Leucas (a few remains of which are still to be seen) stood the famed rock of Leucate, from which despairing lovers throw themselves, as an effectual cure for love. The whole island is fruitful, and near 40 miles in circumference.

CANDIA, formerly Creta, is situated in the south of the Archipelago. Candia, anciently the capital place, is now in ruins, and the harbour so spoiled as to admit only boats. The walls, however, which are yet standing, are pretty strong. It belongs to the Turks, who took it in 1669. The air is good, and the soil fertile. In the city of Candia the Fiedelberg resides, and in the town of Candia there is a bath. Mount Ida, so famed in history, is only a barren, disagreeable, ill-appointed eminence, situated in the middle of the island.

The **CYCLADES** is a number of islands of the Archipelago, disposed in the form of a circle, and of various importance. We shall mention but one, and refer to such of them particularly as merit description.

The island of **MILUS, or MILESSUS**, is 100 miles in circumference, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name in the east part of the island, with one of the largest and best harbours on the Mediterranean; which serve as a retreat to vessels passing to or from the Levant. The island abounds in delicious fruit, excellent wines, and good cattle. It is remarkable for producing plume alum, and salt is so plentiful as scarcely to bear a price. It is governed by a pasha, and there are two bishoprics, one of the Greeks, and another of the Latin church.

The city, at some distance from the harbour, is a very remarkable appearance. It is a city of the Turkish lords, who retire under it to dress their viceroy; and is the porch to certain galleries, the purposes of which are difficult to discern; and St. Mary are ancient edifices, from which it was formerly dug for building the town; but this stone is light, spongy, and bears all the marks of the decay. The surrounding rocks are of the same nature; and the subterraneous fire is continually undermining them.

On the very edge of the sea, about a mile from these quarries, is a grotto, plentifully supplied by a hot sulphurous spring; the vapour of which makes the place a natural stove or sweating-room, salutary in various

disorders: and for many ages the people have had recourse to this bath for complaints that required the most active medicine, which derived their cure from the use of the waters. It was peculiarly good for various disorders, and is much frequented by the Greeks of the neighbouring islands on that account.

Argentiera is an island of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly known by the name of Cimolis, and which is still, by the modern inhabitants, called Kimoli. The French navigators have named it Argentiera, from the silver mine discovered in it; but these are now shut up, and the natives deny all knowledge of such mine being in the island, from an apprehension that the Turks might compel them to labour in the mines. It is a barren spot, destitute of all war but what can be saved in cisterns, and has but one village in it.

There is not a more dismal place in all the Levant than this island, which is covered with rocks, that scarcely suffer a few trees to grow; and in which the land exhibits no verdure. Some fields of barley and cotton are, indeed to be found round the village, which is only an assemblage of miserable cottages, where the women, children, and cattle, all crowd promiscuously together. The dress of the women is inconceivably ridiculous, consisting of an enormous load of linen sufficiently dirty! Their under petticoat is only their short skirt, embroidered with red, that leaves their legs exposed; the thickness of which is esteemed a principal article of female beauty. Those to whom nature has denied this advantage endeavour to supply the deficiency by three or four pair of thick stockings. When the leg is so uniformly thick all the way, as to be truly perfect, according to their standard, the ladies add a pair of half boots of cut velvet, frequently decorated with small silver buttons. The pashas, who visit the Archipelago, pass their winter in Argentiera; and, by spending their money among the natives, console them for all their inconveniences.

An usage is established in this island, well known to East-India sailors, of taking a wife for the term of a man's residence there. The issue of such occasional adventures are sufficiently handsome to be distinguished among the women, notwithstanding the dress by which they disfigure themselves. The number of inhabitants is much diminished of late years; and they now scarcely amount to two hundred.

This island is celebrated for the earth known by the name of *Gompholite*, which, according to the ancients, was efficacious in St. Anthony's fire, inflammation, and other venereal diseases; being applied by way of cataplasm. They also used it for the curing of humors and clearing of cloaths. This earth, though long discovered, and supposed to be lost, is, however, still very plentiful in Argentiera, Siphanto, Milus, and other islands; and is a mixture of a lax and dry texture, or a pure bright white colour, and soft to the touch. It is evidently the same substance that is found in the country of Cornwall, and which we call *Stannos*, or the *loam-rock*.

Siphanto is an island of the Grecian Archipelago. The principal city here, that many of the inhabitants live to the number of 1200. Their wheat, barley, and oil, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially their grapes. It is covered with a table land, and is not only one of the most fertile, but also one of the most cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in raising olive trees and grapes, and have very good silk. They trade in figs, wax, honey, onion, and straw-berries, and their number may amount to about five thousand.

The dress of the women of Siphanto is much less disagreeable than that of some of the neighbouring islands, and bears a little resemblance to the true Grecian habit. The plate exhibits the representation of a woman attending the concerns of her young family. Hammocks are used for young children in many of these islands in the Archipelago; but the beds are higher, larger, and more awkward, in Siphanto, than in any other.

GEOGRAPHY.

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Grecian WOMEN of the Island of ARGENTIERA in the Archipelago.



Grecian WOMEN of the Island of SANTORINI in the Archipelago.



*Dresses of the WOMEN of NIO, one of the Grecian Islands
in the Archipelago.*



*The ROMECA DANCE, by the People of the Isle of PAROS,
in the Grecian Archipelago.*



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Island of PAROS .

Condensed by BANKES'S, Abridgement of GEOGRAPHY Published by Royal Authority.



Different DRESSES of the Grecian Inhabitants of NAXIA an Island in the Archipelago.



Dresses & Accoutrements of the SOLDIERS in ALBANIA a Province of Turkey in Europe.

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The love of their country is predominant through-
out all the Greek islands; but no where more conspic-
uous than among the natives of Tina. Great num-
bers of Levants, born on this island, are to be found
all over the Levant, who are distinguished, by their
dress, their good understanding, and by their fidelity;
but who never lose sight of a desire to return to their
own country, to enjoy, with freedom, the acquisitions
of their industry. Policandro contains only one village;
from its cattle may be seen all the island of the Archi-
pelago. Lemno, or Seflim ne, lies on the north-west
of the Archipelago, and is almost a square of 25 miles

To finish the character of these fantastic ladies, it may be added, that they are so vain, that when they

in length and breadth. Though it produces corn and wine, yet its principal riches arise from its mineral earth, called Terra Sigillata, and much used in medicine, from which the Turks receive a considerable revenue.

Negropont, the ancient Eubœa, is 60 miles long and 25 broad. Here the Turkish galleys lie. The tides on its coast are irregular, and the island is fertile, producing corn, wine, fruit, and cattle, in such abundance, that all kinds of provision are extremely cheap.

Delos, only about eight miles in compass, is the center of the Cyclades. Mycone has a town of the same name, and its inhabitants are the best sailors in the Archipelago. Andros, 120 miles in compass, is pleasant, fertile, and well watered. Zia, is fruitful, and contains some antiquities. Joura is desolate. Thermania populous.

The SPORADES, or SCATTERED ISLANDS, are as follow: Engia, 30 miles in circumference, is very fruitful. Colouri, anciently Salamis, 50 miles in circumference, contains three villages, one of which is called Colouri, and gives name to the island.

Seyro is 60 miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name. Stalimene, or Lemnos, is of a square form, being about 25 miles on each side. Samondra-chi, or Samothrace, near the coast of Romania, is 25 miles in circuit. Embro contains four villages, one

bearing the name of the island. Theffus is famous for wine and marble. Macronisi, is barren and uninhabited. Syra has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Sikino produces plenty of figs, and the best wheat in the Archipelago; and Serphanto abounds in iron and loadstone. This latter was the place where the Romans banished their malefactors.

Cengo, or Cytherea, is about 50 miles in circumference, but rocky and mountainous, and chiefly remarkable for being, according to the account of the ancients, the favourite residence of Venus, and the native place of Helen, who was the occasion of the siege of Troy.

Santorini is one of the southernmost islands in the Archipelago. Though seemingly covered with pumice stones, yet, through the industry of the inhabitants, it produces barley and wine, with some wheat. Near this island another arose, of the same name, from the bottom of the sea, in 1777. At the time it arose there was an earthquake, attended with the most dreadful lightning and thunder, and boilings of the sea for several days; so that it was a mere volcano; but the burning soon ceased. It is about 200 feet above the sea, and, at the time of its first emerging, it was about a mile broad, and five miles in circumference; but it has since increased. Several other islands, in the Archipelago, appear to have had the like original; but the sea in their vicinity is so deep as not to be fathomed.

S U P P L E M E N T.

PURSUANT to our proposal of presenting to our readers the most authentic accounts we could procure of discoveries that might be made by navigators, or events that might occur in any part of the world, through the progress of our work to the close of it, we subjoin the following particulars.

Three claim of islands, called the PALOS, or PELEW ISLANDS, situated in the west part of the Pacific Ocean, between the 8th and 9th degrees of north latitude, and between 135 and 136 degree of east longitude, tho' heretofore imperfectly noticed by some ships making the eastern passage from China, were never visited by any Europeans, till the crew of the Antelope, captain Wilson, a packet belonging to the East India Company, which was wrecked, in August 1783, landed there, and were the means of discovering to us, a new world, or set of human beings, who, though of an uncultivated nature, appeared to be greatly different from those commonly termed savages, and evinced principles of humanity and generosity, that would reflect the highest honour on the most exalted of our race.

As the Antelope, which sailed from Macao, the 26th of June, 1783, was proceeding on her voyage from China, she unfortunately struck on a rock in the night of the 9th of the following August.

The crew, waiting with anxious suspense the approach of morning, in order to discover whether any land was near, desisted, at the dawn of day, a small island to the southward, about three or four league distant: and soon after some other islands were seen to the eastward, which proved to be those under consideration.

Apprehensions were naturally felt on account of the natives. Boats, however, were manned, loaded with such articles as were deemed most necessary, and dispatched from the ship under the direction of a principal officer, whose design was to obtain, if possible, a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants, in case they should find any. As the ship was expected every moment to go to pieces, tho' who remained went immediately to work to make a raft, on which, when

completed, with the assistance of two boats, they all, except one man, who fell over-board before they set out, reached the shore, after encountering many difficulties.

In the course of two days from their landing, the crew observed some natives approaching, in canoes, from the points of the bay. This spread to great consternation, that all ran to their arms; but as there were only two canoes, the captain ordered the people out of sight till farther notice.

A very singular circumstance much facilitated the intercourse between our countrymen and the natives. A Malay, who some time before was cast away upon this island, had acquired the language; and it happened that one of the Antelope's men was a native of Bengal, and spoke the Malay tongue, by which means a ready communication was maintained on both sides.

When the canoes which advanced slowly towards the shore, got within hearing, the native of Bengal spoke to them in the Malay tongue; on which, tho' they did not seem to understand him, they stopped their canoes. Soon after, however, one of them spoke in the above language, asking our people "who they were? whether they were friends or enemies?" The native of Bengal, by the captain's direction, replied, "That they were distressed Englishmen, who had lost their ship on the reef, and that they were friends." On this they seemed to commune together; and soon after came out of their canoes, which captain Wilson observing, he waded into the water to meet them; and after embracing them in a friendly manner, conducted them to his officer, and the others who had retired.

Their people were entirely naked. They were of a deep copper colour, and their skins soft and glossy, owing to the external use of cocoa nut oil. Each chief had a basket of beetle nut, and a bamboo, finely polished, and insaid at each end, in which they carried a kind of coral, burnt to a lime, called *chinam*. It was observed that all their teeth were black, and that the beetle nut, of which they had always a quid in their mouths,

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mouths, rendered the saliva red, which, together with their black teeth, gave their mouths a very disgusting appearance. They were of a middling stature, stout, and muscular, their limbs well formed, and they had a masculine gait. Their hair was black, long, and rolled up behind close to their heads, which appeared neat and becoming. They tattooed their legs a little above the ankles to the middle of their thighs, which gave them a deeper colour than the other parts of their bodies. None of them had any beards, except the youngest of the king's brothers; and it was, in course of time, observed, that they plucked out the hairs by the roots, and that very few only, who had strong thick beards, allowed them to grow.

Whatever surprised the singularity of these natives might excite in the minds of our people, the natives were no less wrapt in admiration at their appearance. The whiteness of our arms attracted them so much, that it was evident they had never before seen any Europeans. They were continually exclaiming, *weel, weel!* and *weel-a-treeey*; words which implied that they were perfectly pleased with their visitors. They stroked their bodies and arms outside the garments, seeming to doubt whether their coverings were not a part of their real body, being totally ignorant of the use of cloaths. However, the Malay informed them, that the English, living in a much colder climate than theirs, were obliged to have recourse to artificial warmth, or shield them from the inclemency of the weather, and that, from custom, they could not dispense with it, in a degree, even in the warmest regions.

The hands of the Europeans next engaged their attention, and particularly the black veins of the wrists. They probably imagined the whiteness of the hands and face to be artificial; and the blackness of the veins caused them to think, that it was a mode of tattooing; for they desired to look at the top parts of the arms, to see if the whiteness was continued. After this they requested a farther view of the body, when some of the crew opened their bosoms, and told them that the other parts were nearly the same as that. The hair on the breasts of the Europeans excited their astonishment, as they considered such incumbrance highly indelicate, and plucked it out wherever it was found.

The natives having in some degree satisfied their curiosity, began to express apprehensions that they had intruded too much; but the captain convinced them, by means of the Malay, that their fears were groundless.

As the natives expressed a desire that captain Willson would send one of his people to Pelew, that the king might see what kind of beings white men were, the captain complied, and appointed his brother for that purpose, giving him a small remnant of blue cloth, a canister of tea, another of sugar-candy, and a jar of preserved fruit, as a present for the king. The natives behaved in the most friendly manner to the English; and their monarch soon after paid them a visit, with his son and brother. His majesty was perfectly naked, and had no kind of ornament or mark of distinction, like his principal officers, who were a bracelet of bone at their wrists. He bore a hatchet on his shoulder, the head of which was made of iron, a circumstance which surprised our people much, as all the other hatchets they had seen were of shell. The handle of it, which formed a sharp angle, stuck close to his shoulder, lying before and behind, and wanting nothing to keep it steady in walking.

His majesty would not go into the tents. A fall was therefore spread for him, on which he sat down, with his chief minister opposite, and his two brothers on each side; and the whole was encompassed by his attendants, who were numerous. He drank a cup of tea, but did not approve of the taste. Captain Willson availed himself of this opportunity to obtain permission from the king to send a vessel, in order to convey the crew to some European settlement; and high-

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ly gratified him by causing a party of men to be drawn up, and fire three volleys. This occasioned such shouting and chattering, as equalled in noise the report of the pieces.

Captain Willson dressed the king in a silk coat and blue trowsers. He was extremely well made, but had lost his nose, whether in battle, or from a scrophulous disease, which is prevalent there, was not known.

Arra Kooker, one of the king's brothers, requested a white shirt, and as soon as it was given him, he put it on, in transports of joy, which he indicated by dancing and jumping, and in forming a humorous contrast between his shirt and his skin. This prince had a great propensity to mimicry, and often amused our people by taking off their manners, but with so much good nature, that no one could feel the least offence. He entertained a great partiality for their Newfoundland dog, which he often fed; till at length the creature felt a partiality for him, and, at his appearance, would jump, bark, leap, and play a variety of tricks. Arra Kooker would often imitate him in the same mode of salutation, by barking, jumping, &c. which could not fail of exciting the noble faculties. This prince was seemingly about forty years of age, short in stature, but so plump and fat, that he was almost as broad as he was long.

After various ceremonies had passed, the captain presented his majesty with a scarlet coat; who then making signs to go on shore, jumped into the water, and swam to land.

When the captain, and several officers, reached Pelew, on a visit to the king, they came into a large square pavement, round which were several houses, and was conducted into one that stood in the center of one of the sides. Out of this house issued a number of women, who were waiting to see those new beings the English. Those our people were given to understand were the wives of some of the rupacks, or great officers of state. They were rather fairer than the rest of the women, had some little ornaments about them, and their faces and breasts were rubbed over with turmeric.

The king, and one of his brothers, led his guests into this house; the women then returned, and received them with much joy, presenting their company with cocoa nuts and sweet drink, which all sat down and partook of. The ladies also seated themselves, and taking a parcel of leaves, began to make nets, an employment in which they pass great part of their time. The king informed his guests that his house was to be their abode as long as they remained at Pelew, and that there they were to sleep. After this he rose up, previously apologizing to the captain for retiring, saying he was going to bathe.

Soon after a message came to Raa Hook from the queen, requesting that she might see the English at her dwelling. They attended him thither, and observed immediately before it a rail, on which were some tame pigeons tied by the leg. This is a bird held in such estimation in those islands, that none but rupacks and their families are allowed to eat them.

As they approached, the queen opened her window, and spoke to Raa Hook, to desire the English would sit down on the pavement before her, which being complied with, a number of attendants brought out yams, cocoa nuts, and sweet drink. While they were partaking of these, the queen asked Raa Hook many questions about our people, of whom she took very great notice, and wished some of them would come close to the window, and draw up their coat sleeves, that she might see the colour of their skins. After she had viewed them attentively, and asked, through Raa Hook, as many circumstances respecting them as she thought she could with propriety obtrude, she signified that she would no longer trespass on their time, by detaining them; so they rose and took their leave.

Raa Hook now took them to his own house, where they were welcomed without any parade. His wife, among

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among other things, gave them a broiled pigeon, a delicacy that, as before observed, only falls to the share of the dignified.

There the character of the prince appeared in a new and interesting light: his children encompassed him, and climbing to his knee, fondly caressed their father, while his supreme pleasure appeared to be in rolling and toiling them about. This domestic scene, however, so much occupied the minds of the captain and officers, that it was dark before they thought of retiring. Raa Hook begged they would dispense with his attendance, and ordered the Malay to conduct them to their destined habitation, where they found some fish for supper, sent by the king. Though the night proved tempestuous, their house was so well thatched that the rain could not penetrate.

The king, whose name was Abba Thulle, having signified to captain Wilton his pleasure of rendering to him the island where the English resided, as a present, and informed him that they distinguished it by the name of Oroolona, in order to announce possession of it, the British pennant was hoisted, and three volleys of small arms fired. To this island the captain would have returned the day following, (the night he passed with the officers, and the rest of the hospitable prince Raa Hook,) if the weather had not turned unfavorable. This restriction, to keep a ramble farther into the country, where the lands appeared to be pretty well cultivated, and the villages full of inhabitants. They observed that the lower orders of the women were busied in looking after the yam plantations, which were mostly in swampy ground. Others they found employed in making baskets and mats, and in nursing their children.

The employment of the men seemed to be that of gathering coconuts, felling trees, and making spears and darts, the chief warlike instruments of the Pelewians. In the life of these they were remarkably expert, as they displayed abundant proof in divers engagements with the natives, and in the labours of the prince; in which they were assisted by a select party of the English at the request of Abba Thulle, and obtained a complete victory by dint of the superior force of our fire arm.

As the English had been useful in their assistance against the natives, the king would be raising what present or compensation he could make to the English leaders. After two days he sent him, as a particular mark of his gratitude, a most lovely young woman. Captain Wilton, who was a grave sober man, and had his forehead lined with a cat's paw, was particularly embarrassed. He, however, thought proper to send them back again. The king of Pelew was exceedingly angry that his present was not accepted, and considered it a great insult, that their being rejected was owing to him not being sufficiently young. To obviate this objection, after some strong parental struggles, he affectionately gave his own daughter, a sweet little girl, who was no more than twelve years old. She was of our nation, but it was extremely difficult to trusty the king that in this rejection of his presents no insult was intended.

The death of Raa Hook's valiant son afforded our people an opportunity of being acquainted with their funeral rites. Having been invited to an entertainment, some of the natives, they were surprised, when the feast was ended, at hearing the doleful lamentations of women at some distance; and going to the place from whence the sound proceeded, they observed a concourse of females following a dead body, held up in a mat, and laid on a sort of bier, made of bamboos, carried by four men on their shoulders. There were the only males in company. Our people followed to the place of interment, where the body was deposited without any religious ceremony, the bearers filling up the grave with their hands and feet, while the women knelt down, and again vented the most piercing cries, at times indicating as if their phrenzy would lead them to tear up the corpse.

The marriages of these people are simply a mutual contract between the sexes, which is held inviolate. A plurality of wives is allowed; but they have seldom more than two. They had no established religion, but seemed to possess an innate confidence of the efficacy of virtue, and the temporal advantages arising from moral rectitude.

After three months stay on the island, our countrymen were enabled, by the most persevering toil, but still more by the beneficence and integrity of the natives, to build a vessel out of the fragments of their wreck. In this, after leaving one of the crew, named Madan Blanchard, who requested permission to remain on the island, they departed on the 12th of November, and arrived at Macao on the 14th of the same month, whence they afterwards proceeded to England.

We cannot omit mentioning at the close of this account, that a short time before the departure of our people, the king of Pelew requested captain Wilton to take with him his second son, whose name was Lee Boo, to England, expressing a patriotic hope that he would acquire many things which, at his return, would greatly benefit his native country. This youth, who added, to an active and penetrating mind, the most ingenious and endearing manners, was treated with the greatest care and attention by captain Wilton, and was advancing rapidly in a knowledge of the English language, and of writing, when he fell a victim to the small-pox, at the age of 20 years. In the extremity of his last illness he made use of these words to a person who came over with him. "When you go to Pelew, tell Abba Thulle that his son take much drink to make small-pox go away, but he die;—that the captain and mother (meaning Mrs. Wilton) very kind;—all English very good men;—was much sorry I could not speak to the king my father the number of fine things the English had got."

He was buried in Rotherhithe church, where a tomb was erected to his memory by the East-India Company, with the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY

OF Prince LEE BOO,

A Native of the Pelew, or Pelos Islands;

And son to ABEA THULLEE,

Rajah or King of the Island COORORAA;

Whom parted this Life on the 12th of December, 1784,

Aged 20 years.

This monument erected by

Bartholomew, of the United East-India Company, A testimony of esteem for the humane and kind treatment afforded by him to the crew of their ship.

This Monument, Captain Wilton,

Whom was wrecked off this island,

On the 12th of November, 1783.

Stop reader, stop!—let NATURE claim a son;

A Prince of mine—LEE BOO lies bury'd here.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The capital commercial object in England being the East India company, it demands our attention to its rise and progress. The first idea of it was formed in the reign of queen Elizabeth; but it has since admitted of vast alterations. Though the establishment of this company was vindicated in the clearest manner by several able advocates, the partiality which the duke of York, afterwards James II. had for his favourite American trade, the losses it sustained in wars with the Dutch, and the revolutions which had happened in the affairs of Hindostan, damped the ardour of the public to support it, so that at the time of the revolution, when

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country. This youth, who
nstrating mind, the most
hampers, was treated with
on by Captain Wilton, and
knowledge of the English
then he fell a victim to the
years. In the extremity of
of these words to a person
"When you go to Pelew,
s for take much drink to
; but he die;—that the
aning Mrs. Willson) very
good men;—was much
to the king my father the
English had got."

in the church, where a tomb
by the East-India Company,
in:

MEMOIR.

LEE BOO,
ow, or Pelew Islands;
EA THULE,
Hland COORORAA;
e, 1784,
1785.
1785.
E. I. Co. Company,
for the humane and kind
for the crew of their

Captain Wilton,
of the island,
of April, 1785.

NATURE claim a tear;
the bury'd here.

PROGRESS OF THE
INDIA COMPANY.

rest in England bore the
del, or attention to its
idea of it was formed in
; but it has since admit-
the establishment of
in the clearest manner by
attitude which the duke of
ad for his favourite Am-
in war with the Dutch,
d happened in the affairs
ardour of the public to
e of the revolution, when
the

the war broke out with France, it was in a very indif-
ferent situation. This was, in a great measure, owing
to its having no parliamentary function, whereby its
stock was not a fold for one half less than its real value,
therefore it was resolved that a new company should be
established under the authority of parliament.

The opposition given to all the public spirited mea-
sures of King William, by factious, rendered this propo-
sal a matter of vast difficulty; but at last, after
many parliamentary enquiries, the new subscription
prevailed, and the subscribers obtained an act of par-
liament in their favour. The old company, however,
retained a vast interest, both in the parliament, and the
nation, and the act being found in some respects de-
fective, to violent a struggle between the two com-
panies arose, that, in the year 1702, they were united
by an indenture tripartite. In 1708, from some im-
portant public considerations, the company obtained a
prolongation of its exclusive privileges, and a new
charter was granted them under the title of "The
United Company of Merchants trading to the East
Indies." Its exclusive right of trade was continued
from time to time, and, from considerations similar
to the former, its privileges were extended; yet the
interest of their capital was reduced to three per cent.
and called the India three per cent. annuities.

Those annuities are different from the trading stock
of the company, the proprietors of which, instead of
receiving a regular annuity, have, according to their
different shares, a dividend of the profits arising from
the company's trade; and that dividend rises or falls
according to the circumstances of the company, either
real or pretended. Out of the body of directors are
chosen several committees, who have the peculiar in-
spection of certain branches in the company's business.
There have under them a secretary, cashier, clerks, and
warehouse keeper.

The amazing territorial acquisitions of this com-
pany must necessarily be attended with a proportion-
able increase of trade, and this, joined to the diligen-
ce of its manager both at home and abroad,
has, of late, greatly engaged the attention of the leg-
islature, so much that a reduction has occasionally
been made of their dividend for a certain time.

In November, 1783, a bill was brought forward by
Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State, for new regulating the
company, under the supposition of the incompetency
of the directors, and the intolvent state of the com-
pany. The bill passed the commons, but an opposi-
tion being formed against it in the house of lords, after
long and elaborate debates, it was thrown out. Vari-
ous attempts for a new bill were afterwards made by
Mr. Pitt, and the new ministry, but failed, which oc-

casioned, with other disputes on privilege, a dissolution
of the house of commons.

A bill passed at the close of the sessions of 1784, in-
cluding the three following particulars.

First, the establishing a power of controul in the
kingdom, by which the executive power in India is
to be connected with that over the rest of the em-
pire.

Secondly, the regulating the company's servants in
India, in order to remedy the evils which have pre-
vailed there.

Thirdly, the providing for the punishment of those
persons who shall nevertheless continue in the practice
of crimes which have brought disgrace upon the com-
pany.

Earl, now Marquis Cornwallis, was appointed to the
supreme government in India, both civil and military,
an extent of authority never before vested in an indi-
vidual. Upon his arrival in that country he pursued
such measures as eventually tended to the aggrandise-
ment of the Company, both in character and posses-
sions, as well as promoting the true interests and happi-
ness of the natives. To check the turbulent spirit of
Tippoo Saib, whose general object was to destroy the
power of the English in India, the Marquis formed an
alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam of the De-
can, and a plan was concerted jointly to invade the
dominion of the Sultan.

Pursuant to this design, war commenced in the be-
ginning of the year 1790, which was attended with suc-
cess to the British arms; and in the following year his
Lordship took the command himself, and advanced
rapidly towards Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo
Saib's dominions; but upon the swelling of the river,
and the weak state of the draft cattle, his Lordship was
reduced to the necessity of abandoning the enterprise for
that season. Accordingly, after rendering his batter-
ing train totally useless, he retreated with the army to
Bandalore.

Early on the return of the ensuing season, however,
the Marquis, in conjunction with his allies, resumed
the important enterprise; he invested Seringapatam;
and having carried some of the outposts, brought to
terms of submission the haughty Tippoo, who pur-
chased a peace by a treaty to surrender up one half of
his dominions to the powers in alliance, and also to pay
three crores and thirty lacks of rupees; for the per-
formance of which he delivered up two of his sons as
hostages to Marquis Cornwallis, who, by this gallant
achievement greatly extended the territories and ad-
vanced the revenue of the Company, and transmitted
his own name with honour to posterity.

ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the ART of NAVIGATION.

VARIOUS opinions have been formed respecting
the origin of that most important of arts, naviga-
tion, to which a diversity of events might probably have
given birth. The sea-coasts, in many places, are full
of islands, at no great distance from the continent. Cur-
iosity would naturally inspire men with an inclination
to pass over into the e islands. As this passage would
not appear either very long, or very dangerous, they
would attempt it. Success in one of these attempts
would encourage to a second. Pliny relates, that anti-
quely they sailed only among the islands, and that on rats.

Fishing, to which several nations applied themselves
in the earliest ages, might also contribute to the origin
of navigation. We are, however, most inclined to
think, that the first ideas of this art were owing to those
nations which were seated near the mouths of the rivers,
where they fell into the sea. As they sailed upon these
rivers, they would sometimes be carried out to sea, either

by the current, by storm, or even by design. They
would be terrified at first at the violence of the waves, and
the dangers with which they threatened them. But when
they had got over these first terrors, they would soon be
sensible of the great advantages which the sea might
procure them, and, of consequence, would endeavour
to find out the means of sailing upon it.

In whatever way mankind became familiar with that
terrible element, it is certain that the first essays in na-
vigation were made in the most ancient times. Moses
informs us, that the grandsons of Japhet passed over
into the islands near the continent, and took possession
of them. It is also an undoubted fact, that the colo-
nies very soon sailed from Egypt into Greece. Sancho-
niatio ascribes the invention of the art of building
ships, and the glory of undertaking sea-voyages, to the
Caberites. The ancient traditions of the Phœnicians
make the Caberites contemporary with the Titans.

Experience

Experience soon convincing them, that ships, designed for navigating the seas, ought to be of a different construction from those intended for rivers, they would make it their study to give such a form and solidity to ships designed for the sea, as would enable them to resist the impetuosity of its waves.

They would next endeavour to find out a method of guiding and directing them with ease and safety. Sails and oars were the only instruments that occurred to them for some time. It must have been long before they thought of adding the helm. The ancients imagined, that it was the fins of fishes which first suggested the idea of oars, and that the hint of the helm was taken from observing how birds directed their flight by their tails. The shape of ships, excepting the sails, seems to be copied from that of fishes: what the fins and tails are to fishes, that the oars and helm are to ships. But there are only conjectures more or less probable, and not worth examining to the bottom.

The action of the wind, whose effects are so sensible and so frequent, might soon suggest the use of sails. But the manner of adjusting and managing them was more difficult, and would not be so soon discovered. This, in all probability, was the very last part of the construction of ships which was found out; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the practice of the savages, and other rude nations, who make use only of oars, but have no sails. It would be the same in the first ages. The first navigators only coasted, and cautiously avoided losing sight of land. In such circumstances sails would have been more dangerous than useful. It required the experience of several ages to teach navigators the art of employing the wind in the direction of ships.

If we believe, however, the ancient traditions of the Egyptians, this art of using the wind, by means of masts and sails, was exceeding ancient. They give the honour of this discovery to Isis. But over and above the little credit which is due to the greatest part of the history of that prince, it evidently appears that this discovery cannot be ascribed to the Egyptians.

Men must soon have endeavoured to find out some method of stopping ships at sea, and keeping them firm at their moorings. They would at first make use of various expedients for this purpose, such as large trunks, balingers, or trunks full of sand, or other heavy bodies. These they fixed to ropes and threw into the sea. These methods would be sufficient in the first ages, when the vessels they used were only small and light craft. But as navigation improved and larger ships were built, some other machine became necessary. We know not at what time, or by whom the anchor, that machine at once so simple and so admirable, was invented. We find nothing certain on this subject in ancient authors. Only they agree in placing this discovery in ages greatly posterior to those we are now examining. They ascribe this invention to several different persons. The anchor, like several other machines, might be found out in many different countries, much about the same time. It is certain that the first anchors were, not made of iron, but of stone, or even of wood. These last were loaded with lead. We are told this by several writers, and amongst others by Diodorus. This author relates, that the Phoenicians, in their first voyages, used a small, and more slender than their ships could sustain, took the lead from their anchors, and put it over in its place. We may observe further, that the first anchors had only one fluke. It was not till many ages after that Anacharsis invented one with two.

All these different kinds of anchors are still in use in some countries. The inhabitants of Iceland, and of Bander Congo, use a large stone with a hole in the middle, and a thick thrust through it. In China, Japan, Siam, and the Manillas, they have only wooden anchors, to which they tie great stones. In the kingdom of Cali-

cut they are of stone. The ignorance of the first ages, and of many nations to this day, of the art of working iron, has been the occasion of all these rude and clumsy contrivances.

Though the first navigators coasted along the shores, and took all possible pains not to lose sight of land, yet, in the very first ages, they must frequently have been driven off to sea by storms. The confusion and uncertainty they found themselves in when these accidents happened would put them upon studying some method of finding where they were in these circumstances. They would soon be sensible, that the inspection of the heavenly bodies was the only thing that could afford them any direction. It was in this manner, probably, that astronomy came to be applied to navigation.

From the first moment men began to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies, they would take notice that in that part of the heavens where the sun never puts there are certain stars which appear constantly every night. It was easy to discover the position of these stars in respect of our earth. They appear always on the left hand of the observer, whose face is turned on the east. Navigators were soon sensible, that this discovery might be of great advantage to them, as these stars constantly pointed out the same part of the world. When they happened to be driven from their course, they found, that, in order to recover it, they had only to direct their ship in such a manner, as to bring her into her former position, with respect to those stars which they saw regularly every night.

Antiquity gives the honour of this discovery to the Phoenicians, a people equally industrious and enterprising. The Great Bear would probably be the first guide which these ancient navigators made choice of. This constellation is easily distinguished, both by the brightness and peculiar arrangement of the stars which compose it. Being near the pole, it hardly ever sets with respect to those places which the Phoenicians frequented. We know not in what age navigators first began to observe the northern stars, for the direction of their course; but it must have been in very ancient times. The Great Bear is mentioned in the book of Job, who seems to have conversed much with merchants and navigators. The name by which that constellation was known among the ancient inhabitants of Greece, and the tales which they related about its origin, prove it was observed for the direction of navigators in very remote ages.

But the observation of the stars in the Great Bear was a very imperfect and uncertain rule for the direction of a ship's course. The truth is, this constellation points out the pole only in a very vague, and confused manner. Its head is not sufficiently near it, and its extremities are more than 20 degrees distant from it. This vast extent occasions very different aspects, both at different hours of the night, in the same season of the year, and in the same hour in different seasons. This variation would be considerably increased, when it came to be referred to the horizon, to which the course of navigators must necessarily be referred. They have made an allowance for this variation by guess, which could not but occasion great mistakes and errors in those ages, when they were guided only by practice instead of geometrical rules and tables, which were not invented till many ages after.

It must have been long before navigation arrived at any tolerable degree of perfection. There is no art or profession which requires so much thought and knowledge. The art of sailing is of all others the most complicated; its most common operation depends upon various branches in different sciences. It appears, however, that even in the ages we are now examining, some nations had made some progress in maritime affairs. These discoveries can be ascribed to nothing but that love to commerce with which these nations were animated, and their great ardour for the advancement of it; the like of which continuing in future ages, has brought the art of navigation to its present state of perfection.

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EUROPE, Northern Parts.

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GENERAL TABLE OF COINS,

INCLUDING

All the MONIES, *real or imaginary*, whether actually used in Commercial and Domestic Affairs, in making Payments, &c. or ideally employed in keeping Accounts, in all the Countries of the KNOWN WORLD.

Note. To the Imaginary Monies, which are employed for the greater Facility of keeping Accounts, this Mark * is prefixed.

All Fractions in this TABLE are Parts of an English Penny.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c.
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c.
equal to

		£.	s.	d.
A farthing	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Farthings	a Halfpenny	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence	a Penny	0	0	1
4 Pence	a Groat	0	0	4
6 Pence	a Half Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	a Shilling	0	1	0
5 Shillings	a Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	*a Pound	1	0	0
21 Shillings	a Guinea	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
A Farthing	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Farthings	a Halfpenny	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence	*a Penny	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Pence	a Half Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	*a Shilling Irish	0	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 Pence	a Shilling	0	1	0
65 Pence	a Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	*a Pound Irish	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shillings	a Guinea	1	1	0

FLANDERS AND BRABANT.

Ghent, Osend, &c. Antwerp, Brussels, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
*Pening	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 Penings	an Urche	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 Penings	*a Grote	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Grotes	a Petard	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 Petards	*a Scalin	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Petards	a Scalin	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 Grotes	*a Florin	0	1	6
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scalin	a Ducat	0	9	3
240 Grotes	*a Pound Flem.	0	9	0

HOLLAND AND ZEALAND.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middelburg, Flushing, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
*Pening	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
8 Penings	*a Grote	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Grotes	a Stiver	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Stivers	a Scalin	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Stivers	a Guilder	0	1	9
50 Stivers	a Rix-dollar	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Stivers	a Dry Guilder	0	5	3
105 Stivers	a Ducat	0	9	3
6 Guilders	*a Pound Flem.	0	10	6

No. 87.

HAMBURG.

Altena, Lubec, Bremen, &c.
equal to

		£.	s.	d.
*A Tryling	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
2 Trylings	*a Sexling	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 Sexlings	a Fening	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 Fenings	a Shilling Lub.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 Shillings	*a Marc	0	1	6
2 Marcs	a Slet-dollar	0	3	0
3 Marcs	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Marcs	a Ducat	0	9	4
120 Shillings	*a Pound Flem.	0	11	3

HANOVER.

Lunenburgh, Zell, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
*Fening	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
3 Fenings	a Dreyer	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 Fenings	a Marien	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Fenings	a Groth	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 Grothens	a Half Gulden	0	1	2
16 Grothens	a Gulden	0	2	4
24 Grothens	*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
32 Grothens	a Double Gulden	0	4	8
4 Guildens	a Ducat	0	9	2

SAXONY AND HOLSTEIN.

Dresden, Leipzig, &c. Wismar, Keil, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
*An Heller	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
2 Hellers	a Fening	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
6 Hellers	a Dreyer	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 Hellers	a Marien	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Fenings	a Groth	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 Grothens	a Gould	0	2	4
24 Grothens	*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
32 Grothens	a Specie-dollar	0	4	8
4 Goulds	a Ducat	0	9	4

BRANDENBURGH AND POMERANIA.

Berlin, Potsdam, &c. Stetin, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
*A Denier	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
9 Deniers	a Polchen	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Deniers	a Groth	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 Polchens	an Abrafs	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Grothens	*a Marc	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 Grothens	a Florin	0	1	2
90 Grothens	*a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
108 Grothens	an Albertus	0	4	2
8 Florins	a Ducat	0	9	4
11 H				

COLOGN.

ignorance of the first ages, of the art of working, all these rude and clumsy coasted along the shores, to late fight of land, yet, and frequently have been. The confusion and uncertainty in when these accidents on studying some method in these circumstances, that the inspection of the thing that could afford in this manner, probably, applied to navigation. began to observe the money would take notice that where the fun never pures appear constantly. ever the position of the stars appear always on the left face is turned on the east, that this discovery might, as these stars constantly of the world. When they their course, they found, they had only to direct a to bring her into her to those stars which they

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fore navigation arrived at perfection. There is no art or on thought and knowledge, all others the most common depend upon sciences. It appears, as we are now examining, progress in maritime affairs, led to nothing but that these nations were animated the advancement of it; in future ages, has brought present state of perfection.

EUROPE, Northern Parts.

EUROPE, Northern Parts.

GERMANY.

COLOGN, Mentz, Trier, Liege, Munich,
Münster, Paderbourn, &c.

equal to		l.	s.	d.
A Dute	-	0	0	0
3 Dutes	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
2 Cruitzers	an Albus	0	0	0
8 Dutes	a Stiver	0	0	0
3 Stivers	a Plapert	0	0	2
4 Plaperts	a Copstuck	0	0	8
40 Stivers	a Guilder	0	2	4
2 Guilders	a Hard Dollar	0	4	8
4 Guilders	a Ducat	0	9	4

BOHEMIA, SILESIA, AND HUNGARY.

Prague, Breslau, Preßburg, &c.

A Fenig	-	0	0	0
2 Fenings	a Dreyer	0	0	0
3 Fenings	a Grosh	0	0	0
4 Fenings	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
2 Cruitzers	a White Grosh	0	0	0
60 Cruitzers	a Gould	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
3 Goulds	a Hard Dollar	0	4	8
4 Goulds	a Ducat	0	9	4

AUSTRIA AND SWABIA.

Vienna, Trieste, &c. Augsburg, Bounheim, &c.

A Fenig	-	0	0	0
2 Fenings	a Dreyer	0	0	0
4 Fenings	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
14 Fenings	a Grosh	0	0	1
4 Cruitzers	a Batzen	0	0	1
15 Batzen	a Gould	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
30 Batzen	a Specie-dollar	0	4	8
60 Batzen	a Ducat	0	9	4

FRANCONIA.

Frankfort, Nuremberg, Dettingen, &c.

A Fenig	-	0	0	0
4 Fenings	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
3 Cruitzers	a Keyser Grosh	0	0	1
4 Cruitzers	a Batzen	0	0	1
15 Cruitzers	an Ort Gould	0	0	7
60 Cruitzers	a Gould	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers	a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
2 Goulds	a Hard-dollar	0	4	8
240 Cruitzers	a Ducat	0	9	4

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

Cracow, Warsaw, &c. Dantzic, Königsberg, &c.

A Shelon	-	0	0	0
3 Shelons	a Grosh	0	0	0
5 Groshen	a Coultic	0	0	2
3 Coultics	a Tinte	0	0	7
18 Groshen	an Ort	0	0	8
30 Groshen	a Florin	0	1	2
90 Groshen	a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
8 Florins	a Ducat	0	9	4
5 Rix-dollars	a Frederick's Or	0	17	6

LIVONIA.

Riga, Revel, Narva, &c.

A Blacken	-	0	0	0
6 Blackens	a Grosh	0	0	0
9 Blackens	a Vording	0	0	0
2 Groshen	a Whiten	0	0	0
6 Groshen	a Marc	0	0	2
30 Groshen	a Florin	0	1	2
90 Groshen	a Rix-dollar	0	3	6
108 Groshen	an Albertus	0	4	2
64 Whitens	a Copper-pl. Dol.	5	0	0

DENMARK, ZEALAND, AND NORWAY.

Copenhagen, Sound, &c. Eergen, Drontheim, &c.

equal to		l.	s.	d.
A Skillig	-	0	0	0
6 Skillings	a Duggen	0	0	3
16 Skillings	a Marc	0	0	9
20 Skillings	a Rix-marc	0	0	11
24 Skillings	a Rix-ort	0	1	1
4 Mares	a Crown	0	3	0
6 Mares	a Rix-dollar	0	4	6
11 Mares	a Ducat	0	8	3
14 Mares	a Hatt Ducat	0	10	6

SWEDEN AND LAPLAND.

Stockholm, Upsal, &c. Thörn, &c.

A Runtick	-	0	0	0
2 Runticks	a Stiver	0	0	0
8 Runticks	a Copper Marc	0	1	1
3 Copper Mares	a Silver Marc	0	0	4
4 Copper Mares	a Copper Dollar	0	0	6
9 Copper Mares	a Caroline	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars	a Silver Dollar	0	1	6
3 Silver Dollars	a Rix-dollar	0	4	8
2 Rix-dollars	a Ducat	0	9	4

RUSSIA AND MUSCOVY.

Peterburg, Archangel, Moscow, &c.

A Polutca	-	0	0	0
2 Polutcas	a Denulca	0	0	0
2 Denulcas	a Copec	0	0	0
3 Copecs	an Altin	0	0	1
10 Copecs	a Grievener	0	0	5
25 Copecs	a Polpotin	0	1	1
50 Copecs	a Poltin	0	2	3
100 Copecs	a Ruble	0	4	6
2 Rubles	a Xervonitz	0	9	0

BASIL.

Zurick, Zug, &c.

A Rap	-	0	0	0
3 Rapen	a Fenig	0	0	0
4 Fenings	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
12 Fenings	a Sol	0	0	1
15 Fenings	a Coarse Batzen	0	1	1
18 Fenings	a Good Batzen	0	2	4
20 Sols	a Livre	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers	a Gulden	0	2	6
108 Cruitzers	a Rix-dollar	0	4	3

ST. GAUL.

Appenzel, &c.

An Heller	-	0	0	0
2 Hellers	a Fenig	0	0	0
4 Fenings	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
12 Fenings	a Sol	0	0	1
4 Cruitzers	a Coarse Batzen	0	0	2
5 Cruitzers	a Good Batzen	0	0	2
20 Sols	a Livre	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers	a Gould	0	2	6
102 Cruitzers	a Rix-dollar	9	4	3

BERN.

Lucer, Neuchatel, &c.

A Denier	-	0	0	0
4 Deniers	a Cruitzer	0	0	0
3 Cruitzers	a Sol	0	0	0
4 Cruitzers	a Plapert	0	0	1
5 Cruitzers	a Gros	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers	a Batzen	0	0	2
20 Sols	a Livre	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers	a Gulden	0	2	6
135 Cruitzers	a Crown	0	4	6

GENEVA.

EUROPE, Northern Parts.

GERMANY.

EUROPE, Northern Parts.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

EUROPE, Southern Parts.
FRANCE and NAVARRE.

ROME.

Cicilia, Fe. ha, Anona, &c.

equal to		£.	s.	d.
A Quatrini	-	0	0	0
5 Quatrini	a Bayoc	0	0	0
8 Bayocs	a Julio	0	0	6
10 Bayocs	a Stamp Julio	0	0	6
24 Bayocs	a Testoon	0	1	7
10 Julios	a Crown current	5	0	
12 Julios	a Crown stamp	6	0	
18 Julios	a Chequin	0	9	0
31 Julios	a Pistole	0	15	6

NAPLES.

Giacca, Capua, &c.

A Quatrini	-	0	0	0
3 Quatrini	a Grain	0	0	0
10 Grains	a Carlin	0	0	4
40 Quatrini	a Paulo	0	0	5
20 Grains	a Tarin	0	0	8
40 Grains	a Testoon	0	1	4
100 Grains	a Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4
23 Tarins	a Pistole	0	15	4
25 Tarins	a Span. Pistole	1	16	9

SICILY AND MALTA.

Palermo, Messina, &c.

A Picchila	-	0	0	0
6 Picchili	a Grain	0	0	0
8 Picchili	a Ponti	0	0	0
10 Grains	a Carlin	0	0	1
20 Grains	a Tarin	0	0	3
6 Tarins	a Florin of Ex.	0	1	6
13 Tarins	a Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4
60 Carlins	a Ounce	0	7	8
2 Ounces	a Pistole	0	15	4

Bologna, Ravenna, &c.

A Quatrini	-	0	0	0
6 Quatrini	a Bayoc	0	0	0
10 Bayocs	a Julio	0	0	6
20 Bayocs	a Lire	0	1	0
3 Julios	a Testoon	0	1	6
85 Bayocs	a Scudi of Ex.	0	4	3
105 Bayocs	a Ducatoon	0	5	3
100 Bayocs	a Crown	0	5	0
31 Julios	a Pistole	0	15	6

VENICE.

Bergham, &c.

A Picoli	-	0	0	0
12 Picoli	a Soldi	0	0	0
63 Soldi	a Gros	0	0	2
18 Soldi	a Jule	0	0	6
20 Soldi	a Lire	0	0	6
3 Jules	a Testoon	0	1	6
24 Soldi	a Ducat current	3	5	
4 Gros	a Ducat of Ex.	0	4	4
17 Lires	a Chequin	0	9	2

TURKEY.

Morea, Candia, Cyprus, &c.

A Mangar	-	0	0	0
4 Mangars	a An Alper	0	0	0
3 Alpers	a Parac	0	0	1
5 Alpers	a Bettie	0	0	3
10 Alpers	a Oltie	0	0	6
20 Alpers	a Solota	0	1	0
80 Alpers	a Paltre	0	4	0
100 Alpers	a Caragrouth	0	5	0
10 Solotas	a Xeriff	0	10	0

ARABIA.

Medina, Mecca, Mocha, &c.

equal to		£.	s.	d.
A Carret	-	0	0	0
51 Carrets	a Caveer	0	0	0
7 Carrets	a Comalthee	0	0	0
80 Carrets	a Larin	0	0	10
18 Comalthees	a Abuls	0	1	4
60 Comalthees	a Paltre	0	4	6
80 Caveers	a Dollar	0	4	6
100 Comalthees	a Sequin	0	7	6
80 Lanns	a Tomond	3	7	6

PERSIA.

Ispahan, Ormus, Gombroon, &c.

A Coz	-	0	0	0
4 Coz	a Bifti	0	0	1
10 Coz	a Shahee	0	0	4
20 Coz	a Mamooda	0	0	8
25 Coz	a Larin	0	0	10
4 Shahees	a Abalhee	0	1	4
5 Abalhees	a Or	0	6	8
12 Abalhees	a Bovello	0	16	0
50 Abalhees	a Tomond	3	6	8

GUZZURAT.

Surat, Cambray, &c.

A Pecka	-	0	0	0
2 Peckas	a Piece	0	0	1
4 Pieces	a Fanam	0	0	1
5 Pieces	a Viz	0	0	2
10 Pieces	a Ana	0	0	7
4 Anas	a Rupee	0	2	6
2 Rupees	a English Cr.	0	5	0
14 Anas	a Pagoda	0	8	9
4 Pagodas	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0

Bombay, Dabul, &c.

*A Budbrook	-	0	0	0
2 Budbrooks	a Ree	0	0	0
5 Rez	a Piece	0	0	1
16 Pieces	a Laree	0	0	5
20 Pieces	a Quarter	0	0	6
240 Rez	a Xeraphimo	1	4	5
4 Quarters	a Rupee	0	2	3
14 Quarters	a Pagoda	0	8	0
60 Quarters	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0

Goa, Vijapur, &c.

*A Rez	-	0	0	0
2 Rez	a Bazaraco	0	0	0
20 Rez	a Vintin	0	0	0
4 Vintins	a Laree	0	0	5
3 Larees	a Xeraphim	0	1	4
42 Vintins	a Tangu	0	4	6
4 Tangus	a Paru	0	15	0
8 Tangus	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0

COROMANDEL.

Madras, Pondicherry, &c.

A Cash	-	0	0	0
5 Cash	a Viz	0	0	0
2 Viz	a Piece	0	0	0
6 Pieces	a Pical	0	0	2
8 Pieces	a Fanam	0	0	3
10 Fanams	a Rupee	0	2	6
2 Rupees	a Eng. Crown	0	5	0
36 Fanams	a Pagoda	0	8	9
4 Pagodas	a Gold Rupee	1	15	0

BENGAL.

BIA

Mocha, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
1000	0	0	0
100	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
1/2	0	0	0
1/4	0	0	0
1/8	0	0	0
1/16	0	0	0
1/32	0	0	0
1/64	0	0	0
1/128	0	0	0
1/256	0	0	0
1/512	0	0	0
1/1024	0	0	0
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NEW GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE,

FROM THE MINUTEST OBSERVATION,

CONTAINING THE

Names and Situations of the chief Cities, Towns, Seas, Gulphs, Bays, Straights,
Capes, and other remarkable Places in the known World;

WITH

THEIR RESPECTIVE LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
A					
A Berdeen,	Aberdeenshire,	Scotland,	Europe	57 22 N.	1 20 W.
Adriatic Sea, or	Acapulco, Mexico,	North	America	17 10 N.	101 40 W.
Gulph of Venice, between		Italy and Turkey,	Europe, Mediterranean Sea.		
Adrianople	Romania,	Turkey,	Europe	42 00 N.	26 30 E.
Agra,	Agra,	East India,	Asia	26 42 N.	76 30 E.
Air,	Airthire,	Scotland	Europe	53 30 N.	4 35 W.
Aleppo,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	35 42 N.	37 24 E.
Alexandria,	Lower Egypt,	Turkey	Africa	31 10 N.	30 19 E.
Albany,	New-York,	North	America	42 48 N.	73 30 W.
ALGIERS,	Algiers,	Barbary,	Africa	36 50 N.	3 16 E.
Amboyne,	Amboyne Isle,	East India,	Asia	4 45 S.	127 25 E.
AMSTERDAM,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52 23 N.	5 04 E.
Annapolis,	Nova-Scotia,	North	America	45 00 N.	64 00 W.
ANNAPOLIS,	Maryland,	North	America	39 00 N.	76 30 W.
Antioch,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	36 30 N.	32 46 E.
Antwerp,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	51 13 N.	4 29 E.
Archipelago,	Islands of	Greece	Europe, Mediterranean Sea.		
Archangel,	Dwina,	Russia,	Europe	64 30 N.	40 30 E.
Astracan,	Astriaan,	Russia,	Asia	47 00 N.	52 00 E.
Athens,	Achaia,	Turkey,	Europe	37 58 N.	24 05 E.
Atlantic Ocean,	separates	Europe, Asia, and	Africa from America.		
AVA,	Ava,	East India,	Asia	20 20 N.	95 30 E.
B					
B AY of Biscay, Coast of		France,	Europe,	Atlantic Ocean.	
— of Beng, Coast of		India,	Asia,	Indian Ocean.	
Baltic Sea,	between	Germ. and Sweden	Europe,	Atlantic Ocean.	
Baldivia,	Chili,	South	America	39 35 S.	81 10 W.
Bee,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	33 40 N.	37 00 E.
Barcelona,	Catalonia,	Spain,	Europe	42 26 N.	2 18 E.
Baltia,	Corfica Isle,	Italy,	Europe	42 20 N.	9 40 E.
Barb,	Somersetshire,	England,	Europe	51 27 N.	2 32 W.
Bordat,	Eyraca Arabia,	Turkey,	Asia	33 40 N.	45 00 E.
P. Jona,	Eyraca Arabia,	Turkey,	Asia	30 45 N.	45 00 E.
BAFAYIA,	Java Isle,	East India,	Asia	6 00 S.	107 00 E.
BAZIL,	Bazil,	Switzerland,	Europe	47 40 N.	7 40 E.
Belfast,	Ulster,	Ireland,	Europe	54 39 N.	6 30 W.
Bender,	Beffarabia,	Turkey,	Europe	46 40 N.	29 00 E.
BERGEN,	Bergen,	Norway,	Europe	60 10 N.	5 40 E.
BERLIN,	B.andenburg,	Germany,	Europe	52 33 N.	13 32 E.
Bern,	B. in,	Switzerland,	Europe	47 00 N.	7 20 E.
Berwick,	Berwick,	Scotland,	Europe	55 48 N.	1 45 W.
Belgrade,	Servia,	Turkey,	Europe	45 00 N.	21 20 E.
Bencoolen,	Sumatra Isle,	East India,	Asia	3 55 S.	101 00 E.
Bili-oa,	Bilcay,	Spain,	Europe	43 29 N.	3 18 W.
Birmingham,	Warwickshire,	England,	Europe	52 30 N.	1 30 W.
Bombay,	Bombay Isle,	East India,	Asia	19 00 N.	71 30 E.
Bokharia,	Uibee	Tartary,	Asia	39 15 N.	67 00 E.
					Bourdeaux.

TABLE, TION,

ns, Bays, Straights,
World;

ITUDES.

Latitude. Longitude.
D. M. D. M.

22 N. 1 20 W.
10 N. 101 40 W.

00 N. 26 30 E.
42 N. 76 30 E.
30 N. 4 35 W.
42 N. 37 24 E.
10 N. 30 19 E.
48 N. 73 30 W.
50 N. 3 16 E.
25 S. 127 25 E.
23 N. 5 04 E.
00 N. 64 00 W.
00 N. 76 50 W.
30 N. 32 46 E.
13 N. 4 29 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

30 N. 40 30 E.
00 N. 52 00 E.
58 N. 24 05 E.

20 N. 95 30 E.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Bordeaux,	Guienne,	France,	Europe	44 50 N.	00 38 W.
Boroughltonnefs,	Lanlithgowshire,	Scotland,	Europe	59 48 N.	3 44 W.
Boston,	Lincolnshire,	England,	Europe	53 10 N.	00 25 E.
Boston,	Massachusetts,	New England,	America	42 20 N.	70 40 W.
Breda,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	51 40 N.	4 40 E.
Breil,	Britany,	France,	Europe	48 23 N.	4 25 W.
Bremen,	Lower Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	53 25 N.	8 20 E.
BRESLAU,	Silecia,	Bohemia,	Europe	51 15 N.	16 50 E.
Brillol,	Somerfetshire,	England,	Europe	51 33 N.	2 40 W.
British Sea,	between	Brit. and Germ.	Europe		
Black, or Euxine Sea,	Turkey in	Europe and	Asia		
BRUSSELS,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	Europe	50 50 N.	4 06 E.
Bruges,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	51 16 N.	3 05 E.
Brundisick,	Lower Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	52 30 N.	10 30 E.
Buda,	Lower,	Hungary,	Europe	47 40 N.	19 20 E.
BURLINGTON,	Jersey,	North	America	40 08 N.	75 00 E.
BUENOS AYRES,	La Plata,	South	America	34 35 S.	57 54 W.

C

CAIRO,	Lower	Egypt,	Africa	30 00 N.	32 00 E.
Cagliari,	Sardinia,	Italy,	Europe	39 25 N.	9 38 E.
CACHAO,	Tonquin,	East India,	Asia	21 30 N.	105 00 E.
Calais,	Picardy,	France,	Europe	50 58 N.	1 54 E.
Cambletown,	Argyleshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55 30 N.	5 40 E.
Cambridge,	Cambridgeshire,	England,	Europe	52 15 N.	00 05 E.
Cadiz,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	36 33 N.	6 01 W.
Calcutta,	Bengal,	East India,	Asia	22 00 N.	87 00 E.
Canterbury,	Kent,	England,	Europe	51 16 N.	1 15 E.
Candia,	Candy Island,	Turkey,	Asia	35 19 N.	25 23 E.
CANTON,	Canton,	China,	Asia	23 14 N.	113 06 E.
CAMBODIA,	Siam,	East India,	Asia	13 30 N.	105 00 E.
Carlisle,	Cumberland,	England,	Europe	54 47 N.	2 35 W.
Cathagruins,	Tunis,	Barbary,	Africa	36 30 N.	9 00 E.
CARTHAGENA,	Terra Firma,	South	America	10 28 N.	77 00 W.
Cardigan,	Cardiganshire,	Wales,	Europe	52 10 N.	4 38 W.
Candy,	Ceylone Isles,	East India,	Asia	7 54 N.	79 00 E.
Caipian Sea,	Tartary,	Asia			
Caffel,	Hesse Caffel,	Germany,	Europe	51 20 N.	9 20 E.
Cape Clear,	Cork,	Ireland,	Europe	51 10 N.	9 40 W.
--- Finifterre,	Galicia,	Spain,	Europe	43 12 N.	10 05 W.
--- Vincent,	Algrave,	Portugal,	Europe	30 53 N.	9 06 W.
--- Verd,	Negroland,	Africa		14 43 N.	17 20 W.
--- of Good Hope,	Hottentots,	Caffraria,	Africa	34 07 S.	19 35 E.
--- Comorin,	Hither India,	Mogul Empire,	Asia	7 50 N.	77 30 E.
--- Florida,	East Florida,	North	America	24 57 N.	80 30 W.
--- Horn,	Del-Fuego Ile,	South	America	56 35 S.	79 55 W.
Cattigate Sea,	between	Swed. and Denm.	Europe		
Ceuta,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	35 4 N.	6 30 W.
Cheller,	Chehire,	England,	Europe	53 15 N.	3 00 W.
CHARLES TOWN,	South Carolina,	North	America	32 45 N.	79 12 W.
Cavita Vecchia,	Pope's Territories,	Italy,	Europe	42 05 N.	12 30 E.
COPENHAGEN,	Zealand Ile,	Denmark,	Europe	55 41 N.	12 50 E.
Cork,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	51 49 N.	8 40 W.
Coventry,	Warwickshire,	England,	Europe	52 25 N.	1 25 W.
CONSTANTINO- PLE,	Romania,	Turkey,	Europe	41 00 N.	28 56 E.
Constance,	Swabia,	Germany,	Europe	47 37 N.	9 12 E.
Corinth,	Morea,	Turkey,	Europe	37 30 N.	23 00 E.
Craco,	Little Poland,	Poland,	Europe	50 00 N.	19 30 E.
Curatfou,	Curatfou Ile,	West India,	America	11 56 N.	68 20 W.
Cusco,	Peru,	South	America	12 25 S.	70 00 W.

D

DAMASCUS,	Seria,	Turkey,	Asia	33 15 N.	37 20 E.
Dantzic,	Poult Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	54 22 N.	18 36 E.
Dacca,	Bengal,	East India,	Asia	23 30 N.	89 20 E.
DELLEY,	Delly,	East India,	Asia	29 00 N.	76 30 E.
Delft,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52 06 N.	4 05 E.
Derbent,	Dagistan,	Perlia,	Asia	41 40 N.	50 30 E.
Derby,	Derbyshire,	England,	Europe	52 58 N.	1 30 W.
Derry,	Ulster,	Ireland,	Europe	54 52 N.	7 40 W.
Diu,	Malabar,	East India,	Asia	21 37 N.	69 30 E.
Dover,	Kent,	England,	Europe	51 08 N.	1 25 E.

DRESDEN.

GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE, &c.

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude.		Longitude.	
				D.	M.	D.	M.
DRESDEN,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	51	00 N.	13	36 E.
Dundee,	Forfar,	Scotland,	Europe	56	26 N.	2	48 W.
DUBLIN,	Leinster,	Ireland,	Europe	53	20 N.	6	28 W.
Durham,	Durham,	England,	Europe	54	48 N.	1	25 W.
Dunbarton,	Dunbartonshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	54 N.	4	20 W.
Dunkirk,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	51	00 N.	2	20 E.
Dunbar,	Haddington,	Scotland,	Europe	55	53 N.	2	25 W.
Dumfries,	Dumfriesshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	08 N.	3	25 W.

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F Alkirk,	Stirling,	Scotland,	Europe	55	58	N.	3	48	W.
Faimouth,	Cornwall,	England,	Europe	50	10	N.	5	20	W.
Fez,	Fez,	Morocco,	Africa	33	30	N.	6	00	W.
Ferrol,	Galicia,	Spain,	Europe	43	30	N.	8	40	W.
FLORENCE,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	43	30	N.	12	15	E.
F. of St. David,	Coromandel,	East-India,	Asia	12	05	N.	80	55	E.

1

G ENEVA,	Geneva,	Switzerland,	Europe	46	20	N.	6	00	E.
GENOA,	Genoa,	Italy,	Europe	44	25	N.	9	00	E.
Ghent,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	51	00	N.	3	36	E.
Gibraltar,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	36	00	N.	6	00	W.
Glasgow,	Lanarkshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	50	N.	4	05	W.
Gloucester,	Gloucestershire,	England,	Europe	51	05	N.	2	16	W.
Goa,	Malabar,	East India,	Asia	15	31	N.	74	20	E.
Gondar on,	Farfiliin,	Perfia,	Asia	27	30	N.	57	25	E.
Gottenburg,	Gothland,	Sweden,	Europe	58	00	N.	11	30	E.
Greenock,	Renfrewshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	52	N.	4	22	W.
Guam,	Ladrone Isles,	East India,	Asia	14	00	N.	140	30	E.
Gulph of Bothnia,	Sweden,	Europe,	Baltic Sea.						
— — — — — Finland,	Coast of between	Sweden and Ruf.	Europe,				Baltic Sea.		
— — — — — Venice,	between	Italy and Turkey,	Europe,				Mediterranean Sea.		
— — — — — Ormus,	between	Perfia and Arabia,	Asia,				Indian Ocean.		
— — — — — Perma,	between	Perfia and Arabia,	Asia,				Indian Ocean.		
— — — — — St. Lawr.	Coast of	New Scotland,	North America,				Atlantic Ocean.		
— — — — — California,	between	Calif. and Mexico,	North America,				Pacific Ocean.		
— — — — — Mexico,	Coast of	Mexico,	North America,				Atlantic Ocean.		

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H AGUE,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52	10	N.	4	00	E.	
Hamilton,	Hamburgh,	Holstein,	Germany,	Europe	53	41	N.	9	40	E.
Halicont,	Med. and Bl. Sea.	Europe and	Aha							
Halifax,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	53	45	N.	1	52	W.	
HALIFAX,	Nova Scotia,	North	America	44	40	N.	63	15	W.	
Hanover,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	52	32	N.	9	35	E.	
Havannah,	Cuba,	Iland,	America	23	00	N.	84	00	W.	
Haerlem,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52	20	N.	4	10	E.	
Hughly,	Bengal,	East India,	Aha	21	45	N.	87	55	E.	
Herford,	Herefordshire,	England,	Europe	52	06	N.	2	38	W.	
Hull,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	53	45	N.	0	12	W.	
Hudson's Bay,	Coast of	Labrador	North America,	North	in	Ocean				

1. Siam,	joins	Africa to	Africa		
2. Corinth,	joins the Monia to	Greece,	Europe		
3. Amma,	joins	North and South	America		
4. Malacca,	joins Malacca to	Further India,	Africa		
5. Japan,	Japan Isl.	East India,	Africa	36	20 N.
6. FRIE'S TEM,	Paletine,	Turkey,	Africa	52	00 N.
7. Indian Ocean,	Coit of	India,	Africa		
8. Invernesshire,	Invernesshire,	Scotland,	Europe	57	33 N.
9. High Sea,	between	G. Brit. and Irel.	Europe		
10. PAPHIA,	Iric Aegim,	Perlia,	Africa	34	50 N.
11. Sicily,	Irica Iile,	Italy,	Europe	58	50 N.

GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE, &c.

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Longitude.		Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude.		Longitude.	
D.	M.					D.	M.	D.	M.
K									
		K ILSO,	Roxboroughshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	38 N.	2	12 W.
		Kilmarnoc,	Airshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	38 N.	4	30 W.
		Kirkcaldy,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	51	32 N.	8	20 W.
		KINGSTON,	Jamaica,	West India,	America	17	40 N.	77	00 W.
		KONIG-BERG,	Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	54	43 N.	21	35 E.
L									
		L ancaster	Lancashire,	England,	Europe	54	05 N.	2	55 W.
		Levant Sea,	Coast of	Syria,	Asia,	Mediterranean Sea.			
		Lahor,	Lahor,	East India,	Asia	32	40 N.	75	30 E.
		Leith,	Edinburghshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55	58 N.	3	00 W.
		Leeds,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	53	48 N.	1	24 W.
		Leyden,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52	12 N.	4	05 E.
		Leipzig,	Saxony,	Germany,	Europe	51	20 N.	12	40 E.
		Leicester,	Leicestershire,	England,	Europe	52	40 N.	1	05 W.
		Lindisfarne,	Lindisfarne,	Scotland,	Europe	55	56 N.	3	30 W.
		Lincoln,	Lincolnshire,	England,	Europe	53	15 N.	00	27 W.
		Lille,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	50	42 N.	3	00 E.
		Limerick,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	52	35 N.	8	48 W.
		Lisbon,	Lisbon,	Portugal,	Europe	38	42 N.	8	53 W.
		LIMA,	Peru,	South	America	12	15 S.	77	30 W.
		Litchfield,	Staffordshire,	England,	Europe	52	43 N.	1	40 W.
		LORETOUR,	Cape Breton Isle,	North	America	45	54 N.	59	00 W.
		Loretto	Pope's Territories,	Italy,	Europe	43	15 N.	14	15 E.
		LONDON,	Middlesex,	England,	Europe	51	30 N.	First Mer.	
		Londonderry,	Ulster,	Ireland,	Europe	55	00 N.	7	40 W.
		Lubeck,	Holstein,	Germany,	Europe	54	00 N.	11	40 E.
		Lyon,	Lyons,	France,	Europe	45	46 N.	4	55 E.
		Luxemburg,	Luxemburg,	Netherlands,	Europe	49	40 N.	5	40 E.
M									
		M acao,	Canton,	China,	Asia	22	13 N.	113	51 E.
		Majorca,	Majorca Isle,	Spain,	Europe	39	30 N.	3	03 E.
		MADRID,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	40	30 N.	4	15 W.
		Manchester,	Lancashire,	England,	Europe	53	30 N.	2	22 W.
		Malta,	Malta Isle,	Mediterranean,	Europe	35	53 N.	14	32 E.
		MANTUA,	Mantua,	Italy,	Europe	45	20 N.	10	47 E.
		Malacca,	Malacca,	East India,	Asia	2	12 N.	101	00 E.
		Madras,	Coromandel,	East India,	Asia	13	11 N.	80	32 E.
		Manilla,	Philippine Isles,	East India,	Asia	20	14 N.	118	00 E.
		Marseilles,	Provence,	France,	Europe	43	15 N.	5	20 E.
		Medina,	Arabia Deserta,	Arabia,	Asia	25	00 N.	39	53 E.
		MELCCA,	Arabia Deserta,	Arabia,	Asia	21	45 N.	41	00 E.
		Mediterranean Sea,	between	Europe and	Africa,	Atlantic Ocean.			
		Mequinez,	Fez,	Barbary,	Africa	34	3 N.	6	00 E.
		MESSINA,	Sicily Island,	Mediterranean Sea,	Europe	38	30 N.	15	40 E.
		MEXICO,	Mexico,	North	America	20	00 N.	103	00 W.
		Milford Haven,	Pembrokeshire,	Wales,	Europe	51	45 N.	5	15 W.
		MILAN,	Milanese,	Italy,	Europe	45	25 N.	9	30 E.
		MUSCO,	Arabia Felix,	Arabia,	Asia	13	40 N.	43	50 E.
		MODENA,	Modena,	Italy,	Europe	44	45 N.	11	20 W.
		Montreal,	Canada,	North	America	45	35 N.	73	11 W.
		Montpelier,	Languedoc,	France,	Europe	43	30 N.	3	50 E.
		Montrose,	Fortar,	Scotland,	Europe	56	34 N.	2	20 W.
		Morocco,	Morocco,	Barbary,	Africa	30	32 N.	6	10 W.
		Moscow,	Moscow,	Russia,	Europe	55	45 N.	37	51 E.
		Munster,	Westphalia,	Germany,	Europe	52	00 N.	7	10 E.
N									
		N ancy,	Lorraine,	Germany,	Europe	48	44 N.	6	00 E.
		Nanking,	Nanking,	China,	Asia	32	00 N.	118	30 E.
		NAPLES,	Naples,	Italy,	Europe	41	00 N.	14	19 E.
		NARVA,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	59	00 N.	27	35 E.
		Newcastle,	Northumberland,	England,	Europe	55	03 N.	1	24 W.
		Nice,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	43	42 N.	7	05 E.
		Newport,	Rhode Island,	North	America	41	33 N.	71	00 W.
		NEW YORK,	New York,	North	America	40	40 N.	74	00 W.
		NINEVEH,	Assyria,	Turkey,	Asia	36	00 N.	45	00 E.
		Nottingham,	Nottinghamshire,	England,	Europe	53	00 N.	1	06 W.
		Northampton,	Northamptonshire,	England,	Europe	52	15 N.	05	55 W.
		Norwich,	Norfolk,	England,	Europe	52	40 N.	1	25 E.
No. 87.									
11 K Olympia									

Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
O					
Olympia,	Greece,	Turkey,	Europe	37 30 N.	22 00 E.
OLMUTZ,	Moravia,	Bohemia,	Europe	49 30 N.	16 45 E.
Oporto,	Duoro,	Portugal,	Europe	41 10 N.	9 00 W.
Ormus,	Ormus Isle,	Persia,	Asia	26 50 N.	57 00 E.
Oran,	Algiers,	Barbary,	Africa	36 30 N.	0 05 E.
Ostend,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	Europe	51 15 N.	2 45 E.
Oxford,	Oxfordshire,	England,	Europe	51 45 N.	1 15 W.
P					
Pacific, or Oriental Ocean,	between	Asia and	America		
Padua,	Venice,	Italy,	Europe	45 30 N.	12 15 E.
Paisley,	Renfrewshire,	Scotland,	Europe	55 48 N.	4 08 W.
PALERMO,	Sicily Isle,	Mediterranean,	Europe	38 30 N.	13 43 E.
Palmyra,	Syria,	Turkey,	Asia	33 00 N.	39 00 E.
PANAMA,	Darien,	Terra Firma,	America	8 50 N.	81 52 W.
PARIS,	Isle of France,	France,	Europe	48 50 N.	2 25 E.
PARMA,	Parma,	Italy,	Europe	44 45 N.	10 51 E.
Patna,	Bengal,	East India,	Asia	25 45 N.	83 00 E.
PEGU,	Pegu,	East India,	Asia	17 00 N.	97 00 E.
Pekin,	Pekin,	China,	Asia	40 00 N.	116 28 E.
Pembroke,	Pembrokeshire,	Wales,	Europe	51 45 N.	4 50 W.
Penzance,	Cornwall,	England,	Europe	50 08 N.	6 00 W.
PENSACOLA,	West Florida,	North	America	30 22 N.	87 20 W.
Perth,	Perthshire,	Scotland,	Europe	56 22 N.	3 12 W.
Perthamboy,	New York,	North	America	40 30 N.	74 20 W.
Pertepolis,	Irac Agem,	Persia,	Asia	30 30 N.	54 00 E.
PETERSBURGH,	Ingria,	Russia,	Europe	60 00 N.	30 25 E.
PHILADELPHIA,	Pennsylvania,	North	America	40 00 N.	75 20 W.
Pisa,	Tuscany,	Italy,	Europe	43 36 N.	11 15 E.
PLACENTIA,	Newfound. Isle,	North	America	47 20 N.	55 00 W.
Plymouth,	Devonshire,	England,	Europe	50 26 N.	4 15 W.
Plymouth,	New England,	North	America	41 48 N.	70 25 W.
Pondicherry,	Coromandel,	East India,	Asia	12 27 N.	80 00 E.
Portsmouth,	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	50 48 N.	1 06 W.
Portsmouth,	New England,	North	America	43 10 N.	70 20 W.
Porto Bello,	Darien,	Terra Firma,	America	10 00 N.	82 00 W.
Port l'Orient,	Britany,	France,	Europe	47 42 N.	3 15 W.
Port Royal,	Jamaica Isle,	West India,	America	18 00 N.	77 00 W.
Potosi,	Peru,	South	America	21 00 S.	67 00 W.
PRAGUE,	—	Bohemia,	Europe	50 00 N.	14 20 E.
Pretton,	Lancashire,	England,	Europe	53 45 N.	2 50 W.
PRESBURG,	Upper	Hungary,	Europe	48 20 N.	17 30 E.
Q					
QUEBEC,	Canada,	North	America	46 55 N.	61 48 W.
Quito,	Peru,	South	America	0 30 N.	78 00 W.
R					
RIO Janciro,	Brazil,	South	America	12 40 S.	43 10 W.
Ragusa,	Dalmatia,	Venice,	Europe	42 45 N.	18 25 E.
Rastibon,	Bavaria,	Germany,	Europe	48 50 N.	12 05 E.
Revel,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	59 00 N.	25 07 E.
Rhone,	Champagne,	France,	Europe	49 14 N.	4 00 E.
Rhodis,	Rhodes Island,	Levant Sea,	Asia	36 20 N.	28 00 E.
Riga,	Livonia,	Russia,	Europe	57 55 N.	24 00 E.
Rome,	Pope's Terra,	Italy,	Europe	41 54 N.	12 45 E.
Rosetta,	Ugypt,	Turkey,	Africa	31 10 N.	41 35 E.
Rott. Am.	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	51 55 N.	4 50 E.
Rouen,	Normandy,	France,	Europe	49 20 N.	1 10 E.
S					
S. AUGUSTINE,	East Florida,	North	America	29 45 N.	81 12 W.
S. Domingo,	Hisp. Am. Isle,	West India,	America	18 00 N.	72 00 W.
S. Helena,	St. Helena,	Island,	Africa	16 00 S.	0 00 W.
S. Jago,	Cuba,	South	America	14 00 S.	77 00 W.
S. Salvador,	Brazil,	South	America	13 00 S.	35 00 W.
S. Seba,	Uzbek,	Barbary,	Africa	34 00 N.	0 10 W.
S. SEBASTIAN,	Uzbek	Tartary,	Asia	42 40 N.	69 00 E.
Sidbury,	Wiltshire,	England,	Europe	51 00 N.	1 45 W.
SANTA FE,	New Mexico,	North	America	36 00 N.	104 00 W.
S. S. S. S.	Georgia,	North	America	31 55 N.	80 20 W.
S. S. S. S.	Upper	Egypt,	Africa	27 00 N.	34 00 E.

Latitude. N.	Longitude. D. M.	Towns.	Provinces.	Countries.	Quarters.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
30 N.	22 00 E.	Samaria Ruins,	Holy Land,	Turkey,	Asia	32 40 N.	38 00 E.
30 N.	16 45 E.	St. George's Chan.	between	Eng. and Irel.	Europe	Atlantic Ocean.	
30 N.	9 00 W.	Scarborough,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	54 18 N.	0 10 W.
30 N.	57 00 E.	Scone,	Perthshire,	Scotland,	Europe	56 24 N.	3 10 W.
30 N.	0 05 E.	Sea of Adoph,	Little Tartary,	Europe and	Asia,	Black Sea.	
30 N.	2 45 E.	— Marmora,	Turkey in	Europe and	Asia,	Black Sea.	
45 N.	1 15 W.	— Kamichatka,	Coast of	Kamichatka,	Asia,	Pacific Ocean.	
		— Korea,	Coast of	Korea,	Asia,	Pacific Ocean.	
		Shrewsbury,	Shropshire,	England,	Europe	52 43 N.	2 46 W.
		Shields,	Durham,	England,	Europe	55 02 N.	1 15 W.
		Sheemess,	Kent,	England,	Europe	51 25 N.	00 50 E.
		Schiras,	Faristan,	Peria,	Asia	29 30 N.	53 00 E.
		Seville,	Andalusia,	Spain,	Europe	37 15 N.	6 05 W.
		SIAM,	Siam,	East India,	Asia	14 18 N.	100 55 E.
		Sidon,	Palestine,	Turkey,	Asia	33 33 N.	30 15 E.
		Smyrna,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	38 28 N.	24 00 E.
		Southampton,	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	50 55 N.	1 25 W.
		Spaw,	Lanc.	Germany,	Europe	50 30 N.	5 40 E.
		Sound,	between	Denm. and Swed.	Europe,	Baltic Sea.	
		Stifford,	Staffordshire,	England,	Europe	52 50 N.	2 00 W.
		Stirling,	Sterlingshire,	Scotland,	Europe	56 10 N.	3 30 W.
		Stratford,	Pomerania,	Germany,	Europe	54 23 N.	13 22 E.
		Stratburgh,	Alface,	Germany,	Europe	48 38 N.	7 51 E.
		STOCKHOLM,	Uplandia,	Sweden,	Europe	59 30 N.	18 08 E.
		Streights of Dover,	between	Eng. and France,	Europe,	English Channel.	
		— Gibraltar,	between	Europe and	Africa,	Mediterranean Sea.	
		— Babelmandel,	between	Africa and	Asia,	Red Sea.	
		— Ommus,	between	Peria and Arab.	Asia,	Persian Gulph.	
		— Malacca,	between	Mal. and Sumat.	Asia,	Indian Ocean.	
		— Magellan,	in Patagonia,	South	America,	Atlant. & S. Sea.	
		— La Mare,	in Patagonia,	South	America,	Atlant. & S. Sea.	
		Suez,	Suez,	Egypt,	Africa	29 50 N.	33 27 E.
		Sunderland,	Durham,	England,	Europe	54 55 N.	1 10 W.
		SURINAM,	Surinam,	South	America	6 00 N.	55 30 W.
		SURAT,	Cambaya,	East India,	Asia	21 10 N.	72 25 E.
		SYRACUSE,	Sicily Isle,	Mediterranean,	Europe	37 04 N.	15 05 E.
		T					
		TANGIER,	Fez,	Barbary,	Africa	35 42 N.	5 45 W.
		Tanjour,	Tanjour,	East India,	Asia	11 27 N.	79 07 E.
		Tauris, or	Medea,	Peria,	Asia,	38 10 N.	46 30 E.
		Ecbatana,	Georgia,	Peria,	Asia,	43 30 N.	47 00 E.
		Tellis,	Fez,	Barbary,	Africa	35 40 N.	5 18 W.
		Tetuan,	Kegal Prussia,	Poland,	Europe	52 50 N.	19 00 E.
		Thorn,	Silina,	Kuffia,	Asia	58 00 N.	64 00 E.
		TORONTO,	New Castile,	Spain,	Europe	39 45 N.	4 12 W.
		Toneda,	Provence,	France,	Europe	43 07 N.	6 00 E.
		Toulon,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	41 50 N.	40 30 E.
		Trapedond,	Trent,	Germany,	Europe	46 05 N.	11 02 E.
		Trent,	Natolia,	Turkey,	Asia	39 30 N.	26 30 E.
		Troy Ruins,	Tripoli,	Barbary,	Africa	33 30 N.	14 30 E.
		TRIPOLI,	Tripoli,	Turkey,	Asia	34 30 N.	36 15 E.
		Tripoli,	Syria,	Barbary,	Africa	36 47 N.	10 00 E.
		TUNIS,	Piedmont,	Italy,	Europe	44 50 N.	7 30 E.
		TURIN,	Judea,	Turkey,	Asia	32 32 N.	30 00 E.
		Tyre,					
		U					
		Utrecht,	Holland,	Netherlands,	Europe	52 07 N.	5 00 E.
		V					
		VENICE,	Venice,	Italy,	Europe	45 25 N.	12 10 E.
		Via Cruz,	Old Mexico,	North	America	18 30 N.	97 48 W.
		Verdun,	Isle of France,	France,	Europe	41 40 N.	2 15 E.
		VILNA,	Austria,	Germany,	Europe	48 20 N.	16 20 E.
		W					
		W Arwick,	Warwickshire,	England,	Europe	52 18 N.	1 32 W.
		WARSAW,	Warsavia,	Poland,	Europe	52 15 N.	21 05 E.
		Waterford,	Munster,	Ireland,	Europe	52 12 N.	7 16 W.
		Whitehaven,	Cumberland,	England,	Europe	54 38 N.	3 36 W.
		WILLIAMSBURG,	Virginia,	North	America	37 12 N.	76 48 W.
		Wells,	Somersetshire,	England,	Europe	51 12 N.	2 40 W.
		Winchester,	Hampshire,	England,	Europe	51 06 N.	1 5 W.
		Worms,	Lower Rhine,	Germany,	Europe	49 38 N.	8 05 E.
		Worcester,	Worcestershire,	England,	Europe	52 10 N.	2 15 W.
		Y					
		Yarmouth,	Norfolk,	England,	Europe	52 45 N.	1 48 E.
		York,	Yorkshire,	England,	Europe	54 00 N.	1 05 W.
		Samaria					77.

The Superficial CONTENTS of the GLOBE of the EARTH, and its Divisions in Square Miles.

GLOBE of EARTH and SEA, 148,510,627 Square Miles.

Seas and unknown Parts 117,843,822

The inhabitable Parts 30,666,805

Asia	10,157,487	Perſian Preſent	800,000	Netherlands	12,968
Africa	8,520,208	Ruſſian Empire	3,303,485	Norway	71,400
Europe	2,721,340	Turkiſh Empire	960,057	Poland	226,414
North America	3,699,087	Denmark	163,000	Spain with Portugal	144,236
South America	5,454,975	France	131,095	Sweden	76,835
Chinese Empire	1,740,000	Germany	56,950	Switzerland	7,533
Mogul's Empire	1,110,000	Hungary	75,525		
Perſian under Darius	1,650,000	Italy	75,525		

ISLANDS in Order of Magnitude.

Borneo	228,000	Formoſa	17,000	Negropont	1,300	Lemnos	220
Malabar	168,000	Aniſy	11,900	Teneriff	1,272	Corfu	194
Sumatra	120,000	Sicily	9,400	Gothland	1,000	Providence	168
Japan	118,000	Timor	7,800	Madeira	950	Man	160
Great Britain	72,926	Sardinia	6,600	St. Michael	920	Bornholm	160
Cyprus	68,000	Cyprus	6,300	Skye	900	Wight	150
Malta	58,000	Jamaica	6,000	Lewis	880	Malta	150
Ireland	40,000	Ceram	5,400	Funen	768	Barbadoes	140
Terra del Fuego	42,075	Cape Breton	4,000	Yvica	625	Zant	120
Mindanao	30,000	Socotora	3,600	Minorca	520	Antigua	100
Cuba	38,400	Candia	3,220	Rhodes	480	St. Chriſtopher's	80
Java	38,250	Porto Rico	3,200	Cephalonia	420	St. Helena	80
Happona	30,000	Cortica	2,520	Amboyna	400	Guernſey	50
Newfoundland	35,500	Zealand	1,935	Orkney Pomona	324	Jerſey	43
Orkney	27,730	Majorca	1,400	Scio	300	Bermudas	40
Ireland	27,457	St. Jago	1,400	Martinico	260	Rhodes	36

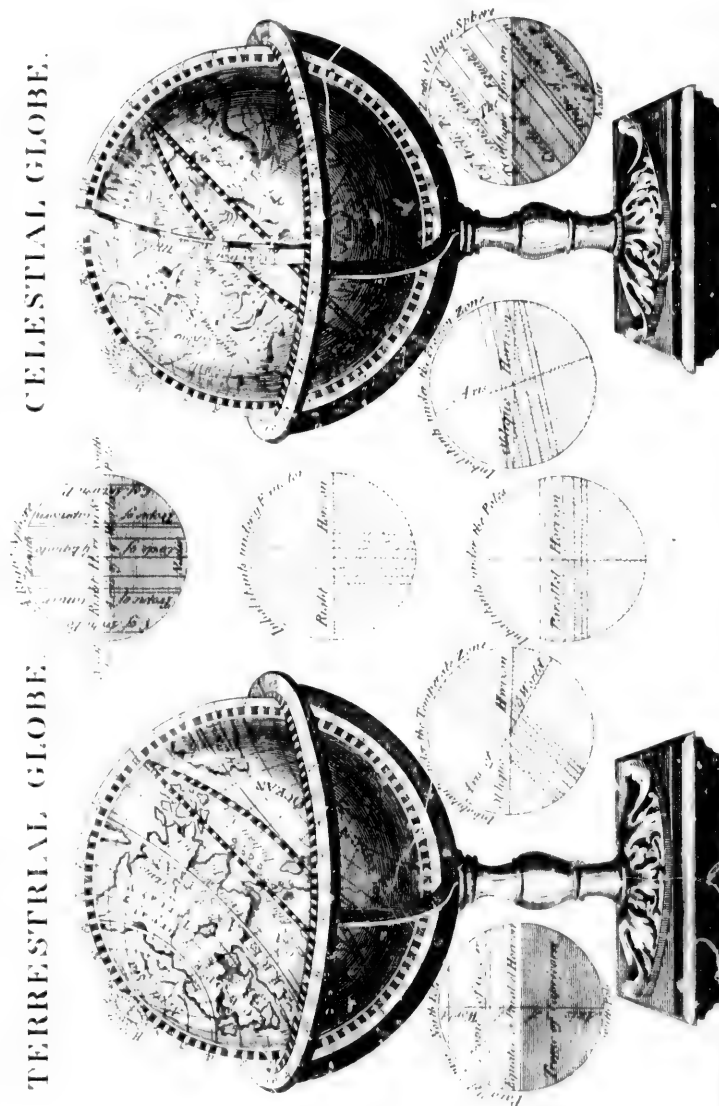


	12,968
	71,400
	226,414
Portugal	144,236
	76,835
	7,533
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nos	220
	194
dence	168
	160
holm	160
nt	150
a	150
duoes	140
	120
gua	100
Christopher's	80
Helena	80
rnley	50
y	43
udas	40
des	36

Engraved for FANKLES'S New System of GEOGRAPHY, Published in Royal Academy

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

CELESTIAL GLOBE.



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G U I D E

T O

GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, the USE of the GLOBES, MAPS, &c.

GEOGRAPHY is a term derived from two Greek words, (*gē*, signifying *the earth*, and *grapō*, *to describe*;) meaning a general Description of what is called the Terrestrial or Terrestrial Globe.

There are other terms, which, though comprised in the general one of Geography, may be defined abstractedly: thus, *Hydrography* implies a description of water; *Chorography* signifies the description of a country, or province; *Topography* means the description of a particular district, city, town, village, &c.

TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY.

THE principal terms used in Geography, respecting the description of land and water, are as follow:

A Continent implies a large portion of earth, comprising several countries, which are not separated by the sea.

An Island is a portion of earth entirely surrounded by water.

A Peninsula is a quantity of land, joined to the continent by a small neck, and every where else surrounded by water.

An Isthmus is that neck which connects the peninsula to the main land.

A Promontory, or Cape, is a high point of land, which stretches into the sea.

An Ocean is an immense collection of water, surrounding a great part of the continent.

A Sea is a smaller collection of water, or an inferior ocean.

A Gulph is a part of the sea almost surrounded by land, except at one small part, where it joins the main sea.

A Bay is, in general, less than a gulph, and has a wider entrance.

A Creek is less than a bay, and may be deemed a small inlet of water, running a little way into the land.

A Road is a place on the coast, where there is a good anchorage.

A Streight, or Strait, is a narrow passage of water, which joins two seas, two gulphs, a sea and a gulph, &c.

A Lake is a collection of water, surrounded by land.

A River is a stream of water, which derives its source from some inland spring, meanders through the country, and empties itself either into the ocean, the sea, or some other river.

For the help of memory, we shall recapitulate the foregoing geographical terms in verse.

A Continent's a Track of land defin'd,
Comprising countries not by seas disjoin'd.
The wat'ry element an Island bounds,
And ev'ry where with circling waves surrounds,
And a Peninsula's an earthly space,
Which (one part only) flowing waves embrace.
That part, or neck, which joins it to the main,
By the word Isthmus fully we explain.
A Promontory is, as all agree,
A point of land projecting in the sea.
The earthly globe the surging Ocean bound,
And lesser Seas more narrow shores surround
For an inferior sea a Gulph may stand,
Almost enclos'd and circumscrib'd by land.
A Bay is a smaller Gulph defin'd:
A Creek's a smaller bay, less mov'd by wind
A Road is where a ship may ride with ease:
A Streight's a narrow pass that joins two seas.
A Lake's an inland sea with certain bounds,
Which banking earth on ev'ry side surrounds.
A River through the land meand'ring goes,
Streams from its source, and to the ocean flows.

OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE, OR GLOBE.

THE Sphere is an artificial machine, consisting of many circles, invented by the curiosity of mathematicians, to explain the doctrine of the Globe, or Orbits; and to illustrate the motions of the earth, planets, &c.

Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts, which we call degrees; each degree into 60 more equal parts, called minutes.

The *Plane* of a circle means that surface on which it is drawn; and if the surface be supposed of an infinite extent from the center, it is still called the *Plane* of that circle. But circles are said to be in different *Planes*, when the surfaces on which they are made incline to or intersect each other.

The *Axis* is that line which we conceive to pass through the middle of the earth, and on which the whole turns roundly, represented in the artificial globe by a wire. The two extremities of the *Axis* are called the *Poles* of the Equator; and if the *Axis* be imagined to reach the stars, one point is called the *Arctic*, and the other the *Antarctic*, or the North and South Poles of the World.

The principal Great Circles are these:

The *Equator* is a great circle, going from east to west, which parts the globe into the north and south hemispheres. It is named the Equator, or Equinoctial Line, because when the sun arrives there the nights and days are equal. It is also divided into 360 degrees, reckoned eastward from the first Meridian.

The *Horizon* is that great circle which parts the upper hemisphere from the lower, or the visible from the invisible hemisphere. So much of the earth as we comprehend in our view, in a circular manner when we stand on a place, is called the *Sensible Horizon*. It is a movable circle, having the zenith point over the observer's head, and the nadir point under his feet, for its two poles. But the *Rational Horizon* is supposed the eye at the center of the earth, viewing the whole celestial hemisphere upwards; which is represented by a fixed wooden circle encompassing the globe, on which are described several other circles. The inner one is divided into twelve equal parts, shewing the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*; each of which is subdivided into thirty degrees, marked 10, 20, 30. The next contains a calendar, according to the Old Style, divided into months and days; and the other is a calendar according to the New Style.

The *Meridian* is a great circle, dividing the globe into the east and west hemispheres; it lies directly north and south, passing through the poles or the equator. The Meridian is changeable, being properly that part of the heavens where the sun is at noon; so that every place on the earth has a different Meridian, if we move east or west; but passing north or south, it remains the same. The Meridians marked on the Globe are 24 semi-circles, ending in the poles, which we may multiply at pleasure; for Geographers usually settle one Meridian, from whence they reckon the longitude of any place, east or west; as in the new set of Maps for this Geography, London is made the first Meridian. The globe hangs in a brass circle, on which is placed another small brass one, called the horary circle; this is divided into 24 equal parts, and describes the hours of day and night, which, in turning of the Globe, are pointed out by an index fitted to the pole. This is to shew the rising and setting of the sun, moon, and stars; or the time of day in all parts of the earth. The degrees of latitude are marked on any Meridian line; but in maps always on the two outermost.

There are two other meridians, called *Colures*, which being also great circles, cut the sphere into four equal parts. The *Solstice Colure* goes through the poles, and cuts the ecliptic at the first degree of Cancer and Capricorn; the *Equinox Colure* goes likewise through the poles, but cuts the ecliptic at the beginning of Aries and Libra. By these the seasons are distinguished; for when the earth, in its annual course, passes under the Equinox Colure, then commence the spring and autumn; but when it passes under the Solstice Colure, the winter and summer begin.

The *Ecliptic* is a great oblique circle, cutting the equator at angles of 23 degrees, 29 minutes. It describes the annual course of the earth, north and south; but the course of the planets and moon lies eight degrees farther on each side; which broad part of the sphere is commonly called the *Zodiac*, containing 16 degrees; the Ecliptic being that circle in the middle, which is divided into 12 signs, each containing 30 degrees. The characters and names of the signs are thus:

<i>Aries</i> ♈	<i>Cancer</i> ♋	<i>Libra</i> ♎	<i>Capricorn</i> ♐
<i>Taurus</i> ♉	<i>Leo</i> ♌	<i>Scorpio</i> ♏	<i>Aquarius</i> ♒
<i>Gemini</i> ♊	<i>Virgo</i> ♍	<i>Sagittarius</i> ♐	<i>Pisces</i> ♓

There are two more Great Circles, called *Vertical*, or *Azimuth Circles*. These are perpendicular to the horizon, and pass through the zenith and nadir. They are not drawn on the Globe, but represented by the quadrant of altitude, which is a very thin plate of brass, made to screw on the zenith of any place, and to reach the horizon; being also divided into 90 degrees, for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, when they are not on the meridian.

The latter Circles are these:

The two *Tropics* are those of Cancer and Capricorn: the first is 23 degrees, 29 minutes, north from the equator; and the other is the same distance to the south. On all globes and maps they are known by a double line.

The

The two remaining Circles are still smaller, called the *Arctic* or *Polar Circles*. The North Pole Circle is distant 23 degrees, 29 minutes, from the North Pole; and the South Pole Circle is equidistant from the South Pole. These Circles have also double line.

The Cardinal Points are the four quarters of the world, east, west, north, and south.

The Collateral Points are the principal divisions and subdivisions of the four chiefs; in all 32.

The earth is divided into five parts, the two Poles, and the three Polar Circles; these five parts are named Zones. Two Temperate, two Frigid, and the Torrid Zone.

The North Temperate Zone includes all the land between the Tropic of Cancer and the North Pole Circle; and the South Temperate Zone includes all between the Tropic of Capricorn and the South Pole Circle.

The two Frigid Zones contain all the land from the two Polar Circles to the very Poles. These, by the ancients, were thought uninhabitable; but navigators have discovered many well-peopled countries within the Arctic Circle, almost round the North Pole; though none as yet has been discovered within the Antarctic, or South Frigid Zone.

The Torrid Zone includes all the space between the two Tropics, the Equator being in the middle. The whole is thought inhabitable, though it has under the full annual course of the sun; for which reason the ancients thought it could not be peopled for extreme heat, any more than the Frigid Zone for extreme cold.

The Temperate Zones contain, in latitude, each 43 degrees, 2 minutes, being the space between each Tropic and the Pole Circle. The Frigid Zones contain each 46 degrees, 58 minutes; that is to say, 23 degrees, 29 minutes, on either side the Pole; and the Torrid Zone, in like manner, contains 46 degrees, 58 minutes, latitude; that is, 23 degrees, 29 minutes, on each side the Equator.

OF SHADOWS.

THE ancients all named the inhabitants of the earth according to which way the Shadows of their bodies were cast by the noon day sun.

Periæci are those beyond the Polar Circles, whose bodily Shadows turn round every 24 hours.

Heterojii are those people in the Temperate Zones, whose noon Shadows ever fall one way; the North Temperate Zone throwing it north, and the South Temperate Zone throwing it south.

Amphicij are those who live in the Torrid, or Middle Zone. Their noon Shadows fall different ways at different seasons; for when the sun gets to the sign Cancer, being the North Tropic, their Shadows fall south; and when the sun reachs Capricorn, or the South Tropic, the Shadows go North. And because, twice a year, their bodies make no shade at all, the sun passing just over their heads, they are therefore called *Ajii*.

Periæci is from *περι*, which means *round about*; and *αἴα*, a *Shadow*. *Heterojii* is from *ἕτερος*, meaning *one only*, and *αἴα*. *Amphicij* is from *ἀμφι*, *both ways*. And *Ajii* is from *α*, and *αἴα*; that is, *without a Shadow*.

OF SITUATIONS.

THE *Periæci* are those people who live in the same parallel, have the same latitude and seasons, and the same pole elevated; but have opposite meridians, and consequently opposite days and nights.

The *Antici* are those who have the same meridian, but opposite parallels, equidistant from the Equator, though on contrary sides. Their longitude is the same, and consequently the same length of day and night; but they have contrary poles and season; and when it is noon with one, it is midnight with the other.

Antipodes are such whose parallel and meridian are both opposite. They have the whole globe of the earth between them, in diametrical opposition; they have contrary poles elevated; their feet are directly opposite, and consequently their nights and days, winter and summer.

OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

THE exact situation of cities and places, where the inhabitants of the earth reside, is more particularly called the Latitude and Longitude. Latitude is the distance of any place from each side of the Equator to either of the Poles; which distance being but 90 degrees each, no Latitude can exceed that number.

Longitude is the distance of a place from the first, or some other meridian. When Ptolemy invented the way of distinguishing the situation of places, he did it by parallel and meridian lines; the latter passing round the globe through the Equator and Poles, and the former lying parallel to the Equator, which parallel lines were found very convenient for marking the Latitude into degrees and minutes. Then for Longitude, he fixed upon Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, as the most western part of the then known world; which having a very high mountain, was a good mark for mariners, and the fittest place from whence to begin a general computation.

putation. Accordingly all the old maps begin their East Longitude from Tenerife; and, because then only one side of the globe was known, the degrees were only 180: but since the discovery of America, they are carried quite round to 360. This method was always esteemed, and Tenerife reckoned a good standing meridian, till the French, who like nothing which they themselves do not invent, thought proper to alter it, and make the Island Faro their new meridian, which, by late observations, lies just two degrees more west. Wherefore, to prevent confusion, our modern Geographers, and delineators of maps, make the metropolis of their own nation the first real meridian; and, in this case, Longitude is two-fold, being, from London, either west or east; as at sea it is computed from some known port or head-land.

The Longitude of any place from London being known, the difference in the hour of the day is also known. For as the sun performs his diurnal circuit in 24 hours, he gains in each hour 15 degrees, being a twenty-fourth part of 360, or one degree in four minutes. So that at any place 15 degrees east of us, noon is an hour sooner with them, as it is an hour later with those who live 15 degrees west from us. The town of Pembroke, in Wales, being five degrees west of London, their noon is therefore 20 minutes later. If a clock, or any time-piece, could be so made as to go equal and true at any season, or distance, the theory of Longitude at sea would be no more a mystery; but as that is impracticable, our modern Astronomers have contented themselves with observing the Solar and Lunar Eclipses; for if their appearances and calculations are exactly known with us, and the same appearances are observed in any other part of this globe, the difference arising from those times will settle the difference in Longitude by the foregoing rule. The Eclipses also of Jupiter's Moons, and the spheroidal figure of the Earth, two important discoveries of the seventeenth century, will each, in their turn, lead us farther on to a true system of Longitude.

Lastly, Though all degrees of Latitude are equal in length, yet degrees of Longitude vary in every new parallel of Latitude: for all the meridian lines meeting and intersecting each other at the poles, the degrees of Longitude do naturally diminish as they proceed either way from the Equator. The best explanation of which is an orange with the peel stripped off; where the natural partitions not only resemble, but are truly the meridians of a Globe, crossing each other at the top and bottom: whereas, if the orange is cut in slices the contrary way, the divisions are parallel, and the degrees of Latitude all equal.

The following Table shews how the degrees of Longitude diminish throughout all the parallels of Latitude; reckoning 60 parts, or miles, for a degree at the Equator.

A TABLE, shewing the Number of Miles contained in a Degree of Longitude, in each Parallel of Latitude from the Equator.

Degree of Latitude	Miles	Degree of Longitude	Miles	Degree of Longitude	Miles	Degree of Longitude	Miles	Degree of Longitude	Miles
1	59	90	31	51	43	61	29	61	29
2	59	84	32	50	38	62	28	62	27
3	59	82	33	50	34	63	27	63	26
4	59	86	34	49	34	64	26	64	25
5	59	77	35	49	35	65	25	65	24
6	59	67	36	48	34	66	24	66	23
7	59	56	37	47	34	67	23	67	22
8	59	45	38	47	33	68	22	68	21
9	59	34	39	46	32	69	21	69	20
10	59	23	40	45	31	70	20	70	19
11	58	12	41	44	30	71	19	71	18
12	58	01	42	43	29	72	18	72	17
13	58	00	43	42	28	73	17	73	16
14	58	00	44	41	27	74	16	74	15
15	58	00	45	40	26	75	15	75	14
16	57	00	46	39	25	76	14	76	13
17	57	00	47	38	24	77	13	77	12
18	57	00	48	37	23	78	12	78	11
19	56	00	49	36	22	79	11	79	10
20	56	00	50	35	21	80	10	80	9
21	56	00	51	34	20	81	9	81	8
22	55	00	52	33	19	82	8	82	7
23	55	00	53	32	18	83	7	83	6
24	54	00	54	31	17	84	6	84	5
25	54	00	55	30	16	85	5	85	4
26	54	00	56	29	15	86	4	86	3
27	53	00	57	28	14	87	3	87	2
28	53	00	58	27	13	88	2	88	1
29	52	00	59	26	12	89	1	89	0
30	51	00	60	25	11	90	0	90	0

1, because then only one
America, they are carried
of standing meridian, till
it, and make the
world. Wherefore, to
of their own nation
either west or east; as

the day is also known.
hence, being a twenty-
four hours, in their
The town of Pembroke,

It a clock, or any time-
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have contented them-
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arising from those times
Jupiter's Moons, and the
will each, in their turn,

itude vary in every new
the pole, the degrees of
best explanation of which
but are truly the meri-
cut in slices the contrary

the parallels of Latitude;

of Longitude;

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
1	29	54	
2	28	57	
3	27	54	
4	26	51	
5	25	48	
6	24	45	
7	23	42	
8	22	39	
9	21	36	
10	20	33	
11	19	30	
12	18	27	
13	17	24	
14	16	21	
15	15	18	
16	14	15	
17	13	12	
18	12	9	
19	11	6	
20	10	3	
21	9	0	
22	8	27	
23	7	24	
24	6	21	
25	5	18	
26	4	15	
27	3	12	
28	2	9	
29	1	6	
30	0	3	
31	0	0	

A TABLE, showing in what Climate any Country lies, supposing the Length of the Day, and the Distance of Place from the Equator, to be known.

Day	Distance from Equator	Climate	Places
1	8 25	12 30	I. Within the first climate lie the Gold and Silver Coast, in Africa; Malacca, in the East-Indies; Cayenne and Surinam, in Terra Firma, South America.
2	16 25	8 13	II. Here lie Abyssinia, in Africa; Siam, Madras, and Pondicherry, in the East-Indies; Straits of Darien, between North and South America; Tobago, Granades, St. Vincent, and Barbadoes, in the West Indies.
3	23 32	7 23 13 30	III. Contains Mecca, in Arabia; Bombay, part of Bengal, in the East-Indies; Canton, in China; Mexico, Bay of Campeachy, in North America; Jamaica, Hispaniola, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Martinico, and Guadaloupe, in the West-Indies.
4	30 25	6 30 14	IV. Egypt, and the Canary Islands, in Africa; Delhi, capital of the Mogul Empire, in Asia; Gulph of Mexico, and East-Florida, in North America; the Havannah, in the West-Indies.
5	36 28	6 8 14 30	V. Gibraltar, in Spain; part of the Mediterranean Sea; the Barbary Coast, in Africa; Jerusalem, in Asia; Peking, in China; California, New Mexico, West Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, in North America.
6	41 22	4 54 15	VI. Lisbon, in Portugal; Madrid, in Spain; Minorca, Sardinia, and part of Greece, in the Mediterranean; Asia Minor, part of the Caspian Sea; Samarcand, in Great Tartary; Peking, in China; Corea and Japan; Williamsburgh, in Virginia; Maryland and Philadelphia, in North America.
7	45 29	4 7 15 30	VII. Northern Provinces of Spain; Southern ditto of France; Turin, Genoa, and Rome, in Italy; Constantinople, and the Black Sea, in Turkey; the Caspian Sea, and part of Tartary; New York, Boston, in New England, North America.
8	49 01	3 3 16	VIII. Paris; Vienna, capital of Germany; New Scotland, Newfoundland, and Canada, in North America.
9	52 03	2 57 16 30	IX. London, Flanders, Prague, Dresden; Cracow, in Poland; Southern Provinces of Russia; part of Tartary; north part of Newfoundland.
10	54 27	2 29 17	X. Dublin, York, Holland, Hanover; Warsaw, in Poland; Labrador, and New South Wales, in North America.
11	56 37	2 1 17 30	XI. Edinburgh, Copenhagen; Moscow, capital of Russia.
12	58 29	1 52 18	XII. South part of Sweden; Tobolski, capital of Siberia.
13	59 58	1 29 1 30	XIII. Orkney Isles; Stockholm, capital of Sweden.
14	61 18	1 1 19	XIV. Bergen, in Norway; Peterburgh, in Russia.
15	62 25	1 7 19 30	XV. Hallen's Straits, North America.
16	63 22	57 20	XVI. Siberia, and the fourth part of West Greenland.
17	64 06	44 20 30	XVII. Drontheim, in Norway.
18	64 49	43 21	XVIII. Part of Finland, in Russia.
19	65 21	32 21 30	XIX. Archangel, on the White Sea, Russia.
20	65 47	22 22	XX. Hecla, in Iceland.
21	66 06	19 22 30	XXI. Northern parts of Russia and Siberia.
22	66 25	14 23	XXII. New North Wales, in North America.
23	66 38	8 23 30	XXIII. Davis's Straits, in ditto.
24	66 31	3 24	XXIV. Samojeda.
25	67 21	1 Month	XXV. South part of Lapland.
26	68 28	2 Months	XXVI. West Greenland.
27	73	3 Months	XXVII. Zembla Australis,
28	78 30	4 Months	XXVIII. Zembla Borealis.
29	84 05	5 Months	XXIX. Spitzbergen, or East Greenland.
30	90	6 Months	XXX. Unknown.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.*

TO explain the disposition of the several parts of the universe, and demonstrate the nature of the heavenly motions with respect to each other, and to the earth, it is necessary to understand the *System of the World*.

Several *Systems* have, at various times, been formed chiefly from conjecture; but the astonishing improvements in astronomy, made in later ages, have exploded erroneous suppositions; and experience, assisted by experiment, have, at length, fixed, on a permanent basis, the only true System, called the *Solar System*.

This admirable System was invented by Copernicus, a Prussian, and afterwards fully demonstrated and explained by the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, who clearly elucidated the harmony of the universe;

"Where order in variety we see;
"And where, tho' all things differ, all agree."

This System consists of the Sun in the center, and the Planets and Comets moving about it.

The Planets are vail bodies, which, to us, appear like stars; not that they have any light in themselves, but shine merely by reflecting the light of the sun.

"Each Planet, shining in his proper sphere,
"Does, with swift speed, his radiant voyage steer;
"Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd,
"Each knows his course with different periods bound;
"And, in his passage through the liquid space,
"Nor hastes, nor retards, his neighbours' race.
"Now shine these Planets with sublimed rays?
"Does innate lustre gild their mortal days?
"No; but they do, as is by system shewn,
"Dut fervent beams, and glory, not their own;
"All servants to that source of light, the Sun."

The Planets are either *Primary*, or *Secondary*.
The Primary Planets are six in number, viz.

Mercury,		Earth,		Jupiter,
Venus,		Mars,		Saturn.

These are called Primary Planets, because they move round the Sun; and the other Planets are called Secondary, because they move round the Primary Planets.

The Secondary Planets are ten in number, and go under the general name of *Moons*: of these *one* moves round the Earth, *four* round Jupiter, and *five* round Saturn.

With respect to *Comets*, it is universally agreed, that they are immense bodies, revolving about the sun in elliptical orbits. Their periodical times are equally constant, certain, and regular, as those of the Planets; but the bodies themselves are abundantly more dense, as they pass through greater extremes of heat and cold, without any sensible diminution.

Comets are Spheres, with large atmospheres surrounding them. These, in their nearest access to the sun, receive so much heat emitted therefrom, as to be abundantly lighter than the sun's atmosphere, and extended into long lucid tails, towards those parts opposite the sun. As Comets recede from the sun, their tails diminish, and their atmospheres increase gradually, until they approach the greatest distance from the sun, and then their tails are contracted into circumambient atmospheres. With regard to motion, Comets and Planets have this difference, all Planets move from east to west in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits nearly circular; but Comets, in their very elliptical orbits, traverse the compass in all directions, (the plane of the ecliptic excepted), and that in a manner so wonderful, as not to interfere in the orbits of each other. Superstition long held them as ominous, and the vulgar supposed they were certain forerunners of some tremendous event.

"Thus terribly in air the Comets roll,
"And shoot malignant gleams from pole to pole;
"T'ween worlds and worlds they move, and, from their air,
"Shake the blue plague, the pestilence, and war."

SUN.

THE Sun, situated in the centre of the universe, is the fountain of light, the source of the seasons, the cause of the vicissitudes of day and night, the parent of vegetation, and the friend of man. It is a prodigious body of intense heat, and amazing illumination. In size, when we view the Sun we behold a globe of liquid fire, whose diameter is equal to 100 diameters of the earth; the thickness being 79,320 mile. Its surface is 100,000 times larger than the earth, and its solidity 1,000,000 greater: that is, the surface is the square of the thickness, and the solidity its cube.

* Though the Newtonian System seems to differ, in some respects, from the account of the Creation by Moses, yet both are true, and agree in many important points of expression. Moses alludes to the rotation of the sun round its own axis, which some have mistaken for the rotation of the earth round the sun. But it should be recollected, that Moses had an ignorant and ill-instructed people to deal with; in consequence of which he used a *Metaphor*, not a *Propriety*, and wished to make them *good*, not *learned*; he therefore sacrificed to the more immediate duties of his function as a religious Law-giver.

"The

"The Sun, that rolls his beamy orbs on high,
 "Pride of the world, and glory of the sky,
 "Illustrious in his course, in bright array,
 "Marches along the heav'n's, and scatters day
 "O'er earth, and o'er the main, and the ethereal way." }
 "He in the morn renews his radiant round,
 "And warms the fragrant bosom of the ground;
 "But, ere the noon of day, in fiery gleams,
 "He darts the glory of his blazing beams.
 "Beneath the burnings of his sultry ray,
 "Earth, to her center pierc'd, admits the day."

MERCURY.

THE Planet Mercury is about two-thirds of the earth's magnitude, being 2700 miles in diameter. His distance from the earth is 88,000,000 of miles, and from the sun 32,000,000 of miles. His revolution round the sun is made in a little more than 88 days, with the velocity of 100,000 miles in an hour, which is almost as swift again as the earth travels; for we only go 56,000 miles in the same space. The heat of the sun in this Planet is something more than seven times greater than the heat of the hottest part of the earth in the most sultry summer, which is sufficient to make water boil.

"Mercury, nearest to the central Sun,
 "Does, in his oval orbit, circling run;
 "But seldom is the object of our sight,
 "In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light."

VENUS.

THE Planet Venus appears to the eye to be the brightest of all the Planets: and, from its superior lustre, it cannot be mistaken for any of them. The distance of Venus from the sun is 60,000,000 of miles: her revolution round the sun is performed in little more than 224 days, and her motion in an hour is 70,000 miles. From the uncommon brightness of this Planet, the poets have made it the Goddess of Beauty.

—————"She turn'd, and made appear
 "Her neck refulgent, and dishevel'd hair;
 "Which, flowing on her shoulders, reach'd the ground,
 "And wavy spread ambrosial scents around:
 "In length of train descends her sweeping gown;
 "And by her graceful walk the Queen of Love is known."

EARTH.

THE Earth forms its revolution round the sun in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, which revolution makes what we term a year. The Earth is near 80,000 miles in diameter, and distant from the sun about 81,000,000 of miles. The line which this Planet describes in its annual motion is called the Ecliptic, through which it proceeds from west to east, according to the signs of the Zodiac; and it is this motion which causes the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and of the various lengths of days and nights in those seasons.

The Earth, in passing through the ecliptic, always keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is 23 degrees and a half.

The Earth, in turning round its own axis, makes it day in those parts which are turned towards the sun, and night in those parts which are turned from the sun.

"While the bright radiant sun in centre glows,
 "The Earth, in annual motion, round it goes;
 "At the same time on its own axis reels,
 "And gives us change of seasons as it wheels:
 "Hence stars we see in various order bright;
 "Hence we are blest with change of day and night."

MARS.

MARS is situated next above the earth in the system of the universe, his court being in the interval between the orbit of Jupiter and that of the Earth, but very distant from both. It is the least of all the Planets, Mercury excepted; his lustre is less than any other star, and appears of a dusky red hue. Mars is considerably less than the Earth, its diameter being only 4400 miles. His distance from the sun is 123,000,000 of miles; and he revolves about that central luminary in 687 days, proceeding at the rate of 45,000 miles in an hour. From the sanguinary appearance of this Planet, the ancient poets, in their fables, deemed it the God of War.

"Thus on the banks of Hebrus' freezing flood,
 "The God of Battles, in his angry mood,
 "Cloathing his sword against his brazen shield,
 "Lets loose the reigns, and scours along the field.
 "Before th' wind his fury courters fly;
 "Groans the sad earth, rebounds the rattling sky.
 "H'atb, Terror, Treason, Tumult, and Despair,
 "Dare faces, and deform'd, surround the ear;
 "Friends of the God, and sowers of the war." }

JUPITER.

JUPITER.

JUPITER is the largest of all the Planets; but being very remote from the Sun, would scarce enjoy any light, had not the great Author of Nature provided it with four moons, or satellites, which revolve round it in different orbits.

The diameter of Jupiter is upwards of 80,000 miles, and the mass of matter it contains 220 times greater than our Earth. His distance from the sun is 424,000,000 of miles. He revolves round his own axis in 9 hours and 56 minutes; round the sun in 11 years and 10 months; and proceeds at the rate of 24,000 miles an hour.

Exclusive of a famous spot, by which the diurnal motion of this Planet was originally determined, it has swatches, or belts, round it, that are moveable, and which are formed by clouds; and like the trade winds to us, lie in tracks parallel to the equator. The poets feigned this Planet to be the head of the heathen Deities, or fabulous Gods, and represented him as having the command of the thunderbolts.

"The pow'r immense, eternal energy,
"The king of Gods and men, whose awful Land
"Disperies thunder on the seas and land,
"Disposing all with absolute command,"

}

SATURN.

SATURN is the most distant Planet in the whole system, being 779,000,000 of miles from the sun. He is 50 years in performing his revolution, and yet moves at the rate of 18,000 miles an hour. He is 61,000 miles in diameter, contains 94 times as much matter as the Earth; but his density is not more than a seventh part of the matter which composes our Planet.

As the light and heat in Saturn are not above a ninetieth part of what we enjoy from the sun, the wise Creator of the Universe hath accommodated Saturn with five moons, which revolve round him in different orbs. But the most singular circumstance relative to this Planet is his ring. This is a vast body of earth, of the thickness of near 800 miles, which surrounds Saturn in form of a circle, at the distance of 21,000 miles from its surface.

SECONDARY PLANETS.

THE Secondary Planets, as we have already observed, are ten in number, viz. five belonging to Saturn, four to Jupiter, and one to our Earth.

With respect to nine of these Moons, or Satellites, namely, those belonging to Saturn and Jupiter, they were unknown till the last century, by reason of their being so diminutive, that they could not be seen from our Earth without the use of long telescopes; hence, till those optical glasses were improved, these Secondary Planets were unobserved.

The Moon, which lights our Earth, contains about the fortieth part of the quantity, or mass of matter, which composes the Planet we reside upon. It is near 2200 miles in diameter, 240,000 miles distant from us; and its surface is about 14,000,000 of square miles.

The Moon is the quickest in its motion of all the Planets, making its revolution in 27 days, seven hours, and three quarters. The light which this Planet affords us at night is not the only benefit we receive from it; for it governs the waters, and occasions the tides, which are of infinite benefit to mankind.

"The Moon, as day-light fades,
"Lifts her broad circle in the deep'ning shades;
"Away'd in glory, and enthron'd in light,
"She breaks the solemn terrors of the night;
"Sweetly inconstant in her varying flames,
"She changes still, another, yet the same;
"Now, mid' create, by flow degrees she thro' the
"Her fading lustre in a vale of clouds;
"Now, at increase, her gath'ring beams display
"A blaze of light, and give a paler day.
"Ten thousand stars adorn her glitt'ring train,
"Fall when she falls, and rise with her again;
"And o'er the defects of the sky unfold
"Their burning tangle of fiducial gold.
"Thro' the wide heav'n she moves serenely bright,
"Queen of the gay attendants of the night.
"O'er above orb in sweet confusion lies,
"And with a bright disorder paints the skies."

FIXED STARS.

THE difference, with regard to vision, between the fixed Stars and Planets is, that the latter have a more placid lustre than the former. The fixed Stars have the source of light within themselves, being Suns; but the Planets are composed of opaque matter, and have no light but what they receive from the Sun, or their own Satellites. Hence, though the fixed stars are at an immense distance, their brightness exceeds that of the Planets, and they are to be distinguished by their twinkling; though Venus and Mercury both twinkle, but not to great a degree as the fixed Stars.

Beyond the atmosphere of our System the heavens are filled with a fluid much more rarified than our air, and here the fixed Stars are placed at different, but immense, distances from us, and very great distances from each other.

other. "We must have a vast idea of this space, (says an accurate writer,) when we consider that the largest of the fixed Stars, which are probably the nearest to us, are at a distance too great for the expression of all that we can conceive from numbers, and for all means of admeasurement. The small it are, doubtless, more and more remote, to the least, which are of the fifth magnitude. There must be in a part of the heavens more remote from us than the others; and yet beyond their telescopes discover to us more Stars, too distant to be at all perceptible to the naked eye; and in proportion to the power of the instruments, more or less we discover." Hence we may obtain some idea of the infinite wisdom and power of the Great Creator of the Universe;

"Who spread the pure cerulean fields on high,
 "And arch'd the chambers of the vaulted sky;
 "Which he, to fuit their glory with their height,
 "Adorn'd with globes that reel, as drunk, with light.
 "His hand directed all the tuneful sphere;
 "He turn'd their orbs, and polish'd all the Stars."

OF THE CLIMATES.

THERE are 4 Climates on each side the equator; and under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours; and in proportion as we advance towards the Polar Circle, the days increase in every Climate half an hour; and at the Polar Circle the longest day is 24 hours. To know what Climate any city, town, or village is in, observe the longest day, from which deduct 12, and multiply the remainder by two, when the product will be the number of the Climate.

EXAMPLE.

	Hour.
The longest day in London is	16
From which deduct	12
	4
Multiply the remainder by 2	8
The product is the Climate of London	8

Like seasons, climes must differ ev'ry where;
 But man is fitted ev'ry clime to bear.

OF THE COMPASS.

IN the Compass there are four Cardinal Points, viz. East, West, North, and South. Between these four grand points many intermediate points are formed; but these, for the purposes of Geography and Navigation, are confined to 32. As all these respect the position of places, we find by them how empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, districts, &c. are situated with regard to each other; that is, whether they lie northerly, southerly, easterly, or westerly, or agreeable to any of the inferior or intermediate points.

The invention of the Mariner's Compass has been, perhaps, of as great and general utility as any discovery that ever benefited mankind, as, by its means, the wants of one country are accommodated with the superfluities of another; the welfare of individuals, situated at a great distance, becomes interesting to each other; and the inhabitants of the whole universe are linked in one great society.

"While the touch'd Needle trembles to the Pole,
 "The turbulent waters where waves can roll,
 "Lend to the fight of earth, and light of day,
 "The boundless ocean he explores his way:
 "On the true Compass all his hopes depend,
 "His faithful guide, and his directing friend."

The Number of Miles to a Degree of Latitude in other Nations, in Proportion to ours of Sixty-nine

Statute British miles	69
Italian miles, equal 47; Rhinland perch (according to Varenus)	60
Common Turkish miles ditto	60
Spanish miles	17
Marine leagues of France (ours the same)	20
German leagues	15
Low Dutch travelling hours	20
Great leagues of Poland and Denmark	15
Swedish miles	12
Hungarian miles	10
Versts of Moscow	80
Persian, Arabian, and Egyptian parasangs	20
Chinese li	20

The French measures is to ours as 15 to 16. Therefore 4720 Paris feet are equal to 5280 British, being our statute mile.

OF MAPS.

IN all Maps the north is at top, the south at bottom, the east on the right, and the west on the left; or, if otherwise, it is always expressed either by words on each side, or by a Mariner's Compass, wherein the mark of a fleur-de-lis always denotes the north.

Maps are laid down and proportioned to a certain scale, which is always taken from the degrees of Latitude.

The degrees of Latitude are always marked on the east and west side of the Map.

The degrees of Longitude are always marked on the north and south side of the Map.

A degree of Latitude is always of the same breadth: wherefore the distance of two places seated directly north and south, is immediately known by knowing the different Latitudes. But a degree of Longitude is of different extent.

The Latitude and Longitude of a place being known, you may find it immediately in the Map, by drawing a line, or thread, cross the Map both ways; and where the two lines cut one another, the place stands.

The Earth being a Globe, a Map of the whole Earth must necessarily consist of two parts, both sides of the Globe not being visible at once. Accordingly, in a universal Map, the right hand circle shews the Old World, or Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the left hand circle shews the New World, or America.

Upon the general Map are marked the Circles correspondent to those in the Sphere, namely, the Equinoctial Line, the two Tropics, and the two Polar Circles, all which cross the Map from east to west; and the first Meridians surrounding the two Hemispheres from north to south, the Parallels lying from north to south at ten degrees distance; and the Meridians at the same distance from west to east, are also marked upon general Maps.

Particular Maps, being parts of this, retain the Meridians and Parallels belonging to that particular part, which are made smaller or larger, as the paper on which it is drawn will admit; and the distance of places mentioned in it are always exactly proportioned to the breadth of the Parallels. So that let a Map be ever so small, the distance of places is exactly shewn, if measured according to the degrees of Latitude in that particular Map.

In both general and particular Maps, the thick shadowing denotes the Sea-coast. Rivers are marked by large shadowed serpentine lines; Roads by double lines; divisions of Countries by dotted lines; larger for Provinces, and smaller for Subdivisions; and divisions of Nations are often shewn by chain lines. Forests are represented by trees; Mountains by rising shadows; Sands by dotted beds; Marishes by shadowed beds; Lakes by shadowed coasts.

The names of Provinces are written in larger capitals; and smaller Divisions in smaller capitals; great Cities in bold and Roman characters; smaller Towns in *Italics*.

The exact situation of a Town is shewn by a little round o; but larger places have the addition of a church for a Market-Town, if the size of the Map will admit. A city is noted by a church with houses about it, as much as the scale will allow. Particular qualifications of Cities are distinguished by marks, as a Bishopric has a cross, or town it has a mitre over it.

An Archbishop's see has a double cross over it.

An University has a tower, or sometimes a *Caduceus*.

An Abbey is shewn by a cross, or pastoral staff.

A Fort is by an angle like a bastion.

A Castle by a little flag.

A Garrison is shewn by a horse on a wheel.

Other marks are used by particular engravers, which they explain in the margin.

OF THE EARTH ABSTRACTEDLY CONSIDERED.

THE first thing that presents itself to our view, that here must be false, is the Globe of the Earth, our common notion of it being of a well-spread quantity of solid and solid water, which is in the philosophy of the ancients called the *Terraqueous Globe*. And though the solid matter may perhaps be more than the fluid, yet the fluid takes up much more of the surface of the globe, as is plain to me, or who looks upon a Map of the Earth; for the rivers and lakes, pools and fountains, which water the Earth, have a prodigious quantity of water, as much more extended than the dry land; which, doubtless, was intended by the Maker of all Things, for the good of mankind; there being such great occasion for water in most of the Earth, for industry, and for the convenience of commerce and navigation.

But to know whether part of what we call the water, if we consider the Earth properly so called, shall be a great heap of various bodies; or therein are discovered sand, clay, mould of various colour, several sorts of stones, marble, sulphur, bitumen, mineral, and metals, with out number. Nor is it necessary to dig to the center of the earth, whether human industry can never penetrate, for the discovery of these things; they are sometimes met with, in great abundance, not many feet deep. But in the mines of Hungary and Peru, which are said to be deeper than ordinary, great store of such things appear.

The ancient philosophers (and Schoolmen, who followed their opinion, and maintained that the Earth is one of these four Elements whereof all things consist) of having such a medley of things to lie under the surface of the Earth, said this was not the pure Element they meant, but that it was somewhere about the center; but since no man can ever come at those parts near the center of the Earth, this conjecture of theirs is useless.

It Des Cartes's hypothesis were but well grounded, that the Planets were once of the like nature with the fixed Stars, consisting of a firm substance, and came afterwards to be cruised over with thick and solid matter, there might be still, at this day, a great fire in the center of the Earth, as some people imagine. But since the grounds on which he supposed the Planets to be derived, may be reckoned among those things which are very uncertain, and only seem not impossible, though, perhaps, as far from being true as real impossibilities, it is a rashness in his followers to take this imaginary fire at the center of the Earth for a certain truth.

If the parts which now make up the Earth were once loose, and carried round the same center in a circular motion, we could then gather, from most certain experiments, that the grossest of all the parts fell down to the center of the Earth. Now, since we know nothing heavier than metals, it would not be absurd to suppose, that the inmost bowels of the Earth were filled with a prodigious store of various metals; and this being presumed, our

our opinion would receive confirmation from magnetic experiments, by which it generally appears, that the Earth is of the nature of a great loadstone. Therefore we might, with great reason, suspect, that at the heart of the Earth, there are iron and loadstone in great abundance, which would be just contrary to their opinion who hold a fiery center. But this our hypothesis is built upon no certain reason, and therefore, for the avoiding of error, it is much the safest way to suspend our assent in this case.

However, this is observable, that the deeper we dig into the ground, the heavier the matter is; and though there be no coming near the center of the Earth, yet such metals are dug out of the deepest mines as are rarely found on the surface; and if, instead of digging mines a mile and a half deep, which is hardly ever done, we could go some mile downward, perhaps the matter would still be closer and heavier.

But be this as it will, thus much we are sure of, as to the parts about the surface of the Earth, that they are under a continual change and alteration, which may proceed from various causes. Among those causes we will not reckon human labours; but this we see, that the hardest bodies in the world, the very adamant itself not excepted, being exposed to the open air, do wear and waste in time, and undergo various alterations without the hand of man; and, therefore, the whole surface of the Earth, whereon the air perpetually presses, must needs be subject to such alterations.

Beside the perpetual change of seasons, heat and cold, rain and wind, earthquakes and running waters, are always making a wonderful change in that part of the Earth which is next the surface: and if we take in the daily mutations of innumerable animals and plants, which are fed by the fruits and moisture of the Earth, and, after a short time, putrify and return to Earth again, we shall have reason to believe, that this surface on which we tread, especially in countries that have been long inhabited, is, for the most part, composed of the bodies of men and beasts, or rather of a matter which is every day putting on new forms.

And by such perpetual variations of matter, there must needs happen an increase of dry Earth, and a decay of moisture; for it does not appear that the parts of fluid bodies, which have been once blended with solids, and have been so impregnated with salts as to lose their fluidity, do ever retrieve it again. This is evident in plants and animals, which grow bigger so long as they receive spirit and nourishment from liquors, but afterwards turn to corruption. Some conclude from hence, that, in order to prevent too great a decay, or total failure of moisture in the Planets, God created Comets; that so their fumes, diffusing themselves through the vortex of the Sun, might fall into the latter vortex of the Planets, and augment their liquids.

Moreover, there must needs be a vast change made in the Earth by means of the many fires which prey upon it within.

Philosophers sometimes consider the Earth as a huge loadstone, which, when we come to speak of the loadstone, we shall have an opportunity to enlarge upon. Meanwhile we may here observe, that, in this respect also the Earth is much altered, as appears from the variations of the Magnetic Needle, which sometimes points directly at the Pole, and sometimes declines several degrees east or west. But this cannot happen without an alteration in the pores of that magnetic matter which flows out of the Earth, and which seems to come at one time directly from the Pole, and at another time from those parts which are on the right or left side of the Pole. And whether this variation proceeds from the fires under ground, which may spoil here and there a mine of loadstone, (yet so as that it may afterwards recover its virtue again,) or whether it be from some other cause, is what no man certainly knows.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM I.

The Latitude of any Place being given, to rectify the Globe for that Place.

LET it be required to rectify the Globe for the Latitude of London, 51 deg. 32 min. north; and Madrid, 40 deg. 10 min. north, proceed thus:

Turn the Pole, on which the dial-plate is fixed, towards the verge of the Horizon, flipping or moving the Globe backwards or forwards in the notches of the Horizon, till the Horizon cuts the brazen Meridian in 52 deg. 32 min. (viz. a little more than 51 and a half); so is the Globe rectified for the Latitude of London; that is, the North Pole will then be elevated 51 deg. 32 min. above the Horizon; and London being brought to the Meridian itself, will then be in Zenith, or right up, and at equal distance from all parts of the Horizon.

Depress the Pole till the Horizon cuts the brazen Meridian at 40 deg. 10 min. and you have then the position of the inhabitants at Madrid: and turning the Globe till Madrid comes to the Meridian, you will find it in the Zenith, or top of the Globe, under 40 deg. 10 min.

Note. If it were required to rectify the Globe for South Latitude, then you must elevate the South Pole to the given Latitude, instead of the North Pole; but this is better explained by the next Problem.

PROBLEM II.

The Latitude and Longitude of any Place given, to find the same.

First, You are to observe whether the Longitude be reckoned from Longitude, or from the first Meridian; for on some Globes the first Meridian begins 23 deg. on others 20 deg. and on Senex's Globes 18 deg. west of London, but if once you know where the first Meridian is on the Globe, it is very easy to know the difference from the Meridian in London.

EXAMPLE.

There are two certain places; one has 18 deg. North Latitude, and 77 deg. 5 min. West Longitude; the other is 33 deg. 45 min. South Latitude, and 18 deg. East Longitude from London; I demand what Places these are.

Rule. For the first Place, I elevate to the North Pole 18 deg. because it is 18 deg. North Latitude: then I turn the Globe to the right hand, or eastward, (because the place lies westward,) till 77 deg. 5 min. on the Equator, counted from the Meridian of London, (which on Senex's Globe has 180 on the Equator,) passes through or under the Meridian: or, in other words, I turn the Globe till 77 deg. 5 min. westward, be brought under the Meridian

Meridian, and here I fix the Globe with a quill thrust in betwixt the Globe and the Horizon; then I look under the Latitude 18 deg. (which is in the Zenith,) on the Meridian a-top of the Globe, and under 18 deg. on the Meridian I find Port Royal, in Jamaica, the place required.

For the second Place I elevate the South Pole (though there is no occasion to elevate the Pole barely to find a place, but it is better, because you have then the real situation of the inhabitants) to the given Latitude 34 deg. 45 min. and then turn the Globe till 18 deg. East Longitude of London come under the Meridian; and just under this I find the Cape of Good Hope, the place required.

PROBLEM III.

The Latitude of any Place given, to tell what other Place that have the same Latitude.

DEFINITION.

All those places that have the same Latitude, have the days and nights of the same length, at the same time of the year.

Rule. Bring the given place or places to the Meridian (suppose London 50 deg. 32 min. and Madrid 40 deg. 10 min. North; then turn the Globe; and all those places that pass under 50 deg. 32 min. have the same Latitude as London, viz. Prague, in Germany, &c. and all that pass under 40 deg. 10 min. have the same Latitude as Madrid, which you will find to be Pekin nearly for one, and many other places.

PROBLEM IV.

To tell the Difference of the Latitude of Places.

Here are two Variations or Rules.

First. If the Latitudes be both North or both South, then subtract the less from the greater Latitude, and the remainder is the difference, or answer. Thus between London and Madrid is 12 deg. 32 min. the first being 50 deg. 32 min. and the other 40 deg. And between Candy and Stockholm is 52 deg. 30 min. for Stockholm is about 50 deg. 30 min. North, and Candy 7 deg. 30 min. North.

Secondly. If one lies on the North, and the other on the South side of the Equator. (that is to say, if one be North, and the other South Latitude;) then add them together, and their sum is the difference of the Latitude required.

Thus Copenhagen is 55 deg. 40 min. North, and the Island of Madagascar is 19 deg. 30 min. South: these added together make 75 deg. 10 min. the difference of Latitude required.

PROBLEM V.

The Longitude of any Place given from any Meridian, to tell those Places having the same Longitude.

This is done after the same manner as the other; only here the answer will be on the Equator, as the others were on the Meridian.

I would know what places have the same Longitude as London, and the same Longitude as Moscow.

The Rule is, bring London to the Meridian, then all those places on the Globe (from the North Pole to the South part of the Horizon) that lie under the edge of the Meridian, have the same Longitude as London: thus Fort Naifau, and Fort Mina, in Guinea, have the same, or very nearly the same Longitude as London.

And Moscow, in Muscovia, has very nearly the same Longitude as Aleppo, in Syria: also Scanderoon, Antioch, and Tripoli, in Syria, have the same Longitude, viz. 34 deg. 15 min. from London.

PROBLEM VI.

To tell the Difference of Longitude of Places.

Rule. Here are two Variations.

First. If the places lie both East or both West of the first Meridian, or where you reckon the Longitude from, viz. if they both be East, or both be West Longitude, then subtract one from the other, and you have the difference.

Thus I find Jerusalem has 36 deg. 15 min. East Longitude from London, and Pekin 110 deg. 52 min. East Longitude; therefore subtract 36 deg. 15 min. from 110 deg. 52 min. and there remains 74 deg. 37 min. difference of Longitude: that is, Pekin is 74 deg. 37 min. East Longitude of Jerusalem, or Jerusalem is 74 deg. 37 min. West Longitude of Pekin.

Secondly. If one place be East, and the other West Longitude, of the first Meridian (suppose London, or any other Meridian) then add their Longitudes together, and the sum is the difference of Longitude required.

EXAMPLE I.

I would know the difference of the Longitude between Jerusalem, 36 deg. 15 min. East of London, and Port Royal, 77 deg. 5 min. West.

Here, as one is East, and the other West, I add 36 deg. 15 min. and 77 deg. 5 min. together, and their sum make 113 deg. 20 min. difference of Longitude; that is, Jerusalem is 113 deg. 20 min. East of Port Royal, or Port Royal is 113 deg. 20 min. West of Jerusalem.

EXAMPLE II.

Pekin, in China, is 110 deg. 15 min. East Longitude, and Port Royal 77 deg. 5 min. West; I add their sum together, and find it 187 deg. 20 min. difference of Longitude; but because it is more than 180 deg. I subtract 187 deg. 20 min. from 360 deg. and there remains 172 deg. 40 min. the difference required.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM VII.

The Day of the Month given to find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic.

Rule. The day of the month being given, look on the inner Calendar on the new Globes, and you have the sign and the degree of that sign that the Sun is in for that day, according to the New Style.

If it be upon old Globes, look on the outer Calendar, you have the sign, and degree of the sign.
N.B. You may further observe, that the Calendar used throughout Europe is the Calendar for New Style, viz. New Style is always known from the other, because it has the Saints Days, and several other things, wrote on the Horizon.

EXAMPLE.

I would know the Sun's place in the Ecliptic on May 21, New Style; March 21, June 21, September 22, and December 21.

I look for these days of the months in order as they stand in the new Calendar, (viz. for New Style before described,) and right against the day of the month in the innermost Circle, on the Horizon, I find the Sun's place among the signs, as follows:

Thus, right against May 21 I find one deg. of Gemini; and also on March 21 I find he enters Aries: on June 21 he enters Cancer: on September 22 he enters Libra: and on December 21 he enters Capricorn.

PROBLEM VIII.

The Sun's Place given, to find the Day of the Month.

This is only the reverse of the former Problem: for having the Sun's place given, seek it in the Circles among the signs; then against that degree in the Calendar, New Style, you have the day of the month required.

EXAMPLE.

I would know what time of the year the Sun is in 1 deg. of Gemini: as also when he enters Aries, Cancer, Libra and Capricorn? Proceed according to the rule, and you will find the days to be May the 21st, June the 21st, September the 22d, and December the 21st, as in the last.

PROBLEM IX.

The Latitude and Day of the Month given, to find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic, and rectify the Globes for use.

Rule. Find the Sun's place on the Horizon by Problem the Seventh; and having noted what degree he is in, look upon the Ecliptic on the Globe, and find the same sign and degree as you did on the Horizon; then bring this degree of the Ecliptic very carefully to the graduate edge of the brazen Meridian, and holding the Globe steady, turn the Index exactly to the upper twelve, (which represents twelve at noon); and thus is the Globe rectified for that day; and the degree of the Ecliptic that lies under the Equator represents the Sun's place at noon, or twelve o'clock that day.

N.B. The Astronomer's day is reckoned from, or begins at, twelve o'clock; and if you fix the Quadrant of Altitude to the Latitude in the Zenith, the Globe will be completely rectified.

PROBLEM X.

To tell the Declination of the Sun on any Day of the Year.

Rule. Having found the Sun's place in the Ecliptic for the given day, bring it to the brazen Meridian, and observe what degree of the Meridian it lies under, and whether it be on the North or on the South side of the Equator, for that is the declination required, which is called North or South declination accordingly. Thus, on April 21st the Sun has 11 deg. 30 min. North declination; and on May the 21st he has 20 deg. 30 min. declination; but on October the 27th he has 12 deg. 30 min. South declination.

PROBLEM XI.

The Latitude and Day of the Month given, to tell the Sun's Meridian Altitude, viz. his Height at Noon.

Rule. Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and observe what degree of the Meridian the Sun's place is under; for those degrees on the Meridian that are intercepted, or lie between the South Verge of the Horizon, and the degree which is over the Sun's place on the Meridian, (counted on the Meridian,) is the Sun's Meridian Altitude required.

Thus, I find his Meridian Altitude in London, May the 21st, to be 59 deg. but on November the 5th he has at 23 deg. 30 min. Altitude.

PROBLEM XII.

The Latitude and Day of the Month given, to tell the Sun's Altitude at any Time.

Example. On May the 21st, at nine in the morning, and at five in the afternoon, at London, I would know the Sun's Altitude or height?

Rule. Rectify the Globe for the Latitude, and bring the Sun's place (1 deg. Gemini) to the Meridian, and the Index to the upper twelve on the Dial-plate; then draw the Quadrant of altitude on the Zenith, (viz. the left edge of the Nut must be fixed on the Meridian, at 51 deg. 30 min.) then turn the Globe till the Index points to the hour, viz. nine in the morning; this done, fix the Globe by thrusting a quill between it and the Horizon; lastly, turn the Quadrant about till the graduated or figured edge touch the Sun's place, (viz. 1 deg. Gemini,) and the degrees on the Quadrant, counted from the Horizon upwards on the Quadrant, is his height at that time, viz. 43 deg. 30 min. Then turn the Globe till the Index points at five in the afternoon; and also turn the Quadrant on the West-side (with out unflexing it) till it touches the Sun's place, and you have about 24 deg. on the Quadrant, his Altitude at that time.

N.B. At North Cape, (viz. North Latitude, 72 deg. at nine in the morning,) May the 21st, he will be but about 32 deg. high.

PROBLEM XIII.

The Latitude given, to tell the Rising and Setting of the Sun, and Length of the Day and Night, at any Time of the Year in any Place.

Rule. Rectify the Globe, (viz. elevate it for the Latitude: bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and Index to the upper twelve); then turn it till the Sun's place comes even with, or lies right against, the inner Verge, on the East-side of the Horizon, then the Index will shew you the time of the Sun's rising; turn it to the West-side, or Verge of the Horizon, and the Index will shew you the setting. Or thus; having got the hour the Sun rises, count how many it wants of twelve, for so many hours will it set after. Thus, if the Index points to four in the morning at rising, it will of course be at eight at night, &c.

Proceed thus, and you will find the Sun, on May the 26th, at London, to rise about four in the morning, and sets at eight at night. Now double what he wants of twelve at rising, viz. eight hours, and it gives the length of that day in London, viz. sixteen hours.

PROBLEM XIV.

To tell the Sun's right Ascension.

Bring the Sun's place to the brazen Meridian, and see what degree of the Equator is cut by the Meridian, for that is the right Ascension required.

I would know the Sun's right Ascension on March the 21st, June the 21st, September the 22d, and December the 21st?

I find the Sun's place for these different days, and bring it to the Meridian; I find the Meridian cuts the Equator in 0° , in 90° , in 180° , and in 270° deg. his right Ascension required.

Note. When the Sun enters Aries, March the 21st, he has no right Ascension, because it is counted from, or begins at, Aries; therefore, on March the 20th, he must have his greatest right Ascension, viz. 359° deg.

PROBLEM XV.

To find the Sun's oblique Ascension and Descension at any Time, and in any Latitude.

Rule. Rectify the Globe for the Latitude, and bring the Sun's place down to the eastern Verge of the Horizon; then observe what degree the Horizon cuts the Equator in, for that is the oblique Ascension required.

Thus, on March the 21st, June the 21st, September the 22d, and December the 21st, viz. when the Sun enters Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn, you will find his oblique Ascension at London to be 0° , (56°) , (180°) , and (304°) .

And on the same days his oblique Descension will be 0° , (123°) , (180°) , and $(237^{\circ}$ and a half.)

PROBLEM XVI.

The Latitude and Day of the Month given, to tell the Sun's ascensional Difference, viz. how much he rises, or sets before and after Six; and consequently to tell the Length of the Days, suppos'd there were no Variation of the Globe.

Rule. By the last Problem find the Sun's right and oblique Ascension; then subtract the oblique from the right Ascension, or the contrary, and the remainder is the ascensional difference required; which divided by fifteen, the degrees of the Equator that pass through the Meridian of one hour, (or seven and a half for half an hour,) gives the answer in time, that the Sun rises and sets before and after six.

Thus, on May the 26th I find the Sun 6° deg. of Gemini, and his right Ascension is 64° deg. and on the same day, his oblique ascension is 34° deg. Now 34° deg. from 64° deg. there remains 30° deg. his ascensional difference; which, divided by 15, gives two hours, the time that he rises before, or sets after six.

PROBLEM XVII.

The Latitude and Day of the Month given, to tell the Sun's Amplitude, viz. his Distance from the East and West Points of the Compass he rises and sets upon.

Rule. The Globe being rectified, bring the Sun's place to the eastern Verge of the Horizon, (which shews its rising); then the degree upon the innermost Circle of the Horizon, counted from the true East Point to the place where the Sun's place lies against on the Horizon, shews you the Sun's Amplitude.

Proceed according to the rule, you will find the Sun's Amplitude at London, (May the 21st,) at rising, to be 25° deg. from the East to the North, and at setting, 34° deg. from the West to the North; and the Point he rises upon is North-East by East, and he sets North-West by West; but on November the 5th he has about 25° deg. and a half Amplitude from the East to the South, and at setting 25° deg. and a half from the West to the South. The Point he rises upon is East-South-East, and the Point he sets upon is West-South-West.

PROBLEM XVIII.

The Latitude and Day given, to tell the Sun's Azimuth, viz. his Distance from the East and West, or from the North and South Points, at any Time.

Rule. Rectify the Globe in general, then turn the Globe till the Index points to the given hour: this being done, turn the Quadrant till it touches the Sun's place for the given day; and then the Quadrant will cut the Horizon in the Azimuth required, from the East or West Points, or from the North or South Points; for you may reckon from either, only then name it properly, and accordingly.

Thus, on August the 17th, at nine in the morning, the Sun will have about 30° deg. Azimuth, from the East to the South, or, which is the same, 60° deg. from South to the East: for 60° deg. and 30° deg. make 90° deg. the whole quarter from East to South.

PROBLEM

PROBLEM XIX.

The Latitude, Day, and Hour given, to tell the Sun's Almucanter.

DEFINITION.

Almucanters are Circles of Altitude, that run parallel to the Horizon, whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir; so that you may imagine as many Circles of Altitude, viz. Almucanters, as you please.

Rule. The Almucanter is found the same as the Altitude of the Sun at any time, therefore I refer you back to Problem 13.

PROBLEM XX.

The Latitude and Length of the Day given, to tell what other Day of the Year will be of the same Length.

Rule. Having found the Sun's place for the given day, bring it to the Meridian, and observe well its declination; then turn the Globe till some other degree of the Ecliptic comes under the same degree of declination under the Meridian; this being done, see what day of the Month answers to the Sun's place then under the Meridian, or that is the day required; which you may easily prove. Thus, you will find July the 13th, and August the 20th, of the same length as May the 26th, and April the 17th.

PROBLEM XXI.

The Latitude and Day given, to tell the Beginning, Ending, and (consequently) the Length, or Continuance, of Twilight.

DEFINITION.

Twilight is that faint light which begins immediately after the Sun sets in the evening, till he is 18 deg. below the Horizon; and it begins in the morning, when the Sun comes within 18 deg. of the Horizon on the East-side, and ends when he rises. Therefore it is plain, that Twilight is not only longer when days increase in length, but it is also much stronger, as will be seen by the work of the Problem.

OBSERVATION.

Note. You were told that Twilight begins and ends when the Sun is 18 deg. below the Horizon; and as the Quadrant of Altitude reaches no lower than the Horizon, therefore the rule is this.

Rectify the Globe, and bring the opposite degree of the Sun's place to the Quadrant of Altitude, so that it touches just 18 deg. on the Quadrant, (then it is plain that the Sun's real place will be depressed 18 deg. below the Horizon); then look at the Index, for that will point (if among the morning hours) to the beginning, or (if among the evening hours) ending of Twilight.

Proceed then according to the rule, and you will find that on March the 21st, and September the 22d, Twilight begins about four in the morning, and ends about eight at night.

The Sun on these days, you know, rises and sets at six. Add, therefore, the length of morning and evening Twilight to twelve hours, (the length of the day then,) and it gives sixteen hours; this subtracted from twenty-four hours, leaves eight hours, the length of the real or dark night.

So also on April the 24th, Twilight begins about half past two, ends about half past nine, which is in all seven hours. But on December the 20th it begins at six, and ends at six, which is in all but three hours and forty minutes.

PROBLEM XXII.

The Hour given where you are, to tell what Hour it is in any other Part of the World.

Rule. Bring the given place to the Meridian, and let the Index at the given hour; then turn the Globe till the other place or places, come under the Meridian, and the Index will point to the real time in the place required.

Example. When it is two o'clock in the afternoon at London, I would know the time at Jerusalem, and at Port Royal in Jamaica?

Proceed according to the rule, and you will find that when it is two in the afternoon at London, it is twenty-five minutes past four at Jerusalem; and but fifty-two minutes past eight in the morning at Port-Royal.

Or thus, by Problem the Sixth, Jerusalem is 36 deg. 15 min. East Longitude of London; I divide, therefore 36 deg. 15 min. by fifteen, and the Quotient is two hours, and the remainder is six, which is six times, or twenty-four minutes, and the odd fifteen minutes, or miles, in one minute; so that the difference is two-hours, twenty-five minutes; and as Jerusalem is East of London, it has its hour before us; therefore it is twenty-five minutes anterior in the afternoon. And thus for other places.

PROBLEM XXIII.

The Day of the Month given, to tell those Inhabitants that will have the Sun in their Zenith (or over their Head) on that Day.

This cannot happen to any other inhabitants but those in the Torrid Zones; that is, to all such as have no above 23 deg. and a half of Latitude, either North or South.

Rule. Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and observe exactly his declination for that day; then turn the Globe any way, and observe what places pass under that degree of declination on the Meridian; for all such will have the Sun right over their heads, some time or other on that day.

I would know what inhabitants, or places, will have the Sun in their Zenith on May the 21st?

Proceed as directed by the rule, you will find St. Jago, in Hispaniola; St. Jago, in Cuba; Campeachy, and many other places, will pass under that degree of declination, viz. (20 deg. North,) and will have the Sun in their Zenith that day.

Also, on April the 16th, the inhabitants of Porto-Bello, the Oronoko-Islands, Bay of Siam, Isle of Ceylon, and the Philippine-Islands, will have the Sun in, or near, their Zenith, on that day.

PROBLEM XXIV.

The Day and Hour given in any Place, to tell those Inhabitants, or that Place, to which the Sun is then vertical, viz. in the Zenith.

Rule. Bring the given place to the brazen Meridian, and turn the Index to the given hour; this done, turn the Globe till the Index points to the upper 12, or noon; then look under the degree of declination on the Globe of that day, that is the very spot, or place, to which the Sun is then vertical.

Example

Example. On May the 15th, at eight minutes past five in the afternoon at London, I would know what place has the Sun in their Zenith? Answer, Port-Royal, in Jamaica.

Thus also you will find, when it is thirty-three minutes past six in the morning at London, on April the 12th, and August the 18th, the inhabitants of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon, will have the Sun then nearly in their Zenith.

OF THE MAGNET, OR LOADSTONE.

WE shall not enquire when the Loadstone was first known, our present business being only to give the Natural History of it. First, then, we will observe its various properties which experience has made known; and, in the next place, propose the opinions of philosophers concerning its internal nature and disposition.

The Loadstone is found in iron-mines, and is much of a colour and weight with iron. However, it is not to be melted and hammered out like iron, but flies to pieces under the hammer, and turns to a calx in the fire; which shews that its parts exceed those of iron for hardness, rigidity, and an intricate combination one with another. This is worth observing, because it will be of use in the following discourse.

Its known properties are these: First, when it moves freely, and without any obstacle, it points North and South, so as that part of it which stands to one Pole, never turns to the other. The way to give it a free motion, is to swim it in the water upon a piece of wood.

Philosophers have observed, that the Loadstone does not always point full North and South; but sometimes inclines to the East or West without any rule.

Two Loadstones placed at a certain distance from each other, do mutually approach or recede, according to their various positions. Their parts which stand North, being opposed, go off to a distance from each other; but the South-end of the one draws to the North-end of the other; and so *vice versa*. These parts of the Loadstones we call their Poles; and, for a reason which will appear hereafter, we shall call that the South-Pole which turns to the North, and that the North-Pole which points to the South.

Two Loadstones will hold up one another in the air by turns, if the North-Pole of the one be put to the South-Pole of the other; and *vice versa*. Sometimes a lighter Loadstone will hold up a heavier, when the heavier will not hold up a lighter.

It is observable that all Loadstones are not equally brisk and nimble in turning to the Poles of the World; nor is their virtue equal in all sorts.

Though a Loadstone generally has two Poles, pointing North and South, as we said before, yet there are some peculiar ones, which seem to have more Poles.

As one Loadstone holds up another, so it does iron, of greater or less weight than itself.

If iron dust be threwed up in a Loadstone, the particles will disperse themselves directly between the Poles, and then by degrees incline to an orbicular figure, so as to lie parallel with the axis of the Loadstone, unless it be one of the irregular sort before-mentioned.

The Loadstone imparts its virtues to iron so effectually, that iron, touched with a Loadstone, appears to have all the properties aforesaid, though not in an equal degree. The great use of this communication is expressed in the Mariner's Needle, by the help whereof they readily find the North and South, and all other parts of the world.

It is observable that, on this side the Equator, the North-Point of the Needle is more depressed than that which corresponds to the South; on the further side the North-Point is elevated, and the South depressed; but under the Line it keeps no situation, nor is it attracted.

As the Loadstone communicates its virtue to iron, so when it is set in iron, it attracts a greater weight of it than it does itself.

Loadstones are spoiled if they lie long near one another, with the North or South Pole of one opposed to the other. Poles of the others; or if they are thoroughly heated in the fire, which likewise spoils the magnetic virtue in iron, so as to render it incapable of being attracted in iron by its rule, to which the Loadstone is not so liable.

Lastly, iron placed at length North and South, and continuing so for a long time without alteration, has often acquired a magnetic virtue; as the old crosses upon churches are found to do.

OF THE SEA.

AFTER mountains and rivers, it is now proper to view the common receptacle of them all, the Sea, which is that vast quantity of salt water extending from North to South, and from West to East, furrounding the dry land on every side, into which all the rivers discharge themselves, and out of which mighty gulphs and bays are formed, the greatest of which is the Mediterranean. The whole is, in one word, called the Ocean, but variously distinguished and named, from the several countries by whose coasts it runs. In it there are these three properties chiefly considered by Naturalists: First, its inseparable saltness; Secondly, its constant equality of bulk, notwithstanding the incessant flowing of all rivers into it; and Thirdly, the tide or flowing and ebbing of its waters to and fro every day, which properties we shall consider.

The saltness of the sea-water seems to proceed from the same cause as that of several fountains, by the boiling of which water salt is produced: for since the bottom of the Sea is of such vast extent, it is reasonable to think that there are large mines of salt in many places of it, which being diluted, spread throughout the Sea. And there is something even in the river-water which helps to increase this saltness; for the rivers carry down with them an incredible multitude of saline particles, which they wash off their banks as they run along. These particles are not, indeed, so considerable as to salt their particular streams; but when they all meet together, and settle in one bottom, they may well be allowed to change the taste of the water sensibly.

Hence we may likewise be satisfied why the saltness of the Sea is neither augmented or diminished, at least in a sensible manner. It is not augmented by the influence of salt particles. 1. Because a world of saline particles are continually thrown off upon the shore, where they putrify, and come no more into the water. 2. Because people make salt upon the sea-coast for common uses. 3. Water can be impregnated with salt only to a certain degree, at which it stands, and rejects the overplus. 4. In the last place, the saltness of the Sea is not diminished, because as much is imported or diluted from its own mines, as is got out of it.

To help us in finding out the reason why the water of the Sea is not augmented, let us see whether there be not a way for its daily diminution, as well as increase. It is sufficiently plain that there is a vast quantity of vapours in the air, from the abundance of snow and rain, which are formed of condensed vapours; but how to estimate the quantity

quantity of the evaporation of water by some certain rule, is the material point; which the learned Dr. Halley has happily attempted in the following manner:

He took a pan of water about four inches deep, and about eight inches diameter, faked to the same degree as is the common Sea water, by the solution of about a fortieth part of salt, in which he placed a thermometer, and, by means of a pan of coals, he brought the water to the same degree of heat, which is observed to be that of our air in the hottest summer, the thermometer nicely shewing it. This done, he aliked the pan of water, with the thermometer in it, to one end of the beam of a pair of scales, and exactly counterpoised it with weights in the other scale; and, by the application or removal of the pan of coals, he found it very easy to maintain the water in the same degree of heat precisely. During this, he found the weight of the water sensibly to decrease; and, at the end of two hours, he observed that there wanted near half an ounce Troy, or 233 grains of water, which, in that time, had gone off in vapour, though he could hardly perceive it smoke, and the water not sensibly warm. This quantity, if it went at a time, seemed very considerable, being little less than six ounces in 24 hours, from so small a surface, a circle of eight inches diameter.

To reduce this experiment to an exact calculus, and determine the thickness of the skin of water that had so evaporated, the experiment alluded to by Dr. Bernard to have been made in the Oxford Society, that the cube foot of English water weighs exactly 76 pounds Troy; this divided by 1728, the number of inches in a cube foot, will give 13 one-eighth grains, or half ounce, 13 one-third grains for the weight of a cube inch of water; wherefore the weight of 233 grains is about 35 parts of 38 of a cube inch of water, and shows that the thickness of the water evaporated was the 53d part of an inch; but we will suppose it only the 50th part, for the facility of calculation.

If, therefore, water, as warm as the air in summer, exhales the thickness of a 50th part of an inch in two hours from its whole surface, in 12 hours it will exhale the one-tenth of an inch; which quantity will be found abundantly sufficient to serve for all the rains, springs, and dews; and account for the Caspian Sea being always at a stand, neither waiting nor overflowing; as likewise for the current said to set always in at the Straits of Gibraltar, though those Mediterranean Seas receive so many and such considerable rivers.

To estimate the quantity of water arising in vapours out of the Sea, he thinks he ought to consider it only for the time the sun is up, for that the dews all night return as much, if not more, of the vapours than are exhale; and in summer the days being longer than 12 hours, this excess is balanced by the weaker action of the sun, especially when rising before the water be warmed; so that if we allow one-tenth of an inch of the surface of the Sea to be raised every day in vapour, it may not be an improbable conjecture.

Upon this supposition, every square inch of the surface of the water yields in vapour daily a cube inch of water; and each square foot half a wine pint; every space of four feet square a gallon; a mile square 6914 tons; and a square degree, supposing it of 69 English miles, will evaporate 33 millions of tons.

And if the Mediterranean be estimated at 40 degrees long and four broad, allowances being made for the inequalities, there will be 160 square degrees of Sea; and, consequently, the whole Mediterranean must lose in vapour, in a summer's day, at least 3380 millions of tons. And this quantity of vapour, though very great, is as little as can be concluded from the experiment produced. And yet there remains another cause, which cannot be reduced to rule, namely the Wind, whereby the surface of the water is skimmed off sometimes faster than by the heat of the sun.

OF WINDS.

IT is well known that Wind is nothing else but the stream of the air, together with such vapours as the air carries along with it. But there are a great many properties of Winds, the reasons and grounds of which are not easily discovered. However, we will first consider the Winds in general, as they are constant and variable. Secondly, we will particularly examine their various appearances; and lastly, say something of their origin.

The Wind may be divided into constant and variable: the former are always, at certain times of the year, and in certain parts of the world; but the latter vary so much, that they cannot be reduced to any rule. Now since it is easier to trace out the cause of one regular effect, than of many irregular, let us, in the first place, treat of constant Winds. And here we must take notice, that the Winds are constant and periodical only in the open seas. Now the universal Ocean may in this properly be divided into three parts. 1. The Atlantic and Ethiopic Oceans. 2. The Indian Ocean. 3. The great South-Sea, or Pacific Ocean; and though these seas do all communicate by the South Sea, as to our present purpose of the periodical Winds, they are sufficiently separated by the interruption of great tracts of land; the first lying between Africa and America; the second between America and Asia; and the last between China and Japan, and the coast of America.

In the Atlantic and Ethiopic Seas, between the Tropics, there is a general easterly Wind all the year, excepting that it is subject to vary and deflect some few points towards the north or south, according to the position of the place. The observations which have been made of these deflections are as follow: that near the coast of Africa, as far as a compass the Canary Isles, you are sure to meet a fresh gale of north-east Wind, about the latitude of 28 degrees north, which seldom comes to the eastward or east-north-east, or passes the north-north-east. This wind is commonly so strong bound to the southward, to the latitude of ten north, and about 100 leagues from the Guinea Coast, where, till the fourth degree of north latitude, they fall into calm and tornadoes.

Those who are bound to the Caribbee Isles find, as they approach the American side, that the aforesaid north-east Wind becomes still more and more easterly, so as sometimes to be east, sometimes east by south, but yet most commonly to the north-east of the east, a point or two, not more. It is likewise observed, that the strength of that Wind is but of a few days, and then it ceases.

The limits of the constant and variable Winds in this ocean, are farther extended on the American side than the African; for we cannot find out not with the certain Wind till you have passed the latitude of 28 degrees on this side, on the African side it commonly holds to 30, 31, or 32 degrees of latitude; and this is verified likewise to the African side, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, the limits of the Trade Winds are three or four degrees more to the south, than on the coast of Brazil.

From the latitude of 28 degrees south, to the aforesaid limits on the south of the Equator, the Winds are perpetually between the north-east and south-east, and most commonly between the south-east and east; observing always this rule, that, on the African side, they are more southerly, on the Brazilian more easterly, so as to become almost due east, the latter distance they have being still the fourth. In this part of the ocean the Wind has been nicely observed, for a full year together, to keep constantly about the fourth-east, the most usual point south-east by east. When it is easterly it generally blows hard, with gloomy, dark, and sometimes rainy weather.

The season of the year has some small effect on these constant wind; for when the sun is to the north of the Equator, the fourth-east Winds, especially between Brazil and the Coast of Guinea, vary a point or two to the south,

towards the Tropics of
Cancer, on this side the Line;

between the fourth and
fifth Leagues together, com-
mon to the east and south-
east; and the fourth south well,

on the Meridians of Cape
Verde, it were improper to say
that it were attended with terrible
storms of the sea *The Rain*:
in summer, and less extent,
to get a storm is
to the westward; and for the
degrees as soon as possi-
ble in the north part of the

for upon and near there,
happens in their period,
the various texture of the
vapours, is such, that it

is not only that the
vapours of the
time change, or even
I have said (Ovid)
nature, furnished that

sea. Hence, the general
and purpose, after the

months of June, July,
August, near the Meridian of
India and Java, the contrary
years, that is, from the

of the Sea, and Gulf of
Mexico, to April upon the
coasts of south-west and
northern weather; whereas
in the Gulf of Bengal,
it is remarkable, that the
Wind more westerly on the

the coast of Calicut
and the coast of the
Bengal, and as far as
the coast of Malabar, blown all
the parts of the world, are
to the eastward of the
Line by the great quantity of

from Sumatra and Java to
with this difference, that
the wind is

is attended with calm,
and monsoon, on the
coast of the Bay of Bengal,
the West-Indian hurricane,
and tempests are by calm

is not only that the
vapours of the
time change, or even
I have said (Ovid)
nature, furnished that

is not only that the
vapours of the
time change, or even
I have said (Ovid)
nature, furnished that

The Wind is not only a great distance from land; for about the shores are various
Winds, and a small touch of the Earth will blow, this is rough and dangerous; for the East Wind raises it
very high, but after the wind rises, though it blows very strong, it is fore, there is an immediate calm, as
the wind is not only a great distance from land; for about the shores are various

Wind is a long time; whereas, on the contrary, the Atlantic Sea rolls for several days
the wind is not only a great distance from land; for about the shores are various
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But as the cool and dense air, by reason of its greater gravity, presses upon the hot and rarified, it is demonstrative that this latter must ascend in a continued stream as fast as it rarifies; and that, being ascended, it must disperse itself to preserve the equilibrium; that is, the upper air must move by a contrary current from those parts where the greatest heat is: so, by a kind of circulation, the north-east Trade Wind below will be attended with a south-westerly above, and the south-easterly with a north-west Wind above. That this is more than a bare conjecture, the almost instantaneous change of the Wind to the opposite point, which is frequently found in passing the limits of the Trade Winds, seems to assure us; but that which above all confirms this hypothesis, is the phenomenon of the monsoons, by this means most easily solved, and without it hardly explicable.

If the causes of tempests and hurricanes be demanded, they are hardly to be accounted for in all particulars. However, it may in the first place be noted, that the ratio of all liquids is much the same, and therefore an extraordinary motion may be excited in the air, by the same way as it is in the water. Now if water falls from a high place, or if there be a confluence of several streams together, this gives it a violent motion, and causes many whirlings and eddies in it: this is apparent in torrents falling down from rocks, and confluences of rivers. If, therefore, something analogous to this must happen in the air, there must needs be furious tempests of Wind raised in it. And such a thing may happen, in an extraordinary quantity of vapours be driven by the Wind upon a certain place, which they cannot easily get over by reason of mountain- or contrary Winds, that oppose them. For example, suppose a Wind from some point between north and east carries a vast collection of vapours out of Africa to the Caribbees, this wind lights upon the continent of America; now it is possible that not only the mountains and woods of Panama may resist the current of this Wind, and crowd the vapours together, but a contrary Wind, from a point between the south and west, may blow at the same time on the western shore of America, which shall force the vapours back again. When such a rencounter happens, there must be a wild uproar in the air about the Caribbee Isles, and in all that track between South and North-America; and the vapours in this circular motion must be furious on all sides, just as it is in the water. For we see at the confluence of two rivers, if their currents be rapid at the place where they fall in, they cause violent eddies which whirl about things that are cast into them, swallowing them for a time, and then throwing them up again.

This shows us the reason why heavy bodies are often tossed in the air by the whirling of hurricanes, and then dashed to the ground again. For the air being in a circular motion, it with great fury tossed backwards and forwards between the ground and the clouds. And as the waters of the rolling sea do not run to the shores in an even stream, but in such waves as dash by fits and turns, so the course of a violent Wind is broken into distinct blasts.

To come now to the common phenomena of Winds, the dry ones are such as carry few vapours along with them, and therefore draw off the moist particle from bodies over which they pass. Thus in Holland the north and east Winds, with the intermediate points, are drying, because the cold northern sea yield but few vapours, in comparison of those which come from warmer parts of the Ocean; and from thence towards the east are vast tracks of land, where the heat at Midsummer is but very small. But the other Winds, especially the westerly, are moist, because they issue from the warm and vaporous parts. The Western Ocean seldom fails to send us rainy Winds: however, this property varies according to the various situation of countries.

Such Winds gather clouds as blow from the quarters where the vapours arise, which, in conjunction with the vapours of our own region, fill the air. On the other side those Winds make fair weather, which bring little vapour along with them, and bear away that which hangs over us.

Winds are warm or cold, as the countries are from whence they blow; and, therefore, when a brisk Wind blows from a cold quarter, it allays the summer heat, which is very troublesome in still weather. Thus a quick blast of a pair of bellows will put out a flame, which a gentle blowing increases; for the quick blast drives all the flame to one side, where it is stifled by the force of the incumbent air, except it meet with more fuel on that side; but a gentle Wind augments the motion of the flame every way, and makes it seize on more parts of the fuel.

Now, because all the heat or cold of Winds proceeds from the heat or cold of the country whence it blows, therefore the same Winds are hot and cold every where. Beyond the line they are all the reverse of what they are with us; for their cold Winds are from the south, as ours are from the north; and as our south Winds are warm, for no other reason but because they bring us an air heated by the sun, for the very same reason the north Winds are warm to our Antipodes.

From what has been said it is sufficiently manifest, that the Wind is the principle cause of a Wind, and motion the cause of Vapours. But if we except those constant and periodical Winds, which blow in the seas, the limits of the rest cannot be determined, nor can we tell when they will begin, or when they will end. For instance, we cannot give criterion why an east Wind shall cease to blow, or a summer, or a west Wind shall rise. Possibly it might be discovered, if, for several years together, a constant observation was made of the Winds, and their shiftings in several countries; for this, which seems inconstant and incertain to us, may perhaps prove to be to follow certain causes; and we should know how far a stated Wind would continue at a point; but till such experiments are made we must be satisfied with what knowledge we have.



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